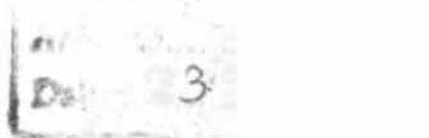


# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



*(Vol. XLVI contains Nos. 21 to 30)*



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Monday April 2, 1984|Chaitra 13, 1906 (Saka)

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

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Questions.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. This is under Rule 388, Rule 32 and Rule 56..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Under Rule 388.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : It is Question Hour. How can there be a Point of Order in the question hour ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give my decision.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Already he is on a point of order. I have permitted him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, my point of order is this. Under Rule 388 I am seeking your consent to suspend Rule 32 relating to Question Hour. Under Rule 56, I seek your permission to raise an

2

Adjournment Motion on the killing of three women and one child during the attack with hand grenade on Nirankaris in Amritsar.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : We have moved an Adjournment Motion on that. Sir, what is happening in Punjab ? There is no Government there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, please refer to Rule 388. It says that 'Any Member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended in its application' and all that. I am not giving my consent.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are taking up Questions. I have ruled it out.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : The Government is surrendering before Akalis.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under Direction 2, *(Interruptions)* What can I do ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I am giving you a precedent for it. On 21st of February 1983 when there was a violent episode in Nellie I submitted that under Rule 388 you should allow me to suspend the Question Hour and immediately take up this subject and the hon. Speaker immediately gave his permission to suspend the question hour and I immediately initiated the discussion on Nellie episode.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I don't dispute what the Speaker has said at that time. What I am saying is, I am not giving my consent.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not

giving my consent to the suspension of rule.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Government is surrendering before the Akalis.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only Prof. Dandavate. How can I hear so many persons ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, on 21st February, 1983, on Assam I moved that the rule be suspended. Speaker agreed. I moved it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It was not an Adjournment Motion.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, We have got nothing to say about your ruling. You are at liberty to come to your own decision. But sir, it is a matter which is of great importance. On a previous occasion, Mr. Speaker permitted it. In the absence of the Speaker you are the Speaker. I hope you will be kind enough to give a second thought to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry. What I have said is final. It cannot be revoked.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Kindly reconsider your ruling. It is well known what is happening in Punjab. Innocent people are being killed there every day. Government has completely failed to protect the lives of innocent people. They are surrendering before Akalis. We have to take up this subject for discussion immediately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Satish Agarwal, you raise it after Question Hour. I will give my ruling.

Mr. Bagri and others raised the point. I will give my ruling. After Question Hour you raise this point.

Now we are in the Question Hour. I am sorry. We are taking up the Questions.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Q. No. 508—Shri Trilok Chand. He is not here. Then, Shri Jagpal Singh. He is also not here.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Questions are very important. I would make a humble appeal to all the hon. Members in this House whether this is the proper procedure. Even Question Hour is being stalled. I am very sorry to tell you that after taking the ballot, the questions have been selected.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please don't record anything.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Q. No. 509—Shri Ghulam Mohd. Khan. He is not here. Next Question No. 510—Shri M. Ramgopal Reddy.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### General Body Meeting of Shareholders of Super Bazar

\*510. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether no General Body meeting of the share holders of the Super Bazar, New Delhi had been held since it was set up ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether Super Bazar, New Delhi had not declared any dividend since it was set up ;

(d) whether this undertaking has been incurring huge losses and if so, the amount of loss suffered during the last 3 years, year-wise ; and

(e) whether Government propose to inquire into the losses and if not, 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) and (b). The bye-laws of the Cooperative Store Ltd., Super Bazar, New Delhi provide that the General Body shall constitute a smaller representative General Body composed of members of the Managing Committee and of delegates elected from amongst members of the society in accordance with the subsidiary rules made in this regard and the representative General Body so constituted shall exercise all the powers of the General Body under the bye laws. No General Body meeting of the shareholders of the Super Bazar, New Delhi has been held since it was set up, as the representative General Body has not yet been constituted.

The subsidiary rules for constituting a smaller representative General Body have since been formulated by the Managing Committee of the Super Bazar and sent for approval to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The store has been running on profit during the last 3 years as indicated below :—

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

(e) Question does not arise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you raise your point after Question Hour, I will reply, not now. I am sorry I have to go according to the agenda in the List of Business.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Satish Agarwal, if you raise your point of order after the Question Hour, I will give my ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I am permitted to say, I would tell the hon. Members that by this disorderly way of dealing things, very important issues are being lost. I would make a humble appeal to the hon. Members that very important issues are being lost. So many hon. Members are speaking in a disorderly way. We are not able to give much importance to many issues. We are not able to hear you. We are not able to give our own decision or ask the Government to make a statement on a particular subject. Therefore, I would reply to all questions raised by the hon. Members after Question Hour.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : During Question Hour, there is no Point of Order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. I am not permitting any of you.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would again make an appeal to you that you may kindly raise all your points after the Question Hour. I will reply to each and every hon. Member. If I do not reply to each one of you, then you can ask me. But if you do not obey the Chair, then I would only

feel sorry.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are all very senior leaders. I know that. I recognise you. But please tell me how you will conduct the House if you were in my seat. Order please.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, I am on a Point of Order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. I am not going to allow.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This kind of tactics cannot work with me. I make it very clear to you, as long as I am in the Chair. I would again appeal to you, but if anybody thinks that he can stall the proceedings, it will not be allowed either from this side or that side.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will not work with me.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not record what the hon. Members say except the supplementary question by Shri Ramgopal Reddy.....*(Interruptions)*. You can raise that point after Question Hour ; I will call you first after Question Hour. I will give you my ruling..*(Interruptions)*. Do not record anything..*(Interruptions)*...I have told you. I will call you first. As soon as the Question Hour is over, you can make your point and I will give you my ruling. I will reply to everybody who raises his point of order after the Question Hour...I will call every one of you.

Shri Ramgopal Reddy.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : For the last sixteen years, the General Body

meeting of the Super Bazar has not been held. It is good that the Super Bazar has made profits, but holding of the meeting of the General Body is also very important. When will the meeting of the General Body be called ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : The representative General Body could not be constituted for the last sixteen years, as the subsidiary rules for constituting such a body had not been formulated. But I have taken action now and have directed the Super Bazar accordingly. The subsidiary rules have been framed by the Managing Committee and sent for approval to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. They are expecting the approval of the Registrar to the subsidiary rules, after which the representative General Body will be constituted.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : For how long will the papers be lying with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies ? Will the Minister give him a direction to expedite his approval to those rules ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : As I said, as per byelaw 18(1) of the Cooperative Stores Ltd., the smaller representative General Body has to be constituted for which subsidiary rules are necessary. The subsidiary rules have already been framed by the Managing Committee of the Super Bazar and sent to the Registrar, Cooperative Societies for approval. And I hope, the Registrar will not take much time, as has been done in respect of framing these rules. We hope to receive the approval soon, after which the representative General Body will be constituted and we will then call a meeting.

#### Soil Conservation

\*512. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the modern steps taken so far for soil conservation in the country and the details thereof ; and

(b) the reaction of State Governments thereto ?

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

(b) The State Governments have been progressively planning and implementing soil and water conservation programmes on the basis of integrated watershed management plan. The National Land Board which includes a Minister from each State as a Member has endorsed the recommendations of the National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission for taking following steps :

- (i) To evolve a National Land Use Policy.
- (ii) to cover the country expeditiously with a Soil and Land Use Survey, and
- (iii) to locate and identify culturable waste lands and fallows (other than current fallows) for restoration to more productive plant management practices.

#### Statement

Recognising the severe strain on the country's land resources, the Government have launched multi-dimensional programmes of soil and water conservation since the First Five Year Plan in the fields of—

- (i) problem identification ;
- (ii) approach and strategy ;
- (iii) developmental programmes ;
- (iv) legislation, and
- (v) policy coordination.

2. From the available information, about 175 million hectares is subject to soil erosion and land degradation. As a strategy, programmes are formulated on the basis of integrated watershed management plans for implementation. The approach combining conservation strategy with socio-economic

objectives aims at—

- (i) enhancing productivity of available land for all primary production systems ;
- (ii) generating employment opportunities in rural regions ; and
- (iii) maintaining beneficial relationship between land and water cycle. In order to meet the increasing demand for land from various sectors, such as agriculture, industries, urbanisation, road and rail communications etc., programmes for restoration of degraded land and lands which are lying under-utilised have also been initiated.

3. Most of the programmes are implemented under the State Sector, while Central programme has been in operation for carrying out soil and land use surveys with a view to identify priority responsive areas and provide basic catchment characteristics for identification of such watersheds and monitoring the status of degradation, modern methods of satellite imageries and other remote sensing technology/software are being worked out in collaboration with the Department of Space. Similarly, for quicker regeneration of forests in ravines and arid areas aerial seeding has been resorted to on a pilot scale. Central assistance is provided to States and Union Territories Damodar Valley areas for stabilising catchments of river valley projects and flood prone rivers for either reducing erosion and siltation of reservoirs and prolonging their useful life or moderating flood and sedimentation hazards in the plains. The measures in the catchments, *inter-alia*, help in increasing productivity and generating employment opportunities. Central assistance was also extended to the States to survey and categorise culturable waste land in blocks of less than 100 hectares and ravine lands in the depth classes as well as ownership categories. The guidelines were developed for preventing erosion of table lands and encroachment of ravines, reclamation of shallow ravines for agriculture/horticulture and stabilising medium and deep ravines by developing fuel and fodder reserves. The technical feasibility of this approach was demonstrated.

during the Fourth and Fifth Plans through Centrally sponsored pilot projects. Central assistance through specific schemes have also been extended to the States for stabilising and conserving the Himalayan eco-system and weaning away the tribal people practising shifting cultivation. For regeneration of productive resource base and moderating water stress conditions, programmes have also been launched for the deserts and area subject to droughts and also in dry farming areas. During the Sixth Plan, Central support is being extended through the Schemes of—

- (i) Soil conservation in the catchments of river valley projects.
- (ii) Integrated watershed management in the catchments of flood-prone rivers of the Gangetic bases.
- (iii) Soil, Water and Tree conservation in the Himalayas.
- (iv) Social forestry, including rural fuel-wood plantations.
- (v) Drought-prone areas development programmes.
- (vi) Desert development programmes.
- (vii) Control of shifting cultivation in the Union Territories.
- (viii) Strengthening of State Soil survey organisation in the Union Territories.
- (ix) Pilot Project for propagation of water Conservation/Harvesting Technology for Dry Farming Areas.
- (x) Scheme for assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production.

In addition to these, under National Eco-development Board, activities such as field action projects/eco-development camps, etc., are being undertaken which largely involve afforestation and soil conservation measures for treating the ecologically fragile/degraded lands.

For policy coordination in respect of care

and scientific management of land and soil resources, State Land Use Boards or alternate bodies have been established in all the States and six Union Territories. At the national level, a two-tier body, namely, the National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the National Land Board has been set up. The Commission in its first meeting recommended for evolving a national land use policy and covering the country expeditiously with soil and land use survey, locating and identifying culturable wastelands and fallows other than current fallows for restoration to more productive plan management and activating State Land Use Boards. In pursuance to the Model Bill circulated by the Central Government, 14 States and two Union Territories have enacted suitable legislation to make the programme formulation and implementation more effective.

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Curs is a vast country, and the area of uncultivable fallow land is also vast. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what was the target of utilising the waste land and the fallow land, that is, for making it cultivable in the Sixth Plan, and how far we have been able to achieve that. If not, why ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** I will give the figures. Do you want figures State-wise, or for the entire country ?

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** For the entire country.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** I can speak about targets for achievement of soil conservation upto 1982-83. Upto 1979-80 it was 21,748,000 hectares ; and actuals for 1980-81 are 2,26,613,000 hectares. About the targets fixed, I can lay the figures on the Table of the House. If you want them, I will read them. It will take a long time.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** He will lay it.

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Then how can I ask the second supplementary ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** There is a long list of statistics, year-wise. (*Interruptions*) I can read it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will read it ; he has agreed to read it.

SARI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have no objection to reading it. I am prepared to read, provided you permit me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How many sheets are there ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There are 6 or 7.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Pradhan, do you want the entire thing to be read ?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : For the 6th Plan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is referring only to those for the 6th Plan.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The target was 4,03,681 hectares ; and the achievement is 3,82,647 hectares. It comes to 94%, nearly. For 1983-84, 4,30,000 hectares were the target, and the achievement was 3,15,673 hectares. It comes to nearly 73.41%.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : One of the major recommendations of the National Soil Conservation and Development Commission was that the pattern of production should be changed, and that the group pattern of crops might be helpful, to utilize the waste land and the fallow lands. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any guideline or instruction sent to the different State Governments. If so, what are they ? Is any foreign help being taken for the purpose of soil conservation in the country ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Guidelines are sent to the State Governments. So far as schemes are concerned, there are a number of them for soil conservation. For certain schemes of forestry, there is foreign assistance—from the World Bank and from other countries, i.e., SIDA and other countries. They are helping us in social forestry and other programmes for soil conservation.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I think this soil

conservation scheme does include and covers erosion of vast areas in U.P., Bihar and West Bengal by the constantly changing course of the river Ganges. I will speak about my own constituency in district Bhojpur. Vast areas have been inundated almost every year by the Ganges, and many villages, about ten villages—I have just returned from my constituency—have almost gone into the course of the river. From time to time, we have been writing to the Central Government and the State Governments about the steps to stop this erosion. You know how valuable is the soil of Ganges, and how fertile is the land there. What steps is Central Government contemplating to take, in collaboration with the State Governments, particularly the Government of Bihar in the district Bhojpur, where thousands of villagers have been rendered homeless, because of the heavy erosion by the Ganges.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : As I said, there are a large number of schemes for soil conservation which include plantation on the banks of the rivers. These schemes are implemented through the State Governments. There are centrally sponsored schemes. There are some central sector schemes. He wanted to have information about Bhojpur. I will write to him about that area, because I have no information about that particular area. But there are soil and water conservation schemes in the Himalayas, that is social forestry scheme, drought prone area scheme and desert development area scheme. There are a number of schemes for soil conservation. In this area also, there is a scheme.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : The effort of the government should be to stop soil erosion. What is the total research done in this field ? In our State, there are small rivers which get flooded during the monsoon season. The programme hitherto followed is found to be defective. To arrest floods, various steps should be taken during the flood period so that floods should be controlled. For the area of the river basin, will the government consider to divert the water flow by arranging big tanks and storage system so that effective soil conservation can be done ? I would like to suggest that we should have a water storage system throughout the country.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** This pertains to the Ministry of Irrigation and I think they have taken note of your suggestion. The Minister of Irrigation is also here and he has taken note of it.

**श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां :** उत्तर प्रदेश में मेरी कांस्टीच्यूएन्सी एटा और बदायूं के बीच से गंजेज जाती है। उसके बीच में हर साल यह होता है कि जब प्लड आता है तो सारे गांव बहा ले जाता है, इधर की जमीन उधर बहा ले जाता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि इधर के लोग रह गए अपनी रोटी पानी से महरूम और कभी उधर की जमीन उसने बहा दी तो वह जमीन इधर आ गई। मंत्री महोदय स्कीमों तो बहुत सी बता रहे हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कोई स्कीम ऐसी भी है कि ये गरीब आदमी जो गंगा के किनारे रहने वाले हैं उनका कोई परमानेंट इन्तजाम हो जाय कि जिनकी जमीन कटकर उधर जाय वही उस जमीन को जोतेंगे और उस जमीन का वही लगान देंगे। ऐसे ही जिनकी उधर की जमीन इधर बहकर आ जाय वही उस जमीन को जोतें और उसका लगान अदा करें। क्या ऐसा कोई तरीका आप बनाने को तैयार हैं ?

**श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना :** जो सवाल है वह सौयल ईरोजन जो हो रहा है उसका है और सौयल कन्जर्वेशन का है। मैंने जो मेन जवाब दिया है उसमें दस स्कीमों बतायी हैं और उसमें इन्डो गन्जेटिक स्कीम भी आती है।

For the information of the hon. member and also the House, I would like to read them because they have not taken note of it.

(1) Soil conservation in the catchment of the river valley project ; (2) irrigated, integrated water management for the catchment of the flood prone rivers of the Gangetic bases. There are 10 schemes and there is a special allocation for all the 10 schemes. (Interruptions)

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY :** Two Ministers are involved. (Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Only one at a time. You have already put your question

and it has been replied. Now it is his turn. Otherwise I will have to go to the next question.

(Interruptions)

What I was informing the hon. Member is that there are ten schemes and these ten schemes include the river Ganges also and I have with me the figures. But so far as the land to be given to the farmers is concerned, it is with the State Governments and the Central Government...(Interruptions)

**श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां :** जिनकी जमीनें कट जाती हैं उन्हीं को वह जमीन दी जानी चाहिए।

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** Land management is with the State Governments and not with the Central Government. We have schemes for soil conservation. So far as the land is concerned it is for the State Governments to take action.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Mr. Yadav.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :** All ruling party Members are intervening.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You have not given your name. What can I do ?

**SHRI D.P. YADAV :** This problem of soil erosion is a very serious problem.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** Under what rule are you seeking names for supplementaries ?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Under residuary powers !

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** For your information, you have already exhausted your residuary powers.

**SHRI D.P. YADAV :** This problem of soil erosion is a very great problem. Erosion by Ganga is a very serious problem in the North India. It is causing a great concern to a large number of people and Mr. Tewary

has very rightly observed that people undergo lot of suffering due to this erosion problem. Is the hon. Minister contemplating to have an inter-disciplinary study of the problem, and secondly does he desire to direct the State Governments to take sufficient measures for rehabilitation of the villages already eroded? The hon. Minister for Irrigation is also sitting here, will he also initiate some Central scheme or give some such instructions so that the eroded villages are rehabilitated? The Ministries of Finance, Planning, Agriculture and Irrigation may sit together and carve out a scheme so that this problem is solved?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This is a very vital issue and therefore the Government has formed a National Land Board as an apex body, and every State has a State Land Use Board. All these matters are considered and discussed in this body and there is a close coordination between the State and the Centre because all the concerned State Ministers are Members of this Board. There is a National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission. This Commission prepares the agenda to discuss these problems. There are 6 experts also on that Commission. They identify the problems and suggest remedial measures. As far as land is concerned, it has to be done by all State Governments.

श्री डी० पी० यादव : आप को आर्डिनेशन करेंगे या नहीं—यह बताइये।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We will consider it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is all right now. Next question. Shri Mool Chand Daga.

SHRI D.P. YADAV : A half-an-hour discussion is needed on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give a separate notice; it can be considered.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : We demand half-an-hour discussion on this. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give me notice. I will consider half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : During the Demands of the Ministry, this can be discussed.

### वन-क्षेत्र में वृद्धि

\*514. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1952 में बनाई गई राष्ट्रीय वन नीति के लक्ष्य क्या थे और उसके बाद वनों के अन्तर्गत लाये गये क्षेत्र में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) 1952 में वनों का क्षेत्रफल कितना था और इनके विकास पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है और इस समय वनों का कुल क्षेत्रफल कितना है ; और

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान वन नीति के अन्तर्गत कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है, वनों के अन्तर्गत कितना क्षेत्रफल शामिल किया गया है तथा प्रत्येक राज्य में कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है एवं उसके परिणाम-स्वरूप राज्यवार कितने क्षेत्र को वनों के अन्तर्गत लाने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The main objectives of the National Forest Policy formulated in 1952 are :

- (1) Evolving a system of balanced and complementary land use ;
- (2) Checking soil erosion ;
- (3) Establishment of tree lands ;
- (4) Increasing supplies of grazing, small wood, and firewood ; and
- (5) Ensuring sustained supplies of timber and other forest produce for national needs ; and

- (6) Realisation of revenue consistent with the fulfilment of above mentioned objectives.

The forest area of the country, which was about 72 million hectares in 1952 is now estimated to be about 75 million hectares. A total amount of about Rs. 483.22 crores was spent between 1951-52 and 1979-80 under different plan schemes for the development of forests and an area of about 35.57 lakh

hectares was covered.

(c) The total outlay for the forestry sector in the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 692.49 crores. It is expected that about 21.47 lakh hectares of area would be covered by various afforestation and social forestry schemes during the plan period (1980-85).

Details for each State/Union Territory are given in the statements placed on the Table of the Sabha.

### Statement

#### *Outlay and Targets of States/Union Territories during VIth Five Year Plan*

State/ Union Territory	Social Forestry		Production Forestry	
	Outlay	Target	Outlay	Target
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	500.00	88,155	250.00	25,000
2. Assam	150.00	7,200	500.00	48,115
3. Bihar	527.00	36,836	290.00	38,000
4. Gujarat	6522.70	113,940	657.40	35,500
5. Haryana	929.00	46,767	158.00	4,875
6. Himachal Pradesh	750.00	34,930	800.00	49,300
7. Jammu and Kashmir	650.00	35,000	100.00	10,250
8. Karnataka	1000.00	46,260	179.94	11,520
9. Kerala	197.00	13,045	460.00	38,077
10. Madhya Pradesh	2355.00	118,500	900.00	47,000
11. Maharashtra	3375.00	165,000	250.00	20,000
12. Manipur	198.00	6,806	145.00	8,580
13. Meghalaya	130.00	11,500	120.00	8,720
14. Nagaland	65.00	6,900	161.00	8,050

1	2	3	4	5
15. Orissa	500.00	125,800	200.00	56,500
16. Punjab	535.00	39,200	340.00	17,000
17. Rajasthan	1178.00	83,323	—	—
18. Sikkim	150.00	2,700	90.00	3,500
19. Tamil Nadu	4200.00	103,000	916.00	14,000
20. Tripura	99.90	1,140	400.00	21,160
21. Uttar Pradesh	4875.00	60,600	1940.00	69,200
22. West Bengal	938.00	85,115	350.00	34,995
Total States :	29,820.30	1,231,717	9,207.34	569,342
1. A and N Islands	6.35	800	243.90	1,400
2. Arunachal Pradesh	154.00	26,000	130.00	18,800
3. Chandigarh	5.50	1,790	—	—
4. D and N Haveli	25.80	1,000	22.00	1,500
5. Delhi	60.00	1,300	—	—
6. Mizoram	66.40	600	250.00	20,000
7. Goa, Daman and Diu	40.00	583	178.00	13,000
8. Pondicherry	10.00	80	—	—
Total Union Territories :	368.05	32,153	823.90	54,700
Centrally Sponsored Scheme :	5000.00	2,60,000	—	—
All India Total :	35,188.35	1,523,870	10,031.24	624,042

*Statement Showing Expenditure from 1980-81 to 1982-83  
and the Area Planted.*

State/ Union Territory	Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)	Achievements (hectares)	
	Social and Produc- tion Forestry	Social Forestry	Production (∠) Forestry
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	572.94	49,533	16,565
Assam	1807.62	11,060	32,864
Bihar	1093.22	36,553	4,834
Gujarat	4794.12	60,543	17,300
Haryana	751.00	35,447	2,101
Himachal Pradesh	1676.00	19,778	22,079
Jammu and Kashmir	701.00	8,993	3,730
Karnataka	1622.34	28,128	37,430
Kerala	916.78	7,619	50,256
Madhya Pradesh	2063.00	100,317	31,191
Maharashtra	1392.03	63,195	10,775
Manipur	243.42	1,515	3,175
Meghalaya	297.71	5,030	2,200
Nagaland	296.33	9,182	4,348
Orissa	839.26	50,545	7,850
Punjab	822.00	24,920	38,860
Rajasthan	895.23	39,850	Nil
Sikkim	319.11	1,799	2,097
Tamil Nadu	2918.29	90,005	N.A.
Tripura	585.77	2,598	7,000
Uttar Pradesh	4191.00	82,958	10,922

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	1316.24	38,881	9,544
<b>Union Territories</b>			
A and N Islands	N.A.	368	7,560
Arunachal Pradesh	616.60	6,566	830
Chandigarh	N.A.	200	460
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	N.A.	631	640
Delhi	31.44	128	Nil
Goa, Daman and Diu	N.A.	235	1,762
Mizoram	329.97	4,855	16,800
Pondicherry	N.A.	206	Nil
		781,638	3,43,173

\* Provisional figures (Working Group Reports)

( $\angle$ ) Annual Plan (1984-85) figures.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी सदन को मिस-लीड कर रहे हैं। श्री नारायण चन्द पाराशर द्वारा 1982 में पूछे गए प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है—

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

लेकिन आज के उत्तर में आपने जवाब दिया है—

“The forest area of the country, which was about 72 million hectares in 1952 is now estimated to be about 75 million hectares.”

आपने 483.22 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया। आप

कह रहे हैं—1982 में 75 मिलियन हेक्टेअर फारेस्ट था, लेकिन इतना रुपया खर्च करने के बाद वह घट गया, 6 परसेन्ट घट गया, ऐसी हालत में वह रुपया कहां गया—कैसे घट गया ?

आपने घोषणा की थी इस सदन के प्रांगण में नई वन-नीति रखी जायगी, 1983 से वह आपके विचाराधीन है, 1984 चल रहा है, उस पर कब तक विचार चलता रहेगा ? सरकार की ओर से वनों पर रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, लेकिन जंगल कम होते जा रहे हैं। जहां-जहां इरोजन हो रहा है, उनका चिल्लाना वाजिब है, गंगा के किनारे के इलाके और बिहार वाले क्षेत्र रेगिस्तान बन जाएंगे। कैसे आप इस समस्या का समाधान करेंगे ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : जहां तक फारेस्ट

पालिसी का सवाल है—फारेस्ट पालिसी बनाने के लिए हमें कई डिपार्टमेंट्स को कन्सल्ट करना पड़ता है और उनकी जो सजेसचन्ज आती हैं उनके मुताबिक उसको माडिफाई करना पड़ता है। उसके बाद वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर्ज सैक्रेटरियट में जाती है, उसके बाद सैक्रेटरीज की कमेटी के पास जाती है। इस वक्त यह सैक्रेटरीज की कमेटी के पास है, वहां से यह कैबिनेट के पास जाएगी। जब कैबिनेट एप्रूव करेगी, उसके बाद वह पालिसी बनेगी।

दूसरी बात—फारेस्ट कितना बढ़ा है...

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : रुपया ज्यादा खर्च हुआ है, लेकिन फारेस्ट कम हो गया है।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : कम नहीं हुआ है, बढ़ा है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : यह आपका जवाब है, मेरा जवाब नहीं है।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : 1950-51 में फारेस्ट 71.80 मिलियन हैक्टेअर था। 1960-61 में 68.96 मिलियन हैक्टेअर था। 1970-71 में यह बढ़कर 74.83 मिलियन हैक्टेअर हो गया और 1980-81 में यह 75.06 मिलियन हैक्टेअर था।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आपने जवाब में जो कहा है, उसका क्या हुआ ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : What about the discrepancy with regard to the figures mentioned in this question ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Why should he not say clearly, Sir ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आपके अफसरों ने जो डाटा किया है आप उस पर क्यों जाते हैं, आप बैसाखियों के आधार पर क्यों चलते हैं? आपने अपने जवाब में क्या कहा है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has

said about some discrepancy, that also you can clarify.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There is some difference between the Forest Department's figure and land survey statistics. According to them it is 74.89 million hectares. But so far as the land survey statistics are concerned, because the total land mass of the country is 329 million hectares, so they go on deducting from this figure of 329 million hectares and have arrived at the figure of 67.44 million hectares. So, there is some variation between the two figures—one given by the Forest Department and another is the land use statistics. We go by the figures of the Forest Department, which is 74.89 million hectares.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में फारेस्ट सेक्टर में इन्वेस्टमेंट के लिए आपका जो टोटल बजट था, वह 21.5 परसेन्ट था, दूसरी प्लान में वह 21.2 परसेन्ट था, तीसरी प्लान में 46 परसेन्ट था और पांचवीं प्लान में 89 परसेन्ट था। अब आपका जो टोटल आऊट ले आन फारेस्ट रहा एगेन्स्ट देट परसेन्टेज, उसके आंकड़े मैं आपको बताऊंगा। वह 0.43 परसेन्ट पहली प्लान में था, फिर 0.46 परसेन्ट था, फिर 0.54 परसेन्ट और उससे अगली प्लान में 0.61 परसेन्ट था और अब वह है 0.10 परसेन्ट एण्ड इट इज गोइंग टू बी .25 परसेन्ट। क्या मैं यह मानूँ कि फारेस्ट्स के मामले में सरकार की नीति यह है कि जो धनराशि लगती है, वह दिनोंदिन कम हो रही है और इसके कारण इरोजन और दूसरी बड़ी समस्याएं खड़ी हो जाएंगी। आपकी फीगर्स यह बताती हैं और हर प्लान में आपका परसेन्ट धीरे-धीरे कम होता जाता है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : पहले प्लान में एलो-कोशन जो था, वह कम था लेकिन अब काफी बढ़ा दिया है। छठी प्लान में हमने फारेस्ट्स के लिए काफी राशि बढ़ाई है।

In the First Plan it was Rs. 128.33 lakhs, Second Plan Rs. 686.21 lakhs, Third Plan Rs. 2,112.69 lakhs, Fourth Plan Rs. 4,434 lakhs and Fifth Plan Rs. 10,728 lakhs. In

all the Plans it has been increased. Coming to the percentage for forestry, in the First Plan it was 0.39 per cent, Second Plan 0.46 per cent, Third Plan 0.53 per cent, Fourth Plan 0.54 per cent and Fifth Plan 0.51 per cent. In the annual plan for 1979-80 it was 0.54 per cent and in the Sixth Plan it is 0.71 per cent. These are the authentic figures. I do not know from where Shri Daga got his figures.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, the Hon. Minister is giving figures which show that forest area is increasing, but in fact every one of us knows from experience that the deforestation has taken place to such an extent that the so-called area under forest might have been increased, but if you calculate the number of trees that were covering our soil ten years ago and now, it will prove otherwise. So, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister, can he give the figures of the number of trees covering our soil ten years ago and now to prove this fact ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, the forest area is always given in terms of hectares and not in terms of the number of trees. It is physically impossible to count the number of trees all over the country.

श्री दलबीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप फॉरेस्ट को राज्य सूची से हटाकर समवर्ती सूची में शामिल करने जा रहे हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में पांच हजार से ज्यादा ऐसे विलेजिज हैं जो फॉरेस्ट के अन्दर आते हैं और जिनमें सदियों से आदिवासी निवास करते हैं। पिछले सत्र में माननीय मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि वे राज्यों और केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशों के राजस्व और वन मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलवाएंगे और फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट में रिकार्ड दुरुस्ती करवाएंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या हुआ है ?

इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी से मेरा यह निवेदन है कि चार या पांच लाख आदिवासी वनों में निवास करते हैं जिनको कि खेती करने से रोक दिया गया है। वे आजकल बेकार घूमते हैं। क्या आप उनको लम्बी लीज पर खेती करने के लिए जमीन

दिलवाएंगे या नहीं ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, there are two aspects to the problem. One is that there is encroachment on the reserved forest land and the other is giving certain benefits of the forests to the tribals.

So far as the second part is concerned—giving benefit of collection of minor forest produce, removal of the contractors from the forests etc.—this is included in the new forest policy and we are going to protect the interests of the tribals.

So far as the first part of the problem is concerned i.e. encroachment of the reserved forest area, I would like to say that it is not possible to permit the encroachers to stay on the forest land.

श्री कमल नाथ भा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आजकल जंगल भी कट रहा है और जंगल में रहने वाला आदिवासी भी बर्बाद हो रहा है। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot expect all details in answer to a question. You write to him or see him.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is an important question regarding this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Definitely. You don't raise it unless it is an important question.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : It is a very important question. The hon. Minister was telling that no encroachment will be allowed in the forest land. I am coming from Kerala, I represent Idukki which is very much comprised of forest land. Recently, a report came in the papers that the Government have given sanction to Kerala Government to give away about 2 lakh hectares of forest land to the encroachers because the Kerala State Government was pressurised by one of the constituent parties of Kerala, viz, Kerala Congress (J). To keep that Party inside the United Front of Kerala State, now the Central Government has given sanction to give away about 2 lakh hectares of forest land. The real farmers, who are small holders

are there. They are not encroachers, they have been cultivating the land for the last so many years. Our Party has also been asking the Government to give those real farmers who are cultivating the land at the rate of 2 hectares of land....as per the Kerala Land Reforms Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Put your question.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : But as per the request of the State Government, Central Government have given sanction to the State Government to give forest land for political purposes, to the big encroachers who have been keeping hundreds of hectares of land in their hands for so many years. Even now they are encroaching. Under what law was this forest land given ? There is an Advisory Committee as per the Central Forest Act which takes decisions on that. Only as per the decision of that Committee, the Central Government can take a decision about giving away this forest land. Is it conducive to the policy of the Central Government to give away this forest land ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have explained the policy of the Central Government. There are conflicting views on both the sides. Some Members, particularly, the Tribal Members, want that the encroachers should be allowed to remain on the land and the forest land should be given to them. There is another view that they should be evicted and the land should be restored again to the forests and the plantation should be made. Now, the Government of India is of the opinion that no encroacher should be allowed on the reserve forest land and the forests should be preserved and conserved. But there are some cases where there were tribals who were occupying the forest land and for many years they were cultivating the lands and they were holding the lands. In some such cases the Government has regularised and the land is given to those who were occupying it. In Kerala also it so happened that the land was occupied since so many years and the Government has now regularised it. There is nothing wrong in that.

मकवाना साहब को पता नहीं कहाँ से इनफार्मेशन मिला है लेकिन मैं आपके जवाब को चैलेंज करता हूँ। जो शेड्यूल ट्राइब के लोग थे, आदिवासी लोग थे, उनको इस वन नीति ने जितना तबाह किया है, उतना किसी नीति ने नहीं किया। इतने फ्रस्ट्रेटेड हो गए हैं लोग, हजारों और लाखों की संख्या में बेघरबार हो गए हैं। कल तक जो उनका जमीन के उपयोग से जीवनयापन चलता था, उसको हटा दिया गया है और फारेस्ट आफीसर की मरजी पर आज वह जिंदा रहता है। छोटा नागपुर, संथाल परगना पश्चिमी बिहार में भयंकर तौर पर असंतोष है। यह असंतोष कभी भी उग्र रूप ले सकता है। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जमीनों को रेगुलाइज कर दिया गया है, लेकिन यह सही नहीं है। क्या सरकार उसको पूरी तरह से रेगुलाइज करेगी। दूसरा मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम में करोड़ों रुपए का जो घोटाला हुआ है, क्या इसकी जानकारी सरकार को है। अगर है तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मुझे लगता है कि माननीय सदस्य मेरे जवाब को समझ नहीं पाए। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि सब जगह रेगुलाइज हो गया है। मैंने यह कहा है कि कई जगह पर सालों से उसपर कब्जा करके बैठे थे। कई जगह हमने रेगुलराइज किया है। हम तो केरल की बात कर रहे थे और माननीय सदस्य बिहार के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं। किसी जगह पर किया है और किसी जगह पर नहीं किया है क्योंकि वह मेरिट पर डिपेन्ड करता है। पहले यह देखना पड़ता है कि वह जमीन कैसी है, उस पर प्लान्टेशन हो सकता है या नहीं और कितने सालों से उस पर कब्जा है। मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि उस जगह को रेगुलराइज किया जायेगा। बहुत मुश्किल है, ऐसा नहीं कर सकते।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसायटीज को भूमि का आवंटन

\*508. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द :  
श्री जगपाल सिंह :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभापटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसायटियों को भूमि आवंटित करने का दावा किया है जबकि इन सोसायटियों को वास्तव में भूमि पर कोई कब्जा नहीं दिया गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मार्च, 1981 तक पंजीकृत हुई इस प्रकार की सोसायटियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और इनमें से कितनी सोसायटियों को इस बीच भूमि का कब्जा दे दिया गया है तथा कितनी सोसायटियों को केवल भूमि आवंटित की गई है किन्तु वास्तव में दी नहीं गई है ; और कितनी सोसायटियों को अभी भूमि आवंटित की जानी है तथा इस बारे में क्या ब्यौरा है ; और

(ग) मार्च, 1981 तक पंजीकृत हुई सभी सोसायटियों को कब तक भूमि का कब्जा दे दिया जाएगा और इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

खेल तथा संसदीय कार्य, निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) से (ग) मार्च, 1981 तक सहकारी समिति पंजीकार, दिल्ली के पास पंजीकृत सहकारी सामूहिक आवास समितियों की कुल संख्या 538 थी। इनमें से 453 समितियों ने 1981 में भूमि के आवंटन के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को आवेदन दिया था। 424 सहकारी सामूहिक आवास समितियों, जिन्होंने सभी औप-चारिकताएं पूरी कर दी थीं, को 985 एकड़ भूमि के आवंटन की तुलना में 314 समितियों को 796 एकड़ भूमि का वास्तविक कब्जा दिया गया है। अनधिकृत अतिक्रमण तथा ऐसी भूमि को प्रभावित करने वाले न्यायालय के आदेशों जैसे विभिन्न कारणों से शेष 110 समितियों को कब्जा नहीं

दिया जा सका। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण 30 जून, 1984 तक इन समितियों को भी कब्जा देने की आशा करता है। शेष 29 समितियों (453-424) के मामले समाप्त हो गए क्योंकि उन्होंने भुगतान नहीं किया था अथवा अन्य औप-चारिकताएं पूरी नहीं की थीं।

### Procedural changes in IRDP

\*511. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of procedural changes that have been suggested in the Integrated Rural Development Programme to prevent misuse of subsidy and resultant malpractices ;

(b) the details of effective method of monitoring the working of I.R.D.P. ; and

(c) the operational problems faced by the Bank in which subsidy is kept and how they have been overcome ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) One of the suggestions which is being examined in this Ministry is the possibility of adopting the system of assistance announced for the educated unemployed in which the subsidy is kept in deposit with the bank with interest accruing to the beneficiaries and is adjusted against the instalments of recoveries when they fall due.

(b) The progress of Integrated Rural Development Programme is monitored by obtaining periodical reports from the State Governments apart from field visits and discussions by the Ministry officers.

(c) No serious operational problems have been reported.

### Hydrological Surveys in Sixth Plan

\*515. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the outlay and work

done for hydrological surveys in the Sixth Five Year Plan till now and the steps proposed to accelerate the work ; and

(b) the results achieved so far in this field and the measures proposed for utilisation of the potential ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Out of the 746 key stations planned to be installed in the various basins in the country by the Central Water Commission, 414 stations have been installed by the beginning of the Sixth Plan. 163 additional stations have been approved and proposal for installation of another 100 stations is in hand.

For maintenance of the sites and collection/compilation of the data, about Rs. 1200 lakhs have been spent in the first three years of the Sixth Plan. The expenditure for 1983-84 is expected to be about Rs. 511 lakhs.

The data collected is a basic data as such the question of devising measures to utilize may not arise. The data is very useful in formulation of various projects of water resources development, flood control and drainage schemes in the country. This is being done. The surface water resources of the country are assessed at about 178 million hectare metres and out of this the utilisable resource is placed at 67 million hectare metres. With this it may be possible to create irrigation potential of 73 million ha. Out of this by the end of Sixth Plan potential of 40 million ha. may be expected to be created. A number of projects are under various stages of formulation and execution to further increase this potential for utilisation of the surface water resources.

### हिन्दी "भगीरथ" का दर्जा

\*516. श्री बी०डी० सिंह :

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी "भगीरथ" के कर्मचारियों आदि को सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने की दृष्टि से इसे अंग्रेजी "भगीरथ" के समान दर्जा देने का कोई आदेश जारी किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आदेश किस तारीख को जारी किया गया था और इसके क्रियान्वयन के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ;

(ग) यदि आदेश का क्रियान्वयन अभी तक नहीं किया गया है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) अंग्रेजी "भगीरथ" को मिलने वाली सभी सुविधायें हिन्दी "भगीरथ" को कब तक उपलब्ध हो जायेंगी ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (घ) भगीरथ पत्रिका के लिए 1 सितम्बर, 1980 से निम्नलिखित पदों के सृजन हेतु संस्वीकृति जारी की गई थी :

क्र०सं० पदनाम	पदों की संख्या
1. सम्पादक	1
2. उप सम्पादक	1
3. कलाकार	1 (पत्रिका के हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों संस्करणों के लिए सामूहिक)

संस्वीकृति पत्र में यह भी निर्दिष्ट है कि भगीरथ पत्रिका के लिए सहायक सम्पादक के वर्तमान पद को, उपर्युक्त अनुसार संस्वीकृत सम्पादक के पद को भरने की तारीख से समाप्त कर दिया जाएगा। भगीरथ (अंग्रेजी) के सम्पादकीय स्टाफ में, सम्पादक का केवल एक पद संस्वीकृत है जबकि भगीरथ पत्रिका (हिन्दी) के लिए सम्पादक के पद के अतिरिक्त, उप सम्पादक का अन्य पद भी है। भर्ती नियमों के अधिसूचित होने के तत्काल बाद ही, भगीरथ पत्रिका के लिए संस्वीकृत पदों को भर दिया जाएगा।

### Export of betel leaves

\*517. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken up the matter of exporting betel leaves to different countries including Pakistan with the Ministries of Commerce and External Affairs ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) steps being taken to boost export of betel leaves ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The matter was referred to the Ministry of Commerce.

Betel leaves are now being exported to all countries including Pakistan.

(c) The processed Food Export Promotion Council renders all possible assistance to the exporters in developing and diversifying export of betel leaves.

### Uri Hydel Project

\*518. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is seriously giving thought to construct a hydel project on river Jhelum down stream in close vicinity in the Pak-occupied Kashmir, which when completed may create problems to the proposed Uri Project ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). According to available information Pakistan is carrying on investigation of Kohala hydro-electric Scheme on river Jhelum in Pak-occupied Kashmir area.

### Guidelines for Land Reforms

\*519. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the

Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) details of the Central directives or guidelines issued to the States for land reform and the date when they were issued ;

(b) the extent to which the directives have been implemented by different States till 1 January, 1984 ; facts in details with Statewise break-up ; and

(c) whether there is plan to give a new guideline to the States to further modify the land relations to boost up agricultural production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (c). Land is a State subject under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The land reforms policy, enunciated in the Five Year Plans, is the result of the consensus of the states. The basic policy and the guidelines are, therefore, contained in the Five Year Plan documents. In the specific context of land ceiling, a set of guidelines were issued in 1972 by the Government of India on the basis of the recommendations of the Chief Ministers' Conference held for this purpose. The present land reforms policy will be examined in the context of the preparation of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) According to the guidelines issued by the Government of India in 1972 for legislation on ceiling on agricultural holdings and their implementation, laws have been enacted by all the states in the country. Only Nagaland and Meghalaya do not have such laws as land is, by and large, owned by the community there. According to these laws, land-owners, assessed prima facie to be holding surplus land, were called upon to submit returns giving details of their land holdings. 14 lakh 40 thousand returns have accordingly been filed by or on behalf of such land owners. Out of this 14 lakh 15 thousand returns i.e. 98 per cent of the total, have already been disposed of. This has led to the declaration of 42 lakh 50 thousand acres as surplus. Out of this area 29 lakh 38 thousand acres have been taken possession of by the state and 20 lakh 72 thousand acres distributed. The state-wise position

is given in the appended statement.

The gap between the area declared surplus and the area distributed is accounted

for by a variety of factors. But by far the most important factor is the pendency of cases in the courts. Steps are being taken for securing early disposal of these cases.

### Statement

#### Details of Surplus Area

*Prepared on the basis of data compiled in Feb., 1984*

(Area in Acres)

States/Union Territory	Area declared surplus	Area taken possession of	Area distributed	
			Area	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	10,02,826	4,46,701	3,23,476	2,46,909
Assam	4,50,918	3,76,445	3,18,161	2,75,142
Bihar	2,67,530	1,63,364	1,57,913	1,77,787
Gujarat	1,68,281	77,958	56,083	5,952
Haryana	26,661	21,475	21,221	6,138
Himachal Pradesh	2,47,218	2,45,816	3,316	4,362
Jammu and Kashmir	5,000	—	—	—
Karnataka	2,94,244	1,50,036	1,08,107	25,510
Kerala	1,28,202	83,259	56,109	99,159
Madhya Pradesh	2,57,982	1,47,347	89,230	35,025
Maharashtra	3,73,620	3,66,202	2,87,452	79,707
Manipur	1,029	424	424	326
Orissa	1,51,362	1,31,020	1,15,685	96,752
Punjab	48,116	15,174	13,694	3,250
Rajasthan	2,58,248	2,32,064	1,31,741	28,853
Tamil Nadu	89,083	82,147	71,414	49,789
Tripura	1,926	1,844	1,430	1,223

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	2,93,901	2,68,625	2,40,259	2,00,293
West Bengal	1,71,447	1,19,702	71,084	2,10,251
Dadra and N. Haveli	8,958	6,776	3,751	1,686
Delhi	722	374	374	—
Pondicherry	2,560	1,161	942	1,060
Total :	42,49,834	29,37,914	20,71,865	15,43,174

#### IARI Technology to Grow Wheat in Dry Land

\*520. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has developed a new technology which will help to grow wheat in dry land ;

(b) if so, whether this technology is in use at present, if not, when the said technology will be made use of ;

(c) whether specific areas have been identified where the said technology will be made use of ; and

(d) the result of this specific technology while experiments were being made ?

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

(b) No, Sir. The technology, at present, has been tested in a limited way on farmers' fields in Delhi villages. This technology will be further tested under the All India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project and if the results are promising, it will be popularized.

(c) This technology is proposed for the North and North-Western plains.

(d) The technology involves the place-

ment of 10 tonnes of farm yard manure per hectare in deep furrows with the onset of rains in July followed by planking and keeping the land fallow, but weed free. One hundred kg urea and 150 kg single superphosphate are drilled in the soil immediately after the monsoon rains are over and then wheat is seeded in the first week of November. An yield of more than 2 tonnes per hectare has been obtained from dryland wheat with this technology under experimental conditions, whereas the average yield of dryland wheat in the country is only 0.6 tonnes/ha.

#### Production of Vanaspathi

\*521. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :  
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

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

(a) whether the production of vanaspathi declined to 8.9 lakh tonnes against an installed capacity of 14 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 ;

(b) if so, whether this shows that industry kept nearly 36% of its capacity idle ;

(c) if so, the main reasons for the same ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to increase the production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The production of vanaspati during 1982-83 was 8.93 lakh tonnes as against the production of 9.03 lakh tonnes in 1981-82.

(b) and (c). The actual production of vanaspati depends upon the demand for the product, prices and availability of alternative cooking media like indigenous edible oils etc. The production which is a reflection of the demand has been varying between 8.2 to 9 lakh tonnes during the last three years.

(d) Government are supplying imported edible oils to the extent of 75%, at present, of vanaspati industry's requirements based on the average monthly production during the preceding oil year to the various vanaspati units. Regular coordination meetings are also held with the industry and with the State Trading Corporation to ensure supply.

### वनस्पति के उत्पादन के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करना

\*522. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में (राज्य वार) वनस्पति घी के उत्पादन के लिए कितनी मिलों को लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का वनस्पति घी के उत्पादन के लिए और अधिक लाइसेंस जारी करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके लिए क्या मापदण्ड अपनाया जाएगा ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जारी किये गये लाइसेंसों की राज्यवार संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

क्र० सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	यूनिटों की संख्या
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	6
2.	असम	1
3.	गुजरात	10
4.	बिहार	3
5.	हरियाणा	4
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2
8.	कर्नाटक	6
9.	मध्य प्रदेश	4
10.	केरल	2
11.	मरार्राष्ट्र	13
12.	पंजाब	9
13.	राजस्थान	6
14.	तमिलनाडू	5
15.	उत्तर प्रदेश	12
16.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	6
17.	दिल्ली	2
योग :		92

(ख) और (ग) सरकार द्वारा वनस्पति उद्योग में और क्षमता सृजित करने के मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

### Grant of Loan to Small and Marginal Farmers in Bihar

\*523. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that small and marginal farmers in Bihar are being given grants and bank loans under rural development programmes ;

(b) whether a major portion of the bank loan has not been repaid ; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Integrated Rural Development Programme has been extended to all the blocks of the country only in October, 1980 and the loans under the IRDP are generally term loans for which the repayment period is 3 years or more. In view of this, it cannot be said at this stage that a major portion of the bank loan under IRDP has not been repaid.

### Vanaspati vanished in the market

\*524. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that vanaspati ghee in the markets of Delhi has suddenly vanished ;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the dealers of vanaspati ghee are indulging in blackmarketing ; and

(c) the measures taken to ensure its availability in adequate quantity in the market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir. There is no report about the shortage of vanaspati in Delhi.

(b) There is no statutory control on the prices of vanaspati. There is only a volun-

tary price agreement at the ex-factory level, according to which the price of a 16.5 kg. tin is fixed at Rs. 217/- (ex-factory). This is being observed by the industry.

(c) The Delhi Administration have issued directions to the two manufacturers of vanaspati in Delhi to make available 2500 MTs of bulk pack of vanaspati each month for sale in the Union Territory of Delhi. This is sold through approved agencies of the Delhi Administration. The local administration is also keeping a watch on the availability of the product in Delhi and have issued detailed instructions to regulate purchase, sale and distribution of vanaspati in Delhi through approved outlets.

### Allotment of Janata Flats in Madipur

\*525. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether D.D.A. had allotted 1212 Janata flats in Madipur, Paschimpuri residential scheme in 1974 ;

(b) if so, whether some of the allottees had deposited the full cost of their flats ; if so, the number thereof ;

(c) whether the allottees are requesting for the registries of their flats since long ; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

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

(b) Full cost has been deposited by all the 65 persons who were allotted these flats on cash down basis.

(c) and (d). Lease deeds are registered on payment of full cost of flats and completion of all the formalities.

### Canalisation of River Yamuna for Controlling Flood

\*526. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have planned to make any study to have 100 year data about the behaviour of river Yamuna between Tajewala and Okhla to suggest how best the river could be canalised for effectively controlling flood problems ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether such study on other rivers of the country will be made by Government and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). At present there is no such proposal. However discharge data at Tajewala and Okhla are available for considerable period and are made use of to plan and provide protection measures.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration except for Brahmaputra where some studies in river behaviour have been advised.

Flood control being a State subject, detailed studies on the rivers, if required, are to be undertaken by the concerned State Governments.

### भूमि को जल रिसाव से बचाना

\*527. राम लाल राही : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कृषि उत्पादन और जल हित में भूमि को जल रसाव से बचाना आवश्यक समझती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार जल रिसाव से भूमि को बचाने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय योजना बनाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ग) माननीय सदस्य

संभवतः सिंचाई नहरों से रिसन का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। जहां कहीं नहरों से अत्यधिक रिसन है वहां कृषि उत्पादन के हित में सरकार रिसन से भूमि की सुरक्षा करना आवश्यक समझती है।

सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के आयोजना तथा क्रियान्वयन का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है। रिसन से भूमि की सुरक्षा के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय स्कीम आरम्भ करने का भारत सरकार का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। रिसन से प्रभावित भूमि की सुरक्षा के लिए भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों को निम्न प्रकार के उपचारी उपाय करने की समय-समय पर सलाह देती रही है :—

- (1) पोलीथिलीन सहित उपर्युक्त सामग्रियों से नहरों को पक्का करना ;
- (2) विद्यमान सिंचाई प्रणालियों को आधुनिक बनाना जिसमें अधिक रिसन वाले चुनिंदा भागों में नहरों को पक्का करना भी शामिल होगा ;
- (3) भूतल और भूमिगत जल का संयुक्त उपयोग करना ;
- (4) बारबन्दी की शुरुआत-सिंचाई प्रबंध की बारी-बारी से जल आपूर्ति प्रणाली ;
- (5) सिंचित क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त जल-निस्सरण प्रणाली की व्यवस्था ;
- (6) कमान क्षेत्रों में भूमिगत जल तालिका को प्रेक्षणाधीन रखना ताकि राज्य सरकारें समय पर उपचारी उपाय कर सकें।

केन्द्र प्रायोजित कमान क्षेत्र विकास के अन्तर्गत महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं के लिए कमान क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण स्थापित किए गए हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, आंशिक अथवा पूर्ण रूप से पक्की फील्ड चैनलों के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में और 50 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में दी जाती है। जो

केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच बराबर-बराबर वहन की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजनाओं के कमान क्षेत्रों में भूतल और भूमिगत जल के संयुक्त उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए लघु और सीमांत किसानों तथा जनजातियों को 25 से 50 प्रतिशत तक सब्सिडी दी जाती है।

#### World Bank Assistance for Housing Schemes

\*528. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank is providing some housing assistance to India ;

(b) if so, the details and the amount so far given as assistance ; and

(c) the States which have used the financial assistance from the World Bank for the housing activities ?

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

(a) to (c). No funds have been given by the World Bank specifically for housing projects. However, the World Bank assisted projects for urban development include components of sites and services schemes, slum improvement programmes etc. So far, State Governments of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have availed of such assistance.

वर्ष 1982 में भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा भरती किए गए ग्रेड तीन के सहायकों (भण्डार) को पदोन्नति देना

5838. श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा 1972 में उत्तर प्रदेश में रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से भरती किए गए ग्रेड तीन के सहायकों (भण्डार)

को पदोन्नत न किये जाने के कारण क्या है जबकि जुलाई, 1972 में भरती किए गए अनुसचिवीय और तकनीकी संवर्ग के कर्मचारियों को 1976 और 1983 में क्रमशः ग्रेड दो और तीन में पदोन्नत कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सिद्धान्त रूप में भारतीय खाद्य निगम में सेवा संवर्गों के अनुसार पद मंजूर नहीं किए जाते हैं और उन पर उनके अनुसार नियुक्तियां नहीं की जाती हैं बल्कि वास्तव में भारतीय खाद्य निगम सेवा संवर्गों में आवश्यकतानुसार पद मंजूर करता है और भरती करता है ; और

(ग) इस व्यवस्था से प्रभावित कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय खाद्य निगम की नीति क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० एम०एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम में अनुसचिवीय, तकनीकी और डिपो संवर्ग एक दूसरे से अलग और भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। एक ग्रेड से दूसरे ग्रेड में उसी संवर्ग के अन्दर भर्ती और पदोन्नति भारतीय खाद्य निगम (स्टाफ) विनियम, 1971 में विहित कार्य-विधि के अनुसार की जाती है। एक संवर्ग के कर्मचारी अन्य संवर्गों के पदों में पदोन्नति के लिए पात्र नहीं होते हैं। रिक्त स्थान उपलब्ध न होने के कारण 1972 में भर्ती किए गए ग्रेड-3 के कुछेक सहायकों की पदोन्नति करने के प्रश्न पर विचार नहीं किया जा सका था।

(ख) और (ग) केवल यथा-मंजूरशुदा पदों के प्रति ही भर्ती और पदोन्नति की जाती है।

#### Mandatory Provision for Drainage of Excess Water from New Irrigation Projects

5839. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chair-

man of the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board and this year's Padma Shri Award winner, emphasised that provision of drainage for excess water should be mandatory at the stage of sanctioning of every new irrigation project in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the arguments he has advanced in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) The Chairman, Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board has mentioned that provision of proper drainage should be an essential component in all irrigation projects of the country.

(b) It has been observed that in the Command areas of many irrigation projects there has been a rapid rise of water table within a few years of introduction of irrigation, leading to problems of water-logging and soil salinity. Faulty water management and lack of proper drainage are largely responsible for this problem. It is, therefore, of paramount importance to provide adequate and efficient drainage facilities in the command areas of Irrigation Projects.

#### **Food Consignment Rendered Unfit for Human Consumption due to Delay in Clearance**

**5840. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India and allied food importing agencies have brought to the notice of his Ministry various acts of omission and commission on the part of the Port Health Officer, Bombay causing huge loss to the nation as the consignment rendered unfit for human consumption because of delay in clearance ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the remedial steps taken in this direction ?

**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.

#### **Increase in the number of FPS**

**5841. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons to be covered by one fair price shop in cities and villages ;

(b) the guidelines issued by Government in this respect ;

(c) whether steps are being taken to increase the number of fair price shops, particularly in rural areas ; and

(d) 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) to (d). All the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to achieve a norm of one fair price shop for every 2000 persons. This norm could, however, be relaxed for the far-flung areas which are sparsely populated.

The Central Government has advised the States/U.Ts. to strengthen and streamline the public distribution system in their respective territories. The implementation of the Public Distribution System is primarily the concern of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, which have been opening such shops wherever found necessary including in the rural areas.

#### **National Panel on Shifting Cultivation in Eastern Region**

**5842. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering setting up of national panel on shifting cultivation practised in

eastern region ;

(b) if so, the time by which such panel will be set up ;

(c) the details of criteria for selection of the members of such panel ; and

(d) the number of tribal representatives of eastern region proposed to be asked to join the panel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. However there exists already a National Board on Shifting Cultivation under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India with membership extending to all States and Union Territories concerned with shifting cultivation besides the concerned Central Ministries and Departments. It periodically reviews the programme and progress relating to control and prevention of shifting cultivation.

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

#### Production of Sugar

5843. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of sugar produced in the country during 1983-84 and the stock available from the production of the preceding year ; and

(b) the total quantity of sugar imported and foreign exchange involved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND

IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The total quantity of sugar produced in the country during the current sugar year 1983-84 upto 15th March is 46.30 lakh tonnes. The carryover stocks of sugar with the factories at the beginning of 1983-84 season, that is, as on 1.10.1983 were 46.05 lakh tonnes.

(b) No sugar has been imported in the current sugar year 1983-84 and, therefore, the question of foreign exchange involved does not arise.

#### खाद्यान्नों, चीनी और खाद्य पदार्थों का आयात/निर्यात

5844. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 से 1983-84 तक वर्षवार कितनी मात्रा में और कितने मूल्य के (भारतीय मुद्रा में) खाद्यान्नों, चीनी और खाद्य पदार्थों का भारत में आयात किया गया और भारत से निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त मदों के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में हुए लाभ अथवा घाटे की स्थिति क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण-एक संलग्न है।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण-दो में दी गई है।

#### विवरण-एक

1980-81 से 1993-84 के दौरान आयात/निर्यात किए गए गेहूं, चावल, चीनी और खाने के तेलों की वर्षवार मात्रा बताने वाला विवरण

#### भाग-1 : आयात

वर्ष	जिन्स	मात्रा (लाख मीटरी टन में)	आयात की लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	2	3	4
1980-81	खाने के तेल	10.74	515.58
	चीनी	1.80	93.25

1	2	3	4
1981-82	गेहूं	21.14	441.05
	खाने के तेल	9.96	449.69
	चीनी	2.15	101.01
1982-83	गेहूं	19.52	384.66
	खाने के तेल	11.50	507.00
1983-84	गेहूं (31 जनवरी, 84 तक)	30.03	587.47
	चावल (31 जनवरी, 84 तक)	3.27	77.95
	खाने के तेल (फरवरी, 84 तक)	3.99	अभी हिसाब नहीं लगाया गया

नोट :—(1) उपर्युक्त में गेहूं और चावल की वह मात्रा शामिल नहीं है जो कि बंगला देश को उधार पर दी गई थी और जो वापस प्राप्त हुई थी।

(2) खाने के तेलों के बारे में आयात के आंकड़े तेल वर्षों (नवम्बर-अक्टूबर) से सम्बन्धित हैं।

#### भाग-दो : निर्यात

वर्ष	जिन्स	मात्रा (लाख मीटरी टन में)	मूल्य (करोड़ रुपये में)
1980-81	चीनी	0.71	35.97
	चावल*	1.17	32.04
1981-82	चीनी	1.36	49.22
	चावल*	3.31	110.20
1982-83	चीनी	4.10	84.76
	चावल*	3.47	128.56
1983-84	चीनी (नवम्बर, 83 तक)	5.39	139.89 (लगभग)

(\*) = भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा किए गए निर्यात और इसमें वह मात्रा शामिल नहीं है जोकि जिन्स-उधार अथवा उपहार रूप में दी गई थी।

## विवरण-दो

1980-81 से 1983-84 के वर्षों के दौरान निर्यात से वर्षवार हुई हानि/हुए लाभ को बताने वाला विवरण

वर्ष	जिन्स	हानि (करोड़ रुपये)	लाभ (करोड़ रुपये)
1980-81	खाद्यान्न*	—	1.26
	चीनी	2.67	—
1981-82	खाद्यान्न*	—	16.57
	चीनी	—	11.69
1982-83	खाद्यान्न*	—	26.86
	चीनी	62.78	—
1983-84	चीनी (नवम्बर, 83 तक)	51.00 (अनुमानित)	—

(\*)=भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा किए गए निर्यात से सम्बन्धित हैं।

#### Diversion of Land from Foodgrains to Sugarcane

5845. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that high prices paid year after year have resulted in the continuous diversion of land from foodgrains to sugarcane in all the sugar growing States including West Bengal ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no uniformity in the pattern of changes in area under sugarcane and foodgrains in the principal cane growing States. A comparison of the triennium ending 1977-78 with the triennium ending 1982-83 shows that in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka, area under both sugarcane and foodgrains has increased. In Punjab, the area under

foodgrains has increased whereas that of sugarcane has declined. In the States of Bihar, Haryana and West Bengal, area under both sugarcane and foodgrains shows a decline. For the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, while the area under sugarcane shows an increase, area under foodgrains has decreased. However, at the all-India level, area under both sugarcane and foodgrains has shown an increasing trend during the last decade or so.

(b) Government is keeping a continuous watch on the demand and supply situation with regard to sugar and sugarcane and whenever considered necessary appropriate corrective steps are taken to induce balanced development of various crops including sugarcane and foodgrains.

#### Encouraging Group Housing Societies in Delhi

5846. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be

pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are encouraging Group Housing Societies in Delhi with some facilities ;

(b) whether Government have also sanctioned financial assistance (loans) through their parent offices in case he is a Government Servant and a member of the Group Housing Society ;

(b) if so, the names of such Government employees associations in which only Government servants are members of the society ; and

(d) whether Government would also like to consider the case of such Group Housing Societies in which only Government servants are members to sanction loan facilities through their parent offices so that the clearance regarding the balance, dues, etc. can be recovered at the time of their retirement from their GPF or other funds etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government servants who are members of Cooperative Group Housing Societies are granted House Building Advance if they are otherwise eligible under the rules.

(c) Information about those Cooperative Group Housing Societies in which only

Government Servants are members, is not available.

(d) House Building Advance is sanctioned to the eligible Government employees irrespective of whether they are members of Cooperative Group Housing Societies comprised of only Government servants or otherwise, subject to the prescribed conditions.

#### Incentives for Promoting Deep Sea Fishing

5847. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact Government are giving incentives for promoting deep sea fishing in the country ; and

(b) if so, the number of persons who approached for incentives for purchasing trawlers for deep-sea fishing in the last three years, State-wise and those granted incentives by Government ?

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

(b) During the past 3 years (1981, 1982 and 1983) a total of 64 fishing companies (including repeat cases), approached the Government for incentives by way of soft loan through the Shipping Development Fund Committee for purchasing trawlers for deep sea fishing, out of which 21 companies have been granted loan.

State-wise break-up is given below :

State where company is registered	No. of companies applied for loan	No. of companies granted loan
Andhra Pradesh	15	8
Gujarat	1	—
Karnataka	4	—
Kerala	2	1
Maharashtra	7	1
Orissa	10	2
Tamil Nadu	3	3
West Bengal	15	2
Delhi	7	4
	64	21

### Supply of edible oil to Gujarat

5848. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the quantity of edible oil supplied to Gujarat is much less than the requirement ;

(b) whether Gujarat Government have requested to supply more edible oil to the State ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to meet the requirement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c). The allocation of imported edible oils to the Government of Gujarat during the period November, 1983 to April, 1984 is 31,500 tonnes against their demand for 1,04,000 tonnes for the Oil Year 1983-84. This is considered satisfactory by the Central Government having regard to the production of indigenous edible oils in the State. The quantity to be allocated is decided after taking into account a number of factors like consumption pattern, availability of indigenous edible oils in the State/region, availability of stocks with State Trading Corporation and other factors like pace of lifting of oils allocated earlier to State. The quantity so allocated is meant to supplement the local availability of edible oils and is not intended to meet in full the demand of a State Government.

### Charges for Parking Scooter/Vehicles in Delhi

5849. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4528 on 22 August, 1983 regarding charges for parking near Plaza in Delhi and state :

(a) whether scooterists parking their vehicles near Rivoli and Plaza Cinemas in

Connaught Place and at similar other places in New Delhi areas are charged Re 1/- per vehicle for such parking ; and

(b) if so, whether the charges are reasonable and under whose authority the contractors are allowed to collect this money ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The NDMC have stated that the Contractors of Scooter-stand near Rivoli and Plaza Cinemas in Connaught Place are authorised to charge only 0.30P per Scooter. There have been, however, reports of over-charging by the Contractor of Rivoli Cinema stand.

DDA have stated that at the parking sites developed by them in Nehru Place and Rajindra Place District Centres the Contractors are entitled to charge 0.50 P or Rs. 12/- per month for scooters for normal parking hours during the day between 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. The charges will be double if the vehicle is parked before and after the above time or for 24 hours.

(b) The charge of Re. 1/- has not been permitted by NDMC under the terms and conditions of allotment of the stand.

### Opening of Fair Price Shops

5850. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) the criteria adopted for opening fair price shops in rural and urban areas ;

(b) the target fixed for opening fair price shops in each State during the Sixth Plan period ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the proposal to open new shops is very slow, if so, what steps are being taken to achieve the target ?

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 Central Government has advised the States/Union Territories to strengthen and streamline the Public Distribution System by opening more fair price shops in their respective territories. In doing so, they have been requested to achieve a norm of one fair price shop for every 2000 persons which could, however, be relaxed in the case of far-flung areas which are sparsely populated.

The States/Union Territories have also been advised to fix their own targets in the opening of new fair price shops, in the light of above guide-lines. More fair price shops are being opened wherever found necessary. The total number of fair price shops operating in the country as on 1.10.1983 is about 2.97 lakhs, as compared to 2.35 lakh shops in January, 1980.

### विनोदनगर कालोनी को नियमित करना

5851. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "ई" ब्लाक विनोद नगर कालोनी, नयी दिल्ली को नियमित कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उपरोक्त कालोनी में बिजली के कनेक्शन नहीं दिए गए हैं और अन्य विकास कार्य भी शुरू नहीं किए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) विनोद नगर कालोनी का "ई" ब्लाक नियमित नहीं किया गया है अतः इस कालोनी में विकास कार्य आरम्भ करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। डेसू ने सूचित किया है कि ईस्ट विनोद नगर का "ई" ब्लाक आंशिक रूप से बिजलीयुक्त है तथा इस ब्लाक के बिजली वाले भाग में बिजली के कनेक्शन भावी उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा सामान्य वाणिज्यिक अपेक्षाएं पूर्ण कर दिए जाने पर दिए जा रहे हैं।

### Development cess on sale of Forest Produce

5852. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the levy of a development cess on the sale of all forest produce, except fuelwood, for local consumption ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any research has been made or is being made to find an alternative material for the users' needs for fuelwood, if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(d) what was the investment target in the forest sector during the Sixth Plan and that envisaged for the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Proposals for levying a cess on some items of forest produce was considered in the 18th and 20th meetings of the Central Board of Forestry. The Board recommended that the States can levy such a cess to supplement their budgetary grants.

(c) The Government have set up a Department of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy for this purpose. The Government are also examining the issue of finding alternative materials for all items of forest produce including fuelwood.

(d) The total outlay for the Sixth Plan is Rs. 692.42 crores. The outlay for the Seventh Plan is not been approved so far.

### Supply of Provident Fund Accounts Statements to the Workcharged Staff in CPWD

5853. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Zonal Officers (W.C.) of C.P.W.D. at New Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay are responsible for supply of Provident Fund accounts statements to the workcharged staff ;

(b) if so, whether the Zonal Officers (W.C.) have supplied the statements of Provident Fund accounts for the year ending 31 March, 1983 to workcharged staff of all divisions of C.P.W.D. ; and

(c) if not, the name of the divisions in which such statements have been supplied and the divisions in which it has not been done so far with reasons therefor ?

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

#### Assistance to Orissa for Flood Control Measures

5854. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central Assistance provided to Orissa for implementing flood control measures during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) the details of the work done ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the amount allocated for the purpose was not sufficient ; and

(d) if so, the details of the funds allocated for the year 1984-85 and the details of the works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1984-85 to control flood in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Central assistance to State Plan schemes is released by the Government of India in the shape of block loans and grants and the same is not tied to any scheme/project or sector of development. In addition, Central loan assistance to the following schemes have also been provided by the Ministry of Irrigation.

Rs. lakhs

1982-83 1983-84

(i) Flood control Component of Rengali Dam Project	385	300
(ii) 8 identified flood control scheme	—	20

According to the information furnished by the State Government, an expenditure of Rs. 3 crores has been incurred for flood control works during 1982-83 and the anticipated expenditure during 1983-84 is also of a similar order. The main works carried out by the State Government for providing reasonable protection to the areas subject to inundation are construction of embankments, drainage channel, protection of towns and raising of villages.

(d) The annual plan 1984-85 for the Orissa State is yet to be finalised.

#### गेहूं की वसूली

5855. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस वर्ष गेहूं की वसूली के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

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

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) से (ग) सरकार भारतीय खाद्य निगम और राज्य सरकारों/एजेंसियों के माध्यम से भारत सरकार द्वारा घोषित समर्थन मूल्य पर बिक्री के लिए पेश किए गए उचित औसत किस्म के सभी गेहूं की वसूली कर लेगी।

क्योंकि वसूली की मात्रा उत्पादकों द्वारा समर्थन मूल्य पर बिक्री के लिए पेश की गई मात्रा पर निर्भर करेगी, इसलिए वसूली के राज्यवार लक्ष्य अलग से निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं।

#### Kacha Works Undertaken under NREP

5856. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some orders have been issued by Central Government to undertake only kacha works under the National Rural Employment Programme ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the period for which these orders were issued and applied to the village level ;

(c) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the progress in this regard ; and

(d) the total amount spent and the type of work done during the period the said orders remained in force, particularly in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :  
(a) No, Sir. According to programme guidelines only the works resulting in durable assets are to be taken up under the programme.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

#### I.B.R.D.—Aided Tube-wells in Uttar Pradesh

5857. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the IBRD-aided tube-wells have been installed in various districts of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the number thereof ;

(c) the number of such tube-wells constructed in Mathura District ; and

(d) the total amount of assistance made available by the World Bank for this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Under the World Bank (IDA) aided U.P. Tubewells-I project 559 tubewells have been installed in 12 districts of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) No such tubewell has been constructed in Mathura district.

(d) A credit of US \$ 18 million has been made available by World Bank for this project.

#### Production and export of sugar

5858. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the production of sugar during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and April to November, 1983 ;

(b) how much of the production was used in the domestic market and how much was exported ;

(c) the foreign exchange earned from the export of sugar ; and

(d) how much subsidy Government have paid to the sugar barons for the export of sugar during the period 1980 to November 1983 ?

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). Sugar year is reckoned from October to September. The sugar year-wise figures of sugar production, internal consumption and exports from 1980-81 sugar year onwards are as under :—

(Lakh tonnes)

Sugar Year (Oct.-Sept.)	Sugar Pro- duction	Internal con- sumption of sugar	Sugar exports
1. 1980-81	51.48	49.89	0.61
2. 1981-82	84.38	57.11	3.83
3. 1982-83	82.32	64.61	4.22
4. 1983-84 (upto 15th March) (Provisional)	46.30	33.39	5.58

(c) and (d). Exports of sugar are canalised through State Trading Corporation and, therefore, the profit and loss on sugar exports is to the account of the Government. Therefore, no subsidy as such is paid by the Government to the sugar factories for export of sugar. As regards foreign exchange earnings, the figures of value of sugar exported on financial year basis from 1980-81 onwards are as under :

Financial Year	Value Rs. crores
1980-81	35.97
1981-82	49.22
1982-83	84.76
April to November, 1983	139.89 (Approximate)

#### Type-II Quarters Downgraded to Type-I in Pushap Vihar

5859. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Type II double storey quarters at Sector III Pushap Vihar, M.B. Road, have been downgraded to type I if so, since when and what about the existing allottees ; and whether they are being re-allotted new accommodation on priority ;

(b) whether new allotment of Government accommodation in Central pool has been seized for some time ; if so, the reasons therefor and why first floors of type B quarters (double storey) in sector III Pushap Vihar ; MB Road are lying vacant since long ; and

(c) total number of type B quarters in Central pool at (i) Timarpur (Type I double storey only) (ii) Moti Bagh, (iii) Nauroji Nagar and Laxmi Bai Nagar ?

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

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

#### Promotion of Cooperative Housing Scheme for Central Government em- ployees

5860. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government with regard to promotion of Cooperative Housing Scheme for Central Government employees ;

(b) whether Government give priority to requests from Central Government Em-

ployees Cooperative Societies for liberal grant of funds ;

(c) whether requests for grant of permission to form new cooperative housing societies by Central Government employees are considered sympathetically ;

(d) whether any such request has come from Central Government Employees of Madras ; and

(e) if so, whether Government have granted permission to them to form Co-operative Societies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Government recognises that Cooperative Housing is one of the effective agencies for providing housing and other utility services at reasonable cost. The Government has taken steps to promote Cooperative Housing Societies of different categories including those of Central Government employees.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). The registration of new Co-operative Societies is done in accordance with the provisions of respective State/ Union Territory Cooperative Societies Acts.

### Loans to Universities for Construction of Houses

5861. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has granted loans to some universities for constructing houses for the university staff ;

(b) if so, the name of the universities that have availed of such housing loans for their staff ;

(c) which are the financial institutions that are providing loans for the above purpose ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Housing and Urban Development Corporation, a public sector enterprise, provides loans for the purpose. As on 29.2.84, it has sanctioned 5 schemes to different Universities in the States of Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh with a project cost of Rs. 1.40 crores and loan assistance of Rs. 0.95 crores to construct 406 dwellings and one student hostel of 300 rooms etc. State-wise details are given in the attached statement.

### Statement

*Details of Schemes sanctioned by HUDCO to different Universities (As on 29.2.84)*

States	Universities	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. lakhs)	Dwellings Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeet, Rahuri.	33.05	80
Orissa	Berhampur University, Berhampur.	12.34	140

1	2	3	4
Orissa	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.	13.26	102
Rajasthan	Rajasthan University, Jaipur.	23.40	84
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad University.	13.27	1 student hostel of 300 rooms with 2 Superintendents and 12 servants quarters.
Five Schemes		95.32	406 and 1 student hostel.

#### Encroachments on Government Land by Shopkeepers

5862. SHRI K.B.S. MANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any rule under which shopkeepers cannot extend their shops by unauthorised encroachments on Government land falling in front of their shops ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against the shopkeepers of Delhi/New Delhi who have extended their shops, particularly in case of shopkeepers in Mohan Singh Market, Sector VI, R.K. Puram, New Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). According to the provisions of Clause 15 of the Licence Deed entered with an allottee of a shop under the control of the Directorate of Estates, "the licensee is to make use of the said premises for business purposes only and in doing so shall keep the verandah in front of the said premises, the compound and lane or byelane of the market clear, and he shall not cause any obstruction or encroachment whatsoever in the verandah, the compound, lane, byelane of the market

under any circumstances. If at any time it comes to the notice of the Government that the verandah in front of the said premises or the compound or lane or byelane of the market is being used by an unauthorised person with the connivance of the licensee or that the licensee has put up any hoardings, show-cases, etc., stacked any goods in the verandah, compound, lane or byelane of the market, or is carrying on any activities in the verandah, compound, lane or byelane of the market which obstruct normal movement of customers or other licensee or which cause nuisance to other licensee, the government shall be entitled forthwith to determine the licence without assigning any reason and without service of notice to the licensee, and to claim damages at such rates as may be decided by the Government.

(c) Necessary action under the terms and conditions of Licence Deed will be taken.

#### Cattle Insurance Scheme

5863. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any States have introduced Cattle Insurance Scheme during the last three years including the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the names thereof and the exact procedure followed in this regard ;

(c) whether the response from the farmers have been encouraging ; and

(d) if so, whether other States would also be persuaded to introduce this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The State Governments are not directly concerned with the Cattle Insurance Schemes in operation at present. Cattle Insurance business is being transacted directly by all the four subsidiaries of General Insurance Corporation (viz. National Insurance Company Ltd., Calcutta, The New India Insurance Company Ltd., Bombay, The Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd., New Delhi and United India Insurance Company Ltd., Madras) under the overall guidance of General Insurance Corporation of India. These subsidiaries operate all over the country through a net work of Head Office, Regional Offices, Area Offices, Divisional Offices and Branch Offices. They have 368 Divisional Offices and 882 branches throughout the country. The Divisional Offices of the subsidiaries have full powers for under-writing and settlement of claims and are fully equipped to render on-the-spot services. The Branch Offices are empowered to settle minor claims in certain departments. Eight different schemes of cattle insurance throughout the country are being operated at present.

(c) The overall response from the farmers has been encouraging. As against less than 30 thousand cattle insured during 1974, the number of cattle insured during 1982 was 87.85 lakhs. The year-wise figures are as under :

Year	No. of Cattle insured (in lakhs)
1974	0.30
1975	0.63
1976	2.10
1977	5.89
1978	14.10
1979	32.30
1980	50.14
1981	53.54
1982	87.85

(d) Does not arise.

#### Financial and Technical help to States for Implementation of Rural Water Supply Schemes

5864. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide adequate financial and technical help to the States for accelerating the implementation of rural water supply schemes in 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the amount of fund allocated and technical help proposed to be provided to different States including Orissa during financial year 1984-85 for implementing rural water supply schemes ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). An amount of Rs. 242.50 crores has been proposed in the Central budget for 1984-85 for grants-in-aid to the States/Union Territories under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. A provision of approximately Rs. 364 crores has also been made in the budget under the Minimum Needs Programme of the State sector. The Central sector incentive scheme based on performance introduced in 1983-84 is also likely to be continued during 1984-85. The exact allocation of funds to the States including Orissa during 1984-85 will be decided after the budget is voted by Parliament. Technical help will continue to be provided by Central Public Health Engineering organisation by laying down design norms, scrutiny and technical approval of schemes for carriage of problem villages and periodical review of progress achieved.

#### Achievement of O.F.-II

5865. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Operation Flood-II Project document (June, 1977) of NDDB, the

preamble and summary give the highlights of the Project with year-wise targets in Table I and if so, achievements, year-wise, against four specific targets laid down ;

(b) what are the targets achievements, State-wise, under National Milk Grid, creation of infrastructure for cluster federation, yearly planning, implementation and monitoring and institutional and financial set up ;

(c) whether the Operation Flood-II which is to end in June 1985 has been started in all the States and if so, full details of progress year-wise and State-wise, against targets set ; and

(d) whether State-wise, year-wise, allocations already approved by Government are being strictly followed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Availability of Oil Seeds in Forest Area

5866. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed the availability of oil seeds in the forest areas of the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the seeds, the quantity available and utilised so far, State-wise ;

(c) whether the oil seeds produced in the forests have been included under Minor Forest Produce by Government for the economic development of tribals based in forests ;

(d) if so, the measures taken by the Centre and the States to eliminate the exploitation of tribals by nationalisation of oil-seeds collection so far, State-wise ; and

(e) whether Government propose to create at Central level a federation called TRYFED for the tribals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Tree borne oilseeds are included in Minor Forest Produce. Country-wise survey has not been taken up for assessment of the availability of oilseeds.

(d) The Central Government have issued guidelines to the States/Union Territories for elimination of middlemen in the working of forests. The process has been initiated in most of the States/Union Territories and is likely to be completed in the near future.

(e) Government are considering setting up a national level organisation to bring about optimum collection of minor forest produce and also to ensure that substantial benefits accrue to the primary collectors.

#### मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति

5867. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें मध्य प्रदेश में शीघ्र क्रियान्वित करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम, ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम जैसी सभी मुख्य ग्रामीण विकास योजनाएं अन्य राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों के अलावा मध्य प्रदेश में पहले से ही कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में कार्यान्वयन हेतु किसी अन्य नयी योजना का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### Supply of Drinking Water in Prashant Vihar

5868. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that drinking water is not being supplied to Prashant Vihar a Delhi Development Authority Colony, from Haiderpur overhead tank whereas drinking water is being supplied from the same overhead tank to all other colonies e.g. Mongolpuri, Kralagram and Pitampura etc. ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and what steps are being taken to provide permanent water connection and to ensure round the clock water supply from the Haiderpur overhead tank for Prashant Vihar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority have confirmed that drinking water is not being supplied to Prashant Vihar from Haiderpur overhead tank.

(b) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking have informed that they are laying the feeder main to feed 3 Over Head Tanks in the Rohini area. The feeder main to Overhead Tank in Sector IX which is close to Prashant Vihar is likely to be ready in a period of 3 months. According to the Undertaking, the D.D.A. have been informed that they might extend the feeder main to cater to Prashant Vihar.

#### Dumping of Sewer Water and Sullage from Vishakha Enclave into District Park

5869. SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the whole of the sewer water and sullage from Uttari Pitampura (Vishakha Enclave) is being dumped into the District Park of the area in the absence of any outlet for the sewer of Uttari Pitampura ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that in the absence of any outlet for the sewer of Uttar Pitampura, sewer pipes in the area will overflow during the ensuring rainy season causing great health hazard for the residents

of the area ; and

(c) if so, what efforts are being made by the Delhi Development Authority to provide outlet for the sewer from Uttari Pitampura without any further delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). Yes ; purely as a temporary measure till regular arrangements through commissioning of the pump house and the oxidation pond are completed in about 3 months' time. As such the question of sewer pipes in the area overflowing during ensuing rainy season would not arise.

#### Allotment of LIG/MIG Flats to Weaker Sections under HUDCO Pattern Scheme, 1979

5870. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applicants registered with DDA for allotment of LIG/MIG flats under HUDCO Pattern Scheme, 1979 and number of SCs/STs therein ;

(b) the year-wise break up of such allotments made during 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 and number of SCs/STs among them ;

(c) the expected dates for allotment of the flats to all the applicants registered under this scheme ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the 20-Point Programme has been shifted to the rich community in the matter of allotment of LIG/MIG flats ; and

(e) details of Government's policy for allotment of houses etc. to weaker sections and backward classes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

AND IN THE DEPARTMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The information is as under :—  
OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

Category	No. of persons registered under general category	No. of persons registered under SC/ST category
MIG	45573	1948
LIG	61689	5813

(b) The year-wise break-up of allocation/allotment under this scheme is as follows :

Date of draw	Category	No. of flats allocated/allotted	No. of flats allocated allotted to SC/ST
1980	MIG	Nil	Nil
	LIG	Nil	Nil
1981	MIG	839	216
	LIG	953	246
1982	MIG	589	130
	LIG	3645	899
1983	MIG	3336	834
	LIG	3771	944

(c) Flats are expected to be allotted to the remaining applicants during the next 3-4 years.

(d) No.

(e) 25% flats are reserved for allotment to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

#### Use of Animal Rennet in Cheese

5871. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that animal rennet, extracted from the stomachs of unweaned calves normally less than two weeks old, was imported into India and used for making

cheese ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that cheese manufacturers have deliberately kept the public in the dark about the non-vegetarian content in cheese ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

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

(b) The Central Committee for Food Standards constituted under the provision of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, have indicated that animal rennet is not intentionally retained in cheese as every effort is made to wash it out during proces-

sing. According to them, animal rennet cannot thus be considered as one of the ingredients in making of cheese. The Committee has been of the opinion that there is no need to display the use of rennet on the packages of cheese.

(c) Import of animal rennet has since been banned by Government.

#### Assistance to States for Development of Fish Breeding

5872. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government are assisting the State Governments for development of fish breeding industry ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of Centrally aided fisheries co-operative societies at present functioning in various dams, in the States to whom the financial assistance is being provided for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Fish Farms Development Agencies and of National Fish Seed Programme, the Central Government provides assistance to States for setting up fish seed farms and hatcheries.

(b) The Central Government do not provide assistance to the Fisheries Cooperatives directly. However, National Cooperative Development Corporation extends financial help to such cooperatives. The statewide details of the societies assisted by National Cooperative Development Corporation for development of fish breeding are given in enclosed statement. (See Cols. 85—88)

#### Ban on Use of Pesticide

5874. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a pesticide

viz. Ethylene Dibromsone (EDB) recently banned by environmental agencies in U.S.A. for use on foodgrains has been manufactured by a Bombay firm and is widely used by Food Corporation of India Godowns in Kerala and elsewhere ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for banning immediately the manufacture and its use in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no pesticide by the name Ethylene Dibromsone (EDB) approved for use in India. However, according to the information available, another pesticide viz : Ethylene Dibromide has recently been banned by the Environmental Protection Agency in the U.S.A., for killing weevils and other pests in grains. This is used as a fumigant in stored grains by the Food Corporation of India, and this is manufactured in the country including at Bombay.

(b) Any decision to ban, or otherwise, the manufacture and use of Ethylene Dibromide in the country can be taken only after studying the various aspects including the conditions and circumstances in which its use has recently been banned by the Environmental Protection Agency in the USA.

#### दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उर्वरक एजेंसियां

5875. श्री सज्जन कुमार :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उर्वरकों की बहुत ही कम एजेंसियां हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कृषकों को भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और अधिक उर्वरक एजेंसियां खोलने का विचार है ; और

## Statement

State	Name of the Society	Purpose of financial assistance provided by NCDC	Block cost of project	Year of sanction	NCDC's assistance		Remarks	
					Loan	S/sidy Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. West Bengal	1. Howrah Central Fishermen Coop. Socy Ltd.	Fish culture (Nursery unit of 30 Acres)	Rs. 6.90 Lakhs	1982-83	Rs. 2.760 lakhs	—	Rs. 2.760 lakhs	A composite Project of Rs. 12.11 lakhs was sanctioned which includes Rs. 6.90 lakhs for fishculture.
	2. Cooch Behar Central Fisherman Coop. Society Ltd. Cooch Behar.	Fish culture activities/ Rearing of fish seed.	Rs. 7.15 lakhs	1980-81	Rs. 5.72 lakhs	—	Rs. 5.72 lakhs	—
2. Tripura	1. Rudra Sagar Fishermen Coop. Society Ltd.	Construction of screened protection structures, dev. of ponds/const- ruction of induced breeding yards and creation of breeders rearing area.	Rs. 3.95 lakhs	1980-81	Rs. 3.16 lakhs	—	Rs. 3.16 lakhs	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Manipur	1. Haotak Pisciculture Coop. Society Ltd.	Pisciculture/ Rearing of fish seed	Rs. 0.477 lakhs	1980-81	Rs. 0.382 lakhs	—	Rs. 0.382 lakhs	—
	2. Yongbatang Khong Pisciculture Coop.	—do—	Rs. 0.3117 lakhs	1982-83	Rs. 0.250 lakhs	—	Rs. 0.250 lakhs	—
	3. Tolongsoi Pisciculture Coop. Society.	—do—	Rs. 0.654 lakhs	1982-83	Rs. 0.523 lakhs	—	Rs. 0.523 lakhs	—

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ; और है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) इस समय दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित विभिन्न खंडों में 140 उर्वरक बिक्री केन्द्र हैं। इन बिक्री केन्द्रों से उर्वरकों की सप्लाई पर्याप्त रूप से पूरी की जाती है।

भारतीय पर्वतारोहण अभियानों में महिलाओं द्वारा भाग लिया जाना

5876. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या खेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न भारतीय पर्वतारोहण अभियानों में अब तक कुल कितनी महिलाओं ने भाग लिया

(ख) उन महिला पर्वतारोहियों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उन्होंने किन-किन पर्वतों पर विजय प्राप्त की है ?

खेल विभाग में उप मन्त्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) भारतीय पर्वतारोहण न्यास से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार ऐसी लगभग 700 भारतीय महिला पर्वतारोही हैं जिन्होंने विभिन्न संस्थाओं में प्रारम्भिक तथा उच्च पर्वतारोहण पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रशिक्षण लिया है और विभिन्न पर्वतारोहण अभियानों में भाग लिया है।

(ख) भारतीय पर्वतारोहण न्यास द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार भारतीय पर्वतारोही महिलाओं तथा उनके द्वारा चढ़ी गई चोटियों के नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

### विवरण

चोटी

भारतीय पर्वतारोही महिलाओं के नाम

1

2

1. कैलाश (5,655 मी०)

1. कुमारी नन्दनी एम० पटेल

2. कुमारी डॉली शहर

3. डा० (कुमारी) मीना अग्रवाल

4. कुमारी परवीन गुर्तू

2. कामेत और अबी गमीन  
(7,756 मी०)

1. कुमारी थरीटी बिरदी

2. कुमारी चन्द्र प्रभा अटवाल

3. कामेत (7,756 मी०)

1. कुमारी थरीटी बिरदी

2. कुमारी चन्द्र प्रभा अटवाल

4. नन्दा देवी (7,817 मी०)

1. कुमारी रेखा शर्मा

2. कुमारी चन्द्र प्रभा अटवाल

3. कुमारी हर्षवन्ती बिष्ट

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5. काबरू डोम (6,600 मी०)

1. उमेश्वरी देवी

6. गंगोत्री-1 (6,672 मी०)

1. कुमारी चन्द्र प्रभा अटवाल  
2. कुमारी बचन्द्री पाल  
3. कुमारी हर्षवन्ती बिष्ट

7. रूङ्गोइरा (5,819 मी०)

1. कुमारी उषा भिदे साठे  
2. कुमारी चौला जागीरदार  
3. कुमारी बचन्द्री पाल

8. गंगोत्री-1 (6,672 मी०)

1. कुमारी कल्याणी पटेल  
2. कुमारी स्वाती पटेल  
3. कुमारी माधवी भट्ट  
4. कुमारी नन्दनी एम० पटेल

9. लालना (6,136 मी०)

1. कुमारी एस० गुहा  
2. कुमारी के० शाह  
3. कुमारी एस० सेनगुप्ता

10. मृगथूनी (6,855 मी०)

1. कुमारी रानी भगवानी दास  
2. कुमारी दुर्गा गुरंग  
3. कुमारी उषा सारपेस्कर  
4. ताशी

11. त्रिशूल (7,074 मी०)

1. कुमारी (डा०) मीना अग्रवाल  
2. कुमारी स्वाती देसाई  
3. कुमारी माधवी भट्ट  
4. कुमारी डॉली शहर  
5. कुमारी नन्दनी पटेल  
6. श्रीमती इकबाल हकीम  
7. कुमारी चौला जागीरदार  
8. कुमारी स्वप्ना चौधरी  
9. कुमारी अर्चना भट्टाचार्य  
10. कुमारी घनमाया चेटी

12. रोंटी (6,034 मी०)

1. कुमारी स्वप्ना मित्रा

1

2

13. हनुमान टीबा (5,928 मी०)

1. कुमारी शीला सरकार
2. कुमारी उषा भट्ट
3. कुमारी विजयलक्ष्मी
4. कुमारी आर० अरुणा
5. कुमारी के० सी० सुन्धी
6. कुमारी अरुणा राय
7. कुमारी दिलुआदाजा सिधवा
8. कुमारी डॉली शहर
9. डा० (कुमारी) रेनूका स्वामी
10. कुमारी रीता पटेल
11. कुमारी शोभा वर्मा
12. कुमारी भारती बनर्जी
13. कुमारी सुधा तालून

14. बाराशिगरी (6,634.89 मी०)

1. कुमारी लक्ष्मी पाल
2. कुमारी शीला घोष
3. कुमारी स्वप्ना मित्रा
4. कुमारी जी० भारालक्ष्मी

15. केदारनाथ डोम (6,831 मी०)

1. कुमारी चन्द्र प्रभा अटवाल

16. धरमसुरा (6,446 मी०)

1. कुमारी बेनी बोस
2. कुमारी रचना
3. कुमारी छन्दा

17. कालिन्दी (6,147 मी०)

1. कुमारी के० सरस्वती
2. डा० (कुमारी) कुमकुम
3. कुमारी अरुणा साठे
4. कुमारी पी० एस० मेहता

18. देव टिब्बा (6,220 मी०)

1. कुमारी सुजाता मेहरा
2. कुमारी अनुराधा कस्तूरी

19. नोरबू (5,198 मी०)

1. कुमारी रुक्मणी मुखर्जी
2. कुमारी अमृता चीमा
3. कुमारी विजया एम० गदरे

1

2

20. भारतेकुन्ता (6,578 मी०)

1. कुमारी चौला जागीरदार

21. ब्लैक पीक (6,387 मी०)

1. कुमारी आरती दे

2. कुमारी सरस्वती प्रभाग आर० प्रभु

3. कुमारी सुनीता भावे

22. रूद्रगाहवा (5,819 मी०)

1. कुमारी शोभा अंकलेकर

2. कुमारी सुनीता ए० वैद्य

3. कुमारी वी० के० पामधारपुरे

23. मुलकीला-5 (6,400 मी०)

1. कुमारी उषा भिदे साठे

2. कुमारी हिमगौरी दाते

3. कुमारी कुमुद वधेरो (डा०)

4. कुमारी कल्पना देशपाण्डे

5. कुमारी श्रुती बावरे

6. कुमारी वन्दना हरदीकार

7. कुमारी संजीवनी पलनीतकर

24. सी० बी०-13 (6,264 मी०)

1. कुमारी आरती दे

2. कुमारी एस० चौधरी

25. मनाली (5.660 मी०)

1. कुमारी बिहोय प्रेम

शीतीधार (5.256 मी०)

2. कुमारी बेनी बोस

3. कुमारी चैताली

4. कुमारी इन्द्रदेव

26. मकरबेह (6.069 मी०)

1. कुमारी बेनी बोस

2. कुमारी चम्पता

3. कुमारी चैताली

4. कुमारी इन्द्रदेव

5. कुमारी नीता भोडर

27. कोटेश्वर (6.035 मी०)

1. कुमारी वी० के० पंधरपुरे

28. कोआ रोंग (6,157 मी०)

1. कुमारी बेनी बोस

2. कुमारी स्मृति भट्टाचार्य

29. के० आर०-3 (6,157 मी०)

1. कुमारी बेनी बोस

2. कुमारी स्मृति भट्टाचार्य

### Different Youth Programmes

5877. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether different youth programmes have been functioning properly ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether the National Service Scheme and Nehru Yuvak Kendras have been able to provide purposeful focal points for youth regulation ;

(d) whether it is a fact that most of the district level Nehru Yuvak Kendras of Orissa are not functioning properly due to lack of funds and non-coordination of Central Government ; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The National Service Scheme and the Nehru Yuvak Kendras are, in broad terms, meant to improve the total personality of the Youth and to prepare them for life and work. These Schemes are not compulsory but are taken up on a voluntary basis. The question of any youth regulation, therefore, through these Schemes does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

### Construction of Tangassery Fishing Harbour in Kerala

5878. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any request from the Kerala Government regarding the construction of Tangassery fishing harbour in Quilon district, Kerala ;

(b) whether some financial allocation was made for this project in the Second Five Year Plan ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not pursuing it ; and

(d) the decision of Government in this regard ?

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

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

### Fishing Trade by Multinationals

5879. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that monopoly houses and multinational companies are engaged in fishing trade ;

(b) if so, the role of these monopoly houses and multinational companies in earning foreign exchange by way of exporting marine products ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to award this fishing trade to fishermen on the cooperative basis so as to remove monopoly system in this trade ; and

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

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

(b) The share of the multinational/big houses in foreign exchange earning by export of sea food was of the order of 8% in 1982-83.

(c) and (d). Under the Government policy, cooperatives of fishermen are to be encouraged to take up this trade for which assistance is also made available from the National Cooperative Development Corporation. Assistance from the Corporation is in the form of share capital loans

and subsidies.

**Reorganisation of Trading System to ensure better Prices to Farmers**

5880. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the role of speculative middlemen, there has been rapid spiral of essential commodities in the Indian markets ;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to reduce their role ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have taken initiatives to reorganise the market and trading systems to ensure better prices to farmers ; and

(d) if so, the essential ingredients of the system and when would the new system be introduced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) There has been no "rapid spiral" in the prices of essential commodities during the last few months. In the past three months, the prices of some commodities have moved down ; some have gone up and some have remained steady. Overall, the all-commodities wholesale price index has moved up by 1% only during the past three months.

(b) to (d). There is no proposal under the consideration of the Central Government to "re-organise the market and trading system". However, various measures are being taken to ensure better prices to farmers and to reduce the role of middlemen. The State Governments are trying to improve the marketing system by regulating the agricultural produce markets. A large number of States and Union Territories have already enacted necessary legislation for this purpose and upto March 31, 1983 more than 5400 markets had been brought under regulation. The Agricultural Prices Commission has been advising the Central Government on a continuing basis on the

price policy for different agricultural commodities, keeping in view the interest of both the producers and consumers. The Central Government announces procurement/support prices for various agricultural commodities annually, keeping in view the interests of both the farmers and consumers. Cooperatives are playing an increasing role in the marketing of agricultural produce. The public distribution system is being expanded and improved. From time to time the Central Government is urging the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to enforce the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar legislations with a view to curbing the activities of hoarders, black-marketeers and other anti-social elements.

**Buffer Stock of Sugar**

5881. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are maintaining buffer stock of sugar ; and

(b) if so, the quantity of the buffer stock ?

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) 10 lakh tonnes.

**Consultative Committees**

5882. SMT. USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Consultative Committees for various Ministries functioning at present ; and

(b) the number of meetings of these Committees held during 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the

names of 27 Consultative Committees which are functioning at present and the number of meetings of these Committees held during

the period from 1.1.1983 to 28.3.1984 is enclosed.

### Statement

S.No.	Name of the Consultative Committee	Meetings held from 1.1.1983 to 20.3.84
1	2	3
1.	C.C. for Agriculture	6
2.	C.C. for Atomic Energy and other Scientific Departments	3
3.	C.C. for Civil Aviation	5
4.	C.C. for Chemicals and Fertilizers	5
5.	C.C. for Commerce	3
6.	C.C. for Communications	7
7.	C.C. for Defence	6
8.	C.C. for Education and Culture	7
9.	C.C. for Energy	6
10.	C.C. for External Affairs	7
11.	C.C. for Food and Civil Supplies	6
12.	C.C. for Finance	6
13.	C.C. for Industry	7
14.	C.C. for Health and Family Welfare	7
15.	C.C. for Home Affairs	7
16.	C.C. for Irrigation	6
17.	C.C. for Information and Broadcasting	6
18.	C.C. for Labour and Rehabilitation	7

1

2

3

19.	C.C. for Law, Justice and Company Affairs	—	7
20.	C.C. for Planning	—	7
21.	C.C. for Railways	—	4
22.	C.C. for Rural Development	—	6
23.	C.C. for Shipping and Transport	—	6
24.	C.C. for Steel and Mines	—	6
25.	C.C. for Sports	—	6
26.	C.C. for Tourism	—	6
27.	C.C. for Works and Housing	—	6

स्कूलों तथा कालेजों में खेल प्रारम्भ करना

5883. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निकट भविष्य में स्कूलों तथा कालेजों में विद्यार्थी के लिये खेलों में भाग लेना अनिवार्य बनाने का विचार है ;

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेलों के स्तर को सुधारने के लिए सरकार का क्या प्रयास करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक विद्यालय में खेल प्रारम्भ करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को विशेष वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी ?

खेल विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) स्कूलों और कालेजों में खेलों को अनिवार्य करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, किन्तु शैक्षिक संस्थाओं के पाठ्यचर्या में एक अभिन्न अंग के रूप में, खेलों को शामिल करने की, विचाराधीन, राष्ट्रीय खेल नीति प्रारूप में, परिकल्पना की गई है।

(ख) देश में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान संचालित केन्द्रीय

सरकार की योजनाएं अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करने के लिए भी लक्षित है। खेलों का स्तर बढ़ाने के लिए विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, केन्द्रीय सरकार अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण खेल कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत ब्लाक, जिला और राज्य स्तर पर प्रतियोगिताएँ आयोजित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता देती है। खेल प्रतिभा छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत खेलों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के छात्रों सहित प्रतिभाशाली छात्र छात्रवृत्तियाँ प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्रामीण खेल केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए राज्य खेल परिषदों को अनुदान देने की योजना के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। नेहरू युवक केन्द्र भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रयास करते हैं।

(ग) (क) को ध्यान में रखकर प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, अलीगढ़ में  
रिक्त पद

5884. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा : क्या

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

(क) भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, अलीगढ़ की प्रिंटिंग शाखा में कितने पद रिक्त हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रिक्त स्थानों को तदर्थ नियुक्तियों के आधार पर भरा गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि प्रिंटिंग मशीनों को पुराना घोषित किया जा रहा है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके स्थान पर नयी मशीनें आ गई हैं ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि जब तक पुरानी मशीनों के स्थान पर नयी मशीनें नहीं आ जाती हैं, उन्हें नहीं बदला जायेगा ताकि कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति में अवरोध न आये ?

**निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) :** (क) 17 ।

(ख) जी, हां । विद्यमान कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या में से 26 पदों को तदर्थ आधार पर भर दिया गया है ।

(ग) 1-1-79 से मशीनमैन के दो ग्रेडों (ग्रेड-I तथा ग्रेड-II) को मशीनमैन के एक ही ग्रेड में मिलाने के कारण इस पद तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित वर्गों के भर्ती नियमों को संशोधित किया जा रहा है । नये भर्ती नियमों के बनाये जाने तक पदोन्नतियां तदर्थ आधार पर की गई हैं ।

(घ) जी, हां । चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार छपाई की पुरानी मशीनों में से कुछ को बदला जा रहा है ।

(ङ) अनुपयोगी घोषित मशीनों के स्थान पर नई मशीनें लगाई जा रही हैं ।

(च) पुरानी मशीनों को नई मशीनों की खरीद के बाद ही हटाया जाता है । इस प्रकार पुरानी मशीनों के स्थान पर नई मशीनें लगाने से कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है ।

#### **Daily Wage Employees in D.D.A. and CPWD**

5885. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many employees in C.P.W.D. and D.D.A. are working on daily wages since long ;

(b) if so, the total number of such employees ;

(c) policy which governs their being made permanent ; and

(d) how many employees of D.D.A. and C.P.W.D. have been made permanent during the last two years ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :** (a) and (b). The number of employees working on daily wages is as under :

C.P.W.D. : 9854

D.D.A. : 10546

(c) C.P.W.D.—Employees on daily wages who have been appointed upto 20th March, 1979 are eligible for regularisation after they have put in 240 days service each for two years. Temporary employees are made permanent on the basis of seniority, fitness and eligibility as and when vacancies of permanent posts occur.

D.D.A.—There is no policy for making daily wage employees permanent.

(d)	1981-82	1982-83
C.P.W.D.	853	1226
D.D.A.	Nil	42

#### Sugar Quota for Tripura

5886. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quota of sugar fixed for Tripura during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Upto February) ; and

(b) the quantity actually supplied during these periods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The figures of monthly levy sugar quota allotted to Tripura from the sugar year 1980-81 onwards are as under :

Sugar Year (October - September)	Monthly levy sugar quota (Tonnes)
1. 1980-81	
October 1980 to September, 1981	759
2. 1981-82	
(a) October, 1981 to March, 1982	759
(b) April, 1982 to September, 1982	876
3. 1982-83	
October, 1982 to September, 1983	876
4. 1983-84	
October, 1983 to February, 1984.	958

(b) The responsibility of obtaining supplies against the monthly levy sugar quota

allocations is that of the Tripura Government since the State Government are themselves arranging the lifting of allotted levy sugar from the concerned factories. On the request of the State Government the validity of monthly allotment orders is also extended from time to time.

#### Outlay to States for Rural Development

5887. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the outlay for rural development for all the States and Union Territories since the National Fund for Rural Development was set up ;

(b) the details of the utilisation of funds ; and

(c) the details of non-utilisation of funds and also that which had lapsed alongwith its reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) No amount has so far been received under the National Fund for Rural Development.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

#### Use of Tetracycline to Check Root Wilt Disease in Coconut Trees

5889. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that tetracycline, in injected in large doses into the trunk of the coconut trees, can arrest the root-wilt disease affecting the coconut trees ;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to make this medicine available to the farmers at subsidised rates ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. Tetracycline is not injected in large doses in the trunk of the coconut palms. Only 3 and 6 gram doses per palm are being injected into the trunk of each coconut palm as an antibiotic treatment for root wilt disease on experimental basis. It will take some more time before definite conclusions on the effectiveness of this trial become available.

(b) No, Sir. Since the work is in the experimental stage, it is not proposed to make the medicine available to the farmers at this stage.

(c) The question does not arise.

#### Compulsory Farming and Research Work for Agricultural Education

5890. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to make farming and research work compulsory for agricultural education ; and

(b) whether any arrangements for providing agricultural education at school level are proposed to be made so that there is no shortage of competent farmers in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Practical training in various farm operations is an integral part of agricultural education at the Bachelors' degree level. Similarly, research work is an integral part of agricultural education at the Masters' and Ph.D. Degree levels.

(b) There is no proposal to provide agricultural education as a compulsory subject at school level. However, in the 10+2 system of education, there is a provision for inclusion of agriculture as a vocational course. It is upto the concerned State Governments to implement this provision.

#### Sanjay Sagar Irrigation Project and Wah River and Sagar Project in M.P.

5891. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sanjay Sagar Irrigation Project on Wah River and Sagar Project in Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh have been approved and sanctioned by Government under World Bank aided projects during the current Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether these projects have been revised according to the World Bank norms and directives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). At present, only the Sanjay Sagar (Bah) Project has been approved for inclusion for World Bank assistance under M.P. Project was earlier approved by the Planning Commission in 1980 for an estimated cost of Rs. 139.8 million, but due to modification of the scope of the project with a net C.C.A. of 14,500 ha. the State Government has submitted a revised project report. This is presently under examination in the Central Water Commission.

The Sagar Project was proposed for inclusion in the World Bank medium line of credit for M.P. However the Project was subsequently deleted from the list after discussions with the State Government as the total credit was fully committed for the projects already included and sanctioned under the credit.

#### Completion of Irrigation Projects in West Bengal

5893. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of irrigation projects of West Bengal awaiting clearance from Central authorities ;

(b) the irrigation projects in West Bengal yet to be completed ; and

(c) the constraints for completion of the on going major projects like Lower Damodar Project, Kansabati Project, Teesta Project etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Six irrigation projects of West Bengal are awaiting clearance from Central Government.

(b) Besides modernisation schemes, there are 5 major and 16 medium pre-VI Plan schemes which have not yet been completed. Among these, 3 major projects are nearing completion.

(c) The main constraints for completion of the on-going major projects are :

(i) Delay in settlement of land acquisition and land transfer cases for construction of canal distribution system.

(ii) Delay in procurement and supply of cement and structural steel.

(iii) Insufficient provision of funds by the State from year to year.

#### Breakthrough in Agriculture Research

5894. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether significant breakthrough in agricultural research is in the offing ;

(b) whether the introduction of improved nested orthogonal designs for farm experiments are being considered ;

(c) if so, whether the new approach will facilitate quicker comparison of a number of varieties vis-a-vis fertiliser doses, quality of seeds, irrigation system etc. ;

(d) whether it will now be easier for the scientists to develop improved cultivation strategies to boost farm production ; and

(e) the time by which this new farm

technology will be introduced in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No Sir, if it is related to the introduction of the improved nested orthogonal design. There are, however, several potential areas of agricultural research, where significant production advances are expected ; but, these have little bearing on orthogonal design.

(b) No, Sir. The improved nested orthogonal design is still in a theoretical stage.

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

(d) No, Sir. Development of improved cultivation strategies to boost farm production is independent of the improved nested orthogonal design.

(e) No new farm technology based on this design exists at present. As such, the question of introduction of such a technology does not arise.

#### Shortage of Firewood

5895. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in some areas there has been so much felling of trees that the people have food to eat but not enough wood to cook it ;

(b) if so, the percentage of energy derived from firewood used in the households in the country and the shortage of firewood in our country ;

(c) the Government's plans and programmes to overcome this crisis ; and

(d) whether Government are considering to allot waste land in the reserve forest area to the landless poor under some rural development programme to grow forest, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Government is aware of the shortage of fuelwood. The energy derived from firewood consumed in household sector is :

Rural per capita energy consumption % share of energy forms	Urban per capita energy consumption % share of energy forms
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68.5

45.5

The estimated shortage of firewood is 84 million tonnes per annum.

(c) Afforestation, social and farm forestry programmes are included for implementation under Prime Minister's New 20-Point Programme to overcome, inter alia, fuelwood crisis.

(d) Government is not considering to allot reserved forest area to the people, however, degraded forest land is being allotted to rural poor for tree planting in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra under the following schemes :

- (1) Social security through forest plantations scheme in Gujarat and Rajasthan ;
- (2) Hit-grahi yojana in Madhya Pradesh ; and
- (3) Afforestation of denuded forests through poor un-employed persons in Maharashtra.

#### Man Made Cereal Called "Triticale"

5896. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :  
SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether long research over years at Agricultural Universities in Jabalpur, Ludhiana and Pant Nagar have established the potential of a man-made cereal called "Triticale" (mandua) as a more sturdy pro-

ductive alternative for wheat ;

(b) if so, the details of research on developing strains of wheat-Rye crossing "Triticale" in India, the results of experimental plantations and further developments of this sturdy variety potential ; and

(c) if the results as compared to international research are not encouraging, can Triticale, a man-made cereal be utilised as an all fodder crop potential ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. The work conducted does not indicate overall superiority of triticales over wheat.

(b) The work on triticales has been in progress in the All India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project and Agricultural Universities at several locations like Jabalpur, Powarkheda, Parbhani, Ludhiana, Pantnagar, Indore, Delhi and other places. The research results show that the triticales materials developed are generally unstable in their yield performance and have shrivelled grains. The storage quality of grain is also very poor. However, the triticales possess desirable characteristics like high lysine content and better tolerance to disease and pests. As a results of the research efforts carried out, a variety TL 419 has been released at the State level by the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, for cultivation under irrigated high fertility conditions. Attempts made by the G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar to popularise Triticale in the northern hills did not meet with success.

(c) The overall results are not encouraging for utilization of triticales as fodder.

#### Target of Fish Production from Sea and Inland Resources

5897. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for fish production during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 from sea and inland resources ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the production was much below the target ;

(c) whether any study has been conducted in this regard and if so, the findings thereof ; and

(d) the steps being taken to exploit our fishery resources in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The targets fixed for fish production during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 from marine and inland resources are as follow :

(lakh tonnes)

Year	Marine	Inland	Total
1980-81	17.23	10.09	27.32
1981-82	18.04	10.84	28.88
1982-83	18.33	11.15	29.48

(b) The fish production in these years is as under :

(lakh tonnes)

Year	Marine	Inland	Total
1980-81	15.5	8.9	24.4
1981-82	14.4	10.0	24.4
1982-83 (provisional)	14.4	8.9	23.3

(c) Any specific study has not been conducted in this regard in the recent times. However, the fish production data are obtained from the States, compiled and then analysed in the Ministry.

The following important reasons were identified for fluctuations in the marine sector :

- (i) Lack of balanced operational activities in exploitation of specific resources ; i.e. over-dependence of States on particular type of fishing operations ;

(ii) Lack of adaptability in face of natural fluctuations in the fish availability from year to year ;

(iii) Lack of suitable conservation measures in the management of coastal and estuarine fisheries :

(iv) Naturally occurring seasonal fluctuations in the fish population.

The severe drought in 1981-82 is reported to have affected production in inland sector in the year 1982-83.

(d) Steps taken to exploit fishery resources in future are :

(i) Encouragement by the States in diversifying fishing activities and motorisation of indigenous craft :

(ii) Augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through charter, joint ventures, import and indigenous construction ;

(iii) Provision of soft loan for the purchase of deep sea fishing vessels through the Shipping Development Fund Committee and grant of 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed vessels ;

(iv) Accelerated living resources survey and training of operatives ;

(v) Provision of financial and technical assistance for construction of major and minor fishing harbours with suitable infrastructural facilities ;

(vi) Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels through enactment of the Maritime Zone of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981 ;

(vii) Training programme on scientific aquaculture with provision of stipend for inland fish farmers ;

(viii) Setting up of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies to promote fish farming in tanks and ponds by providing institutional finance in the form of credit and subsidy for fish ponds

reclamation and first year inputs and technical extension support to the farmers for fish culture activities ;

- (ix) Increasing fish seed production by setting up modern fish seed farms hatcheries in all the major States to make them self-sufficient in seed production ;
- (x) Development of brackishwater areas in coastal and inland States for production of prawn/fish farming and establishment of prawn hatcheries.

#### Irrigation Potential of Projects in Kerala

5898. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the irrigation potential project-wise, of the major and medium on-going irrigation projects in Kerala ;

(b) the target dates of completion of each of these projects ; and

(c) the cost of escalation of each of these projects and the steps being taken to complete them together with the time frame within which Government propose to complete them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The required information is given in the Statement enclosed (See Cols. 119—120).

Amongst the important steps being taken by Government for completion of these works are :

- (i) Priority for completion of on-going irrigation projects by allotting maximum possible funds to them.
- (ii) Special efforts at the central level to ensure adequate supply of construction material in short supply, as well as transport of such material to project sites.
- (iii) Monitoring of projects at State level and select projects at Central level.

गेहूं और चावल की खेती के अन्तर्गत जमीन

5899. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या “इकोनॉमिक सर्वे” में इस बात का उल्लेख किया गया है कि उपलब्ध खेती योग्य जमीन में से गेहूं का उत्पादन करने वाला क्षेत्र 80 प्रतिशत है, चावल का उत्पादन करने वाले क्षेत्र 56 प्रतिशत हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस कमी को दूर करने की दृष्टि से कोई विशेष योजना शुरू करने का है ?

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

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

#### ICAR Animal Husbandry Research Institutes having University Status

5900. SHRI RAM AWADH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many ICAR animal husbandry research institutes have university status and from when, with proposed/effectuated changes in divisional staff roles, work assignments infrastructural additions/alterations etc. division-wise ;

(b) what external monitoring mechanism ICAR/UGC utilize to ensure high academic standards for teaching/research programmes of such institutes with outcome from any earlier ICAR institute given such status, number of Master's and Doctors scholars enrolled year-wise before awarding such university status and after-wards ; and

(c) how will academic activities of this

## Statement

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Approved Estimated Cost				Latest estd. cost indicated during discussion	Ultimate Potential ('000 Ha).	Targetted year of completion
		Original	Year	Revised	Year			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>A. Major Projects</b>								
1.	Kallada	13.28	1966	163.57	1981	176.00	92.00	1986-87
2.	Periyar Valley	3.48	1957	39.71	1980	48.71	85.60	1984-85
3.	Pamba	3.83	1964	42.97	1980	54.00	48.43	1985-86
4.	Kuttiadi	4.96	1964	44.85	1980	47.50	37.15	1984-85
5.	Chitturpuzha	0.67	1964	6.24	1975	17.86	26.97	1984-85
6.	Kanhirpuzha	3.65	1964	10.52	1975	42.00	21.86	1985-86
7.	Pazhassi	4.42	1964	42	1981	55.00	32.37	1985-86
8.	Muvvattapuzha	38.02	1983	—	—	48.00	52.20	1986-87
9.	Chimoni	23.43	1983	—	—	23.43	26.00	1986-87
<b>B. Medium Projects</b>								
1.	Karapuzha	7.60	1978	—	—	12.00	9.30	1986-87
2.	Attapady (Unapproved)	—	—	—	—	26.00	8.05	1986-87

ICAR institute differ from those of other State Agricultural Universities justifying such changes and discipline-wise number of post-graduate scholars admitted year-wise from 1980 to 1983 vis-a-vis corresponding manpower estimated requirements ;

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) Among the Animal Husbandry Research Institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, only the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar has the deemed-to-be-a university status. This was conferred on the Indian Veterinary Research Institute in November, 1983.

This status has been conferred on the Indian Veterinary Research Institute under Section 3 of UGC Act, which provides for declaring an institution of higher education other than a university to be "deemed-to-be-a university". With the conferment of such a status, the UGC Act applies to the conferred institution, as a University within the meaning of Section 2(f) of the UGC Act of 1956. This provision had been made in the Act to bring under the purview of UGC, institutions which for historical and other reasons are not universities and yet are doing work of a high standard in an academic field and at university level and because granting of the status of deemed-to-be-a university would enable it to develop ideals belonging to higher education and research.

Since the Indian Veterinary Research Institute has been operating a Post-graduate School of Animal Sciences from 1958, no material change is envisaged in the nature of duties and work assigned to the scientific staff and the divisional structure.

(b) The responsibility of ensuring high academic standards of Post-graduate teaching and research of the Institute rests with the Academic Council of the Institute. The progress of research other than the Post-graduate research work done by students is monitored by the ICAR and is assessed periodically through quinquennial review teams.

The number of students enrolled for

Master's and Doctor's degree programmes at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute in different disciplines is given in the enclosed statement (See Cols. 123—130).

(c) The academic activities of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute differ from those of the State Agricultural Universities mainly in the following two respects :

- (1) State Agricultural Universities offer Under-graduate as well as Post-graduate degree programme but the Indian Veterinary Research Institute will offer Post-graduate programmes only.
- (2) Admission to State Agricultural Universities is largely for the students of the concerned State while the Indian Veterinary Research Institute will be open to students from all over the country.

The State Agricultural Universities largely meet the local requirements. This institute being a premier institution in the field of Animal Sciences, serves as a National Institute catering to the needs of students from throughout the country without any differentiation. The information on the number of post-graduate scholars admitted during 1980-83 is given in para (b) of the question.

#### **Expenditure under "Other Charges" in ICAR Goat Institute**

**5901. SHRI R.N. RAKESH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite inadequate staff at ICAR Goat Institute, expenditure under 'other charges' excluding buildings and equipment has been much in excess of corresponding plan budget allocations from 1981 ;

(b) if so, year-wise budget plan allocation under 'establishment charges' and 'other charges' excluding 'buildings and equipment' with corresponding actual expenditures made quarter-wise from 1981-82 upto December, 1983 and monthly thereafter upto 1 April, 1984 and justification for actual

## Statement

*Indian Veterinary Research Institute  
Admission Position of M.V.Sc. since inception of P.G. College IVRI, Izatnagar*

Sl. No.	Year	Bact./Viro.	Pathology	Para	Animal Nutri.	Animal Gen.	Anim. Phy.	Animal Gynae-cology	Pharm.	Poultry Science	Biochemistry
1.	1958	4	4	4	5	4	4	—	—	—	—
2.	1959	6	4	6	5	4	4	—	—	—	—
3.	1960	3	2	3	3	6	5	—	—	—	—
4.	1961	6	3	2	3	5	2	—	—	—	—
5.	1962	4	3	3	4	4	3	—	—	—	—
6.	1963	9	5	7	6	8	7	—	—	—	—
7.	1964	7	5	4	6	8	7	—	—	—	—
8.	1965	9	4	4	6	9	2	—	—	—	—
9.	1966	9	5	3	7	9	—	—	—	—	—
10.	1967	7	2	1	2	9	7	—	—	—	—
11.	1968	7	2	2	3	5	2	—	—	—	—
12.	1969	15	1	1	5	5	2	—	—	—	—

13.	1970	6	3	—	4	3	—	—	—	5	—
14.	1971	4	1	—	6	5	—	3	3	10	4
15.	1972	4	1	—	2	8	2	2	1	11	1
16.	1973	8	2	—	3	8	2	1	1	12	2
17.	1974	6	3	3	4	4	1	3	2	8	1
18.	1975	9	1	2	6	7	1	4	2	11	2
19.	1976	7	3	3	6	14	2	6	1	9	2

## Statement

*Indian Veterinary Research Institute  
Admission Position of PH.D. Scholars since 1968*

Sl. No.	Year	Bact./Viro.	Patho.	Para.	Animal Nutri.	Animal Gen.	Anim. Phys.	Animal Gynaecology	Pharma.	Poultry Science	Bio-chemistry
1.	1968	8	3	3	3	5	2	—	—	—	—
2.	1969	5	—	2	6	3	4	—	—	—	—
3.	1970	1	—	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
4.	1971	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2
5.	1972	3	1	1	4	8	2	—	—	1	3
6.	1973	6	4	1	1	6	1	2	1	1	3
7.	1974	6	1	—	3	1	2	3	—	5	—
8.	1975	1	1	—	1	3	1	1	—	1	—
9.	1976	12	4	2	3	3	2	4	2	6	—
10.	1977	8	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	4	—
11.	1978	6	—	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	1

12.	1979	13	—	3	5	3	3	2	—	21	1
13.	1980	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
14.	1981	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
15.	1982	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—
16.	1983	8	8	2	1	1	1	3	2	5	—

expenditure exceeding budget allocation, if any ; and

(c) the 'establishment charges' for staff associated with goat project and on 'other charges' excluding buildings/equipment ?

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 would be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**Allottees backed out from acquiring flats under Self Financing Schemes**

5902. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of allottees registered under the Self Financing Schemes with the Delhi Development Authority have backed out from acquiring flats offered to them ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**आलू के बीजों के उत्पादन के लिए नियतन**

5903. श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में आलू का कुल उत्पादन कितना है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आलू के बीजों के उत्पादन के लिए कितनी धन-राशि उपलब्ध कराई है ; और

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में इस कार्य के लिए

कितनी धनराशि दी गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) 1982-83 के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में आलू के उत्पादन का अनुमान 35.5 हजार मीटरी टन लगाया गया है ।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में आलू के बीज के उत्पादन के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई राशि मंजूर नहीं की गई है । तथापि, आलू की पछेती अंगमारी रोग पर नियन्त्रण पाने के लिए स्थानीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान भारत सरकार द्वारा 2.50 लाख रुपये की राशि प्रदान की गयी है ।

(ग) विशेष रूप के बीज उत्पादन के लिए कोई राशि नहीं दी गई है । तथापि, गत तीन वर्षों में उपर्युक्त स्थानीय क्षेत्र में रोग पर नियन्त्रण पाने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा 1.90 लाख रुपये वहन किये गये हैं ।

**यमुना पार क्षेत्र में कालोनियों को नियमित करना**

5904. श्री बाबू राव परांजपे : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के यमुनापार क्षेत्र में शकरपुर, लक्ष्मीनगर, पाण्डवनगर तथा अन्य निकटवर्ती कालोनियों को नियमित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त कालोनियों में पिछले चुनाव (फरवरी, 1983) के बाद से विकास कार्य बन्द कर दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन कालोनियों के विकास के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या इन कालोनियों के विकास कार्य को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के बजाय दिल्ली नगर निगम के नियन्त्रण के अधीन लाने की कोई मांग की गई है ; और

(ङ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) सरकारी आदेशों के अनुसार नियमितीकरण के लिए उपयुक्त शकरपुर, लक्ष्मी-नगर और पांडवनगर क्षेत्रों की कालोनियों सहित यमुनापार की कई कालोनियों को नियमित कर दिया गया है।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा इन कालोनियों में आरम्भ किए गए निर्माण कार्यों पर लाभभोगियों द्वारा विकास प्रभागों के भुगतान न करने के कारण कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकी।

(ग) नियमित अनधिकृत कालोनियों के विकासार्थ परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करली गई है और इस समय यह दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण दिल्ली प्रशासन के पुनरीक्षाधीन है। इसी बीच, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और दिल्ली नगर निगम को ये अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं कि लाभभोगियों द्वारा विकास प्रभागों के भुगतान पर और संबंधित स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा निर्धारित अन्य शर्तों को पूरा करने पर सभी नियमित अनधिकृत कालोनियों में मूलभूत जनसुविधाएं मुहैया की जायें।

(घ) जी, हां। बताया जाता है कि इस आशय के कुछ अनुरोध दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ङ) दिल्ली नगर निगम को यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि वे दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के क्षेत्राधिकार के भीतर पड़ने वाली कालोनियों में भी जलपूर्ति एवं मल-जल व्ययन की व्यवस्था पर विचार करें।

#### Lease of Mineral Bearing Areas Covered by Forests

5905. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM :  
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in many areas where minerals are found in abundance the concerned area is covered by forests ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 prohibits the State Governments from using any forest land for non-forest purchases without prior approval of Central Government ;

(c) whether it is a fact that when the State Governments have to grant mining leases on forest land, they have to seek prior permission of Central Government which leads to inordinate delays in granting mineral leases ; and

(d) if so, Central Government's thinking in terms of amending the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and thereby empowering the State Governments to grant exemption from the above Act, for granting mining leases on forest land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Some minerals are found in forest areas.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Central Government has laid down detailed guidelines for all the State Governments for expeditious handing of cases under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Delays do not occur at Central Government level.

(d) Does not arise.

मंगोलपुर कलां में अनुसूचित जातियों को प्लाटों का आबंटन

5906. श्री छांगुर राम : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 14, फरवरी, 1984 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में "प्लाट अलाट तो किये हैं पर कहां" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तः

गर्त 1974 में मंगोलपुर कलां में अनुसूचित जातियों को ये प्लाट आवंटित करने से पहले सड़कों न बनाने तथा आवंटित प्लाटों के बीच सड़कों के लिए स्थान न छोड़ने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार के आश्वासनों के बावजूद संबंधित व्यक्तियों को प्लाट अब तक नहीं दिए गए हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन्हें कब तक प्लाट आवंटित किए जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ङ) इन प्लाटों का अब तक आवंटन न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (ङ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

#### Families Displaced on Execution of Rengali Multi-purpose Project

5907. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of families displaced due to the execution of Rengali multi-purpose project in Orissa ;

(b) the amount of compensation paid to the displaced families ; and

(c) what rehabilitation/resettlement measures have been taken for those displaced families so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHAN) : (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have reported that 9821 families will be displaced on the execution of Rengali Dam Multipurpose Project and out of these, 5461 families have so far been evacuated. The State has so far paid

compensation of Rs. 13.75 crores to the displaced families.

(c) Apart from the compensation for the loss of land, house and other property as per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, the other rehabilitation measures being implemented by Orissa are as under :

(i) the affected families will be rehabilitated in existing villages or colonies to be set up allotting 3 acres of irrigable land or 6 acres of dry land. In the alternative, it is open to displaced families to opt for cash grant in lieu of land.

(ii) In the resettlement villages/colonies facilities like wells, tube wells, tanks, school village club houses etc. are also provided.

So far, 61 colonies have been established to accommodate 4296 families. The other families are expected to be settled in individual villages and some may opt for cash grant in lieu of land. In the rehabilitation colonies, the State has built so far 141 wells, 91 tube-wells, 74 tanks, 65 schools and 66 village club houses etc. In addition, two medium Irrigation Projects viz. Gohira and Samakoi have also been taken up by the State in the resettlement area to create irrigation facilities.

#### Exploitation of Minor Oilseeds Potential

5908. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that minor oilseeds offer a vast potential for commercial exploitation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that very little has been done for commercial exploitation of minor oilseeds ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the details of the long term measures proposed to be undertaken for the proper exploitation of vast minor oilseeds potential ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) to (c). The minor oilseeds of tree origin have achieved importance only recently. States and Union Territories have initiated measures for tapping the potential of these oilseeds. Optimum collection of these seeds has not been possible for want of adequate inventory, research and financial base.

(d) The Government are considering formation of a national level organisation to assist the States/Union Territories in their efforts to organise optimum collection of the seeds.

#### Completion of Kelo Major Irrigation Project

**5909. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the target date of completion of the Kelo Major Irrigation Project in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) the progress made so far in the completion of that project ; and

(c) when the above projects is expected to be completed ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) to (c). Kelo Irrigation Project in Raigarh District of Madhya Pradesh is a new major project which was proposed to be taken up by the State in the Sixth Five Year Plan. However, due to the commitments by the State on various on going major and medium irrigation projects, it has not been possible for Government of Madhya Pradesh to accommodate any financial outlay for this new scheme in the Sixth Five Year Plan. As seen from the State's Plan Document for 1984-85, no expenditure has been incurred on this scheme. The State Government has not forwarded the modified report of the project to the Central Water Commission for examination. Therefore, it cannot be stated when this project would be completed.

#### Offers Received for Asiad Flats

**5911. SHRI F.H. MOHSIN :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any offers for Asiad flats have been received by Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time limit for receipt of applications has been fixed ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) and (b). 95 applications have been received from the non-resident Indians etc., and requests for 496 flats have been received from various Public Sector Undertakings/Nationalized Banks/Financial Institutions in India. These are under consideration. The last date of receipt of the applications from non-resident Indians etc., was 29.2.1984.

#### जल प्रदाय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को दिया गया अनुदान

**5912. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 के दौरान जल प्रदाय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, केरल, तमिलनाडू, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, नागालैण्ड, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश आदि राज्यों को अनुदानों के रूप में धन दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उपर्युक्त अनुदानों से पूरी की गई जल प्रदाय योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या अनुदानों का कुछ भाग इन राज्यों के संबंधित विभागों के अनुसूचित जातियों और

अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के वेतन भत्तों आदि पर भी खर्च किया गया और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) :** (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 तथा 1983-84 के दौरान केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को "निर्माण" तथा "एम० एण्ड आई० शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत दिये गए अनुदान अनुलग्नक-1 में दिए गए हैं। सभापटल पर रखा जाता है। (ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल०टी०-8077/84)। केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यों का पता लगाये गये समस्याग्रस्त गांवों को लाभान्वित करने के लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए निष्पादन पर आधारित केन्द्र की नई प्रोत्साहन योजना के अन्तर्गत रिलीज किए गए अनुदान अनुलग्नक-2 में दिए गए हैं। सभापटल पर रखा जाता है। (ग्रंथालय में रखा गया है। देखिए संख्या एल०टी०-8077/84)।

(ग) चूंकि जलपूर्ति राज्य का विषय है इस लिए पूर्ण की गई योजनाओं के ब्यौरे केवल संबंधित राज्य सरकार के पास उपलब्ध होंगे। तथापि, 1-4-1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार पता लगाए गए समस्याग्रस्त गांवों की संख्या तथा दिसम्बर, 1983 तक लाभान्वित किए गए गांवों की संख्या अनुलग्नक-3 में दी गई है। सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए सं० L/T 8077/84]

(घ) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कतिपय अधिकतम सीमाओं की शर्त पर राज्यों में स्थापित जांच एकाईयां तथा प्रबोधन पर व्यय तथा निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय के लिए अनुदान दिए जाते हैं। इसलिए, जांच तथा प्रबोधन के कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों का व्यय, निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमाओं की शर्त पर भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है। तथापि, संबंधित राज्यों में लागू नियमों तथा विनियमों के अनुसार कर्मचारियों की भर्ती तथा स्थानान्तरण राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। इसलिए इन

योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त कर्मचारियों का विवरण केवल राज्य सरकारों के पास उपलब्ध होगा।

#### Schemes taken up for Rural Development

5913. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes taken up for rural development in the country in the last two years and the achievements made ; and

(b) whether any such scheme has been taken up and completed in Dhanbad district of Bihar ; if so, facts in detail ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :** (a) Major schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development in the country including Bihar, are Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme and Desert Development Programme. Under IRDP, assistance is provided to families below the poverty line to improve their economic status through provision of capital assets. Subsidy ranging from 25% to 50% is provided for this purpose. The balance of the cost is met through loans from cooperative and commercial banks. On an average 600 families are to be assisted in every block every year. The Government have also launched with effect from 15th August, 1983, a new scheme known as Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) with two basic objectives viz. (i) to improve and expand employment opportunities for rural landless with a view to providing guarantee of employment for at least one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days in a year and (ii) creation of durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy. Assistance under this new scheme will be provided to the State/Union Territory Governments on hundred per cent basis. The achievements made during the last two years are given in the statement attached.

(b) Information in this regard has been indicated in the statement attached.

as follows :

Statement
(a) Achievements under the Rural Development Programme in the last two years and (b) also the schemes taken up and completed in Dhanbad district of Bihar.
<b>Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)</b>

Year	Employment Generated (Million mandays)
1981-82	354.5
1982-83	350.0

Under the IRDP, 20098 families have been assisted in the first three years of the plan in Dhanbad district of Bihar.

District-wise information is not maintained at the Central level.

#### National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

#### Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)

Under the NREP the employment generated during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 is

Physical achievements under the DPAP in the last two years in the country as a whole are as follows :

Year	Area treated under soil and moisture conservation (00 Ha.)	Creation of irrigation potential (00 Ha.)	Afforestation and pasture (00 Ha.)
1981-82	824	825	876
1982-83	863	739	928

DPAP is in operation in Bihar but Dhanbad district is not covered under this programme.

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

#### Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

As this programme has been launched from 15th August, 1983, only it is not possible to indicate any achievements in the last two years. No RLEGP programme has been taken up in Dhanbad district of Bihar so far, since the date of its launching.

(a) whether Government have formulated any time-bound programme for land use survey viz., completion of soil survey, identification of cultivable waste lands and old fallow lands etc. in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ?

#### Time-bound Programme for land use survey

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Government propose to keep in view the recommendation of the National Land Resources, Conservation and Development

Commission which was endorsed by the National Land Board for a time-bound programme of soil and land use survey while formulating programmes for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

#### Price control over Vanaspati

5915. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is at present an informal price control over vanaspati ;

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take to tame the vanaspati industry and ensure that prices of vanaspati were aligned to the ex-factory level agreed under the informal price control ; and

(c) whether he will lay on the Table a statement showing the State-wise location of the various vanaspati factories, their installed and sanctioned capacity and actual production during the current year ?

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). Presently, a voluntary price control is being observed by the industry whereby the maximum price of 16.5 kg. tin is fixed at Rs. 217/- ex-factory, which is, by and large, being observed.

(c) A statement showing the State-wise location of vanaspati factories, their installed and licensed capacity and actual production during the current oil year is enclosed.

#### Statement

*Statement showing the Annual Licenced/Installed Capacity of Vanaspati Units\**

S.No.	Name of the Vanaspati Units	Annual Capacity		Production of Vanaspati during Nov., 1983 to Feb., 1984
		Licenced	Installed	
		(in tonnes)		
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Amritsar Oil Works, Amritsar.	30,000	30,000	13,415.4
2.	„ Amrit Banaspati Co., Rajpura.	30,000	30,000	10,361.4
3.	„ Nav Bharat Banaspati and Allied Industries, Doraha.	15,000	15,000	3,959.6
4.	„ Markfed Vanaspati and Allied Industries, Khanna.	15,000	15,000	5,223.0
5.	„ Sangrur Vanaspati and Allied Industries, Sangrur.	15,000	15,000	2,681.5
6.	„ Oswal Vanaspati and Allied Industries, Ludhiana.	12,000	12,000	5,539.6
7.	„ Kishan Chand and Co. Oil Industries, Ludhiana	12,000	7,500	3,517.4

1	2	3	4	5
8.	" Oswal Vanaspati and General Industries, Ludhiana	7,500	7,500	2,950.0
9.	" Mahavir Vanaspati Co., Kharar.	7,500	7,500	1,508.0
10.	" Kashmir Vanaspati Pvt. Ltd., Jammu.	7,500	7,500	1,573.4
11.	" K.C. Vanaspati, Jammu.	4,500	4,500	1,451.8
12.	" S.G. Vegetable Products, Haryana.	30,000	22,500	4,682.9
13.	" Haryana Vanaspati and General Mills, Haryana.	3,000	3,000	1,361.0
14.	" Keeran Vegetable Prods. Ltd., Bhiwani. (Haryana)	15,000	15,000	1,631.2
15.	" Markanda Vanaspati Mills Ltd., Shahabad Markhanda. (Haryana)	7,500	7,500	1,491.9
16.	" D.C.M. Chemical Works, New Delhi.	54,000	67,500	24,581.6
17.	" Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi.	22,500	15,000	6,019.4
18.	" United Vanaspati Works Pvt. Ltd., Nalagarh, Himachal Pradesh.	15,000	15,000	2,512.6
19.	" Amrit Banaspati Co. Ltd., Ghaziabad.	30,000	30,000	8,601.1
20.	" Hindustan Lever Ltd., Ghaziabad.	16,500	20,700	5,940.9
21.	" Jain Shudh Vanaspati Ltd, New Delhi.	15,000	15,000	—
22.	" Modi Vanaspati Mfg. Co., Modinagar.	30,000	30,000	7,681.6
23.	" Prag Vanaspati Products, Aligarh.	15,000	15,000	2,822.5
24.	" Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Ghaziabad.	3,000	3,750	—
25.	" Balaji Vegetable Products, (P) Ltd., Sitapur.	15,000	15,000	1,784.2
26.	" Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur.	22,500	22,500	9,043.2
27.	" Bhagwati Vanaspati Inds. Ltd., Lucknow.	15,000	15,000	930.4
28.	" Motilal Padampat Udyog Ltd., Kanpur.	15,000	15,000	4,020.6
29.	" Swarup Vegetable Prods. Inds- Ltd., Mansurpur,	7,500	7,500	1,528.1

1	2	3	4	5
30.	" Hemraj Udyog, Jaipur.	7,500	7,500	223.6
31.	" Mehta Vegetable Products (P) Ltd., Chittorgarh.	7,500	7,500	882.3
32.	" R.C.S. Vanaspati Inds., Jaipur.	15,000	15,000	3,149.4
33.	" Rohtas Industries Ltd., Jaipur.	30,000	30,000	5,800.6
34.	" Premier Vegetable Prod. Ltd., Jaipur.	30,000	30,000	87.5
35.	" Rajasthan Vanaspati Products Ltd., Bhilwara	30,000	22,500	1,709.2
36.	" Madras Vanaspati Ltd., Villupuram.	6,000	6,000	2,622.0
37.	" Shri Krishna Vanaspati Products, Erode.	31,500	31,500	1,325.0
38.	" Oswal Oils and Vanaspati Inds., Madras.	7,500	7,500	2,157.8
39.	" The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Madras.	9,000	11,250	215.0
40.	" Hindustan Lever Ltd., Tiruchirapalli.	15,000	15,000	2,499.8
41.	" Liberty Vegetable Products, Bangalore.	1,575	1,575	—
42.	" Bramhappa Tavanappanavar Pvt. Ltd., Davengere.	3,600	3,600	338.0
43.	" Ravi Vegetable Oil Inds., Davengere.	7,600	7,650	979.0
44.	" Modern Mills Ltd., Hubli.	15,000	7,500	1,104.1
45.	" Maharaja Vanaspati Products, Bangalore	1,575	1,575	183.6
46.	" Raichur Oil Complex, Raichur.	4,500	4,500	312.2
47.	" The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Ernakulam.	6,000	7,500	—
48.	" Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd., Calicut.	3,000	3,000	72.2
49.	" Tungabhadra Industries Ltd., Secunderabad.	4,500	5,700	1,641.2
50.	" Aggarwal Industries, Hyderabad.	7,500	7,500	1,659.7
51.	" Tungbhadra Industries, Hyderabad.	7,500	7,500	2,542.8
52.	" Sree Radhakrishna Vegetable Oil Products Company, Kalluru.	3,000	3,000	466.1

1	2	3	4	5
53.	" T.G.L. Poshak Corporation, Adoni.	15,000	15,000	2,426.2
54.	" Tungabhadra Industries Ltd., Kurnool.	15,300	19,200	5,650.4
55.	" Hindustan Lever Ltd., Shamnagar, West Bengal.	34,500	43,200	2,798.5
56.	" Kusum Products Ltd., Calcutta.	17,400	21,900	4,049.5
57.	" Rasoi Limited, Calcutta.	30,000	15,000	4,466.0
58.	" Swaika Vanaspati Products Ltd., Calcutta	30,000	15,000	1,409.4
59.	" The United Vegetable Mfrs. Ltd., Calcutta.	7,200	7,200	428 2
60.	" Vegetable Products Ltd., Belgharia.	24,000	24,000	2,021.6
61.	" Chhabirani Agro Industries Enterprises Ltd., Durgauti.	15,000	15,000	1,933.7
62.	" Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmianagar.	30,000	30,000	66.7
63.	" Hathwa Vanaspati Ltd., Hathwa.	15,000	15,000	2,095.6
64.	" Assam State Cooperative Marketing and Consumers Federation Ltd., Gauhati.	15,000	15,000	451.6
65.	" Ahmed Omerbhoy, Bombay.	30,000	30,000	4,459.5
66.	" Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay.	56,700	70,800	4,410.3
67.	" Indian Veg. Prods. Ltd., Bombay.	30,000	30,000	2,424.6
68.	" Jai Hind Mills Co., Bombay.	18,000	18,000	2,396.4
69.	" Liberty Oil Mills (P) Ltd., Bombay.	15,000	15,000	1,382.1
70.	" The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay.	12,000	12,000	23.7
71.	" Vegetable Vitamin Foods Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay.	4,800	4,800	455.2
72.	" Veg. Oils Limited, Bombay.	7,500	7,500	1,181.0
73.	" Akola Oil Industries, Akola.	16,200	20,250	6,136.2
74.	" Maharashtra Vegetable Products Ltd., Dhulia.	13,500	13,500	4,394.6

1	2	3	4	5
75.	" WIPRO Products Ltd., Amalner.	30,000	30,000	11,699.7
76.	" Cooperative Oil Industries, Osmanabad, Latur.	7,500	3,750	—
77.	" Purohit and Company Nagpur.	—	3,750	1,686.2
78.	" Mansingka Industries Ltd., Pachora.	, 14,400	14,400	2,189.8
79.	" Ashwin Industries, Samlaya, Distt. Baroda	15,000	7,500	1,533.3
80.	" Madhusudan Vegetable Products, Co. Ltd., Rakhial, Ahmedabad.	3,000	3,750	5,365.7
81.	" National Dairy Development Board, Bhavnagar.	30,000	30,000	2,798.6
82.	" Dipak Vegetable Oil Industries (P) Ltd., Manavadar.	6,000	6,000	2,261.2
83.	" Jayant Extractions Industries, Jamnagar.	7,500	7,500	1,999.7
84.	" Kothari Oil Products Co., Gondal, Dist. Rajkot.	7,500	7,500	1,400.0
85.	" Morvi Vegetable Products, Morvi.	9,000	9,000	1,780.4
86.	" Prabhat Solvent Extractions (P) Ltd., Manavadar.	12,000	6,000	1,946.7
87.	" Shree Jagdish Oil Industries, Porbandar.	22,500	15,000	2,101.9
88.	" Bhavnagar Electricity Co. Ltd., Bhavnagar.	7,500	7,500	966.5
89.	" Shree Mansinghka Oil Mills Ltd., Khandawa.	15,000	15,000	1,699.7
90.	" The Malwa Vanaspati and Chemical Co. Ltd., Mohatta Nagar, Indore.	30,000	30,000	2,721.3
91.	" S-S. Limited, Balgarh, Dewas.	15,000	9,000	2,226.4
92.	" Rajadhiraj Industries (P) Ltd., Seoni.	7,500	7,500	2,234.6

The production of vanaspati during the oil year 1982-83, i.e. November, 1982 to October, 1983, was 8.93 lakh tonnes.

### Price of Palm Oil in Malaysia

5916. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether price of palm oil has recently crashed in Malaysia ;

b) if so, whether it is the time to enter the Malaysian market ; and

(c) whether his Ministry has taken a note of it and brought it to the notice of the Commerce Ministry and its canalising agency—the State Trading Corporation ?

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). The State Trading Corporation are exploring the Palm Oil market in Malaysia to make purchases at the appropriate time.

### Grants to small and marginal farmers under Rural Development Programmes

5917. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the small and marginal farmers in Andhra Pradesh are being given grants and bank loan under rural development programmes ; and

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that a major portion of the bank loan has not been repaid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

### MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) IRDP has been extended to all the blocks of the country only in October, 1980 and loans under the IRDP are generally term loans for which the repayment period is 3 years or more. In view of this, it cannot be said at this stage that a major portion of the bank loan under IRDP has not been repaid.

### Long term credits for Agricultural Projects from foreign countries

5918. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the foreign countries which are assisting India with long term credits for agricultural projects and since when ;

(b) the names of such countries along with the amount of loans so far received and likely to be received ; and

(c) the particulars of projects on which they are likely to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The U.S.A. and Canada are assisting India with long term credits for agricultural projects. The assistance from the U.S.A. is with effect from 1981 and the assistance from Canada is with effect from April, 1983. This assistance is exclusive of long term credits made available by some countries for import of fertilisers and for providing refinance to financial institutions.

(b) The required information is given below :

Name of the country	Amount so far received	Amount likely to be received
U.S.A.	U.S. \$ 4.67 million (approx.)	U.S. \$ 44.33 million (approx.)
Canada	—	Canadian \$ 44 million (approx.)

(c) The particulars are as follows :

Name of the country	Project	Period	Committed assistance (in milion)
U.S.A.	Madhya Pradesh Social Forestry	1981-87	U.S. \$ 24 *(loan)
	Maharashtra Social Forestry	1982-90	U.S. \$ 25 *(loan)
Canada	Andhra Pradesh Social Forestry	1983-88	Canadian \$ 44 (loan)

**\*Note :** The Project agreements for the Madhya Pradesh Social Forestry Project and the Maharashtra Social Forestry Project include grant portions of U.S. \$ 1.00 million and U.S. \$ 5 million respectively.

#### Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers Acquired by States

5919. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the deep sea fishing trawlers which have been acquired by different States so far ;

(b) the details regarding the number of deep sea fishing trawlers acquired by Orissa so far ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to attain the Sixth Five Year Plan target regarding the acquisition of deep sea fishing trawlers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The number of deep sea fishing vessels (20 metres and above in length) acquired by State Public Undertakings is 14.

(b) Nil.

(c) Some of the important steps taken are :

(i) augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through a judicious mixture of indigenous, imported and chartered deep sea fishing vessels ; (ii) providing 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels ; (iii) providing loans on soft terms for purchase of deep sea fishing vessels through the Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC) ; and (iv) stipulation of a condition of obligatory purchases of deep sea fishing vessels under the programme of charter of foreign fishing vessels.

#### दूध में मिलाए जाने वाले रसायन

5920. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बड़े शहरों में सप्लाई किए जाने वाले दूध में कुछ विशेष रसायन मिलाए जाते हैं ताकि वह खराब न हो जाएं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के रसायनों के क्या नाम हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार के दूध से अनेक असाध्य रोग लग जाते हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार दूध में इन रसायनों के मिश्रण को रोकने के लिए आदेश जारी करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं ?

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

(ख) से (ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

#### All India Convention of Farmers Held at Parabhani in Maharashtra

5921. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an All India Convention of Farmers was recently held at Parabhani in Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the main resolutions passed by the convention insofar as the Central Government is concerned ; and

(c) the Government's response to the demands voiced at the convention ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Details are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Cultivation of vegetables near big cities

5922. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in implementation of the special scheme for cultivation of vegetables near the big cities ; and

(b) the progress made in the Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b).

A scheme on 'Intensification of Vegetable Projection for Internal Consumption and Export' near big cities has been prepared. Ten State Governments have been addressed in this behalf asking for the allotment of land free of cost. The details of the Central Complex have been finalised and work is expected to start soon.

#### Efforts to Boost Export of Meat

5923. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that extensive efforts to boost export of meat are under way ;

(b) if so, the areas in Bombay where modern and scientific slaughter houses are being located ;

(c) the names of the existing slaughter houses all over the country where animals are slaughtered at present in a modern and scientific way ; and

(d) the total number of heads of cattles etc. slaughtered at each of these places ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The names of the existing slaughter houses all over the country where animals are slaughtered at present in a modern and scientific way are as under :

(i) Doonar Abatteir, Bombay.

(ii) Meat Factory Gavrai, Aurangabad.

(iii) Goa Meat Complex, Usgaon, Goa.

(iv) Durgapur Slaughter House Project, West Bengal.

(d) The total number of heads of animals etc. slaughtered during the year 1982-83 are as under :

## (i) Doonar Abatteir, Bombay

1. Bullocks	92950
2. Buffaloes	57442
3. Sheep and Goats	4090360
4. Pigs	36895

## (ii) Meat Factory, Gavrai, Aurangabad

1. Buffaloes	42,386
--------------	--------

(iii) Goa Meat Complex at Usgaon (Goa) and Durgapur Slaughter House Project (West Bengal) have recently been commissioned and at present slaughtering very small number of animals. However, their per day capacity is 150 large animals and about 300 sheep and goats respectively.

## Collection of Minor Forest Produce

5924. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Board of Forestry has recommended the setting up of a national level agency to explore means of financing State Government efforts to optimise collection of minor forest produce and also to undertake research inventory/studies market survey and price support for exports ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to implement this recommendation and tap the forest resources in the Sunderbans area in West Bengal which has got a potential for exploitation ?

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

(b) The Government of West Bengal is fully competent to initiate necessary action with regard to the Sunderbans area.

## Berthing Charges for Fishing Trawlers in Bay of Bengal

5925. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether one of the reasons for not fully exploiting the fisheries wealth in the Bay of Bengal is the levy of high berthing charges for fishing trawlers ; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to lower these charges ?

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.

## Removal of Anomaly in C.P.W.D. Enquiry Offices

5926. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Factory Road Civil Enquiry Office under 'F' Division falls in the jurisdiction of New Delhi Zone of C.P.W.D. ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Factory Road Electrical Enquiry Office under Electrical Division No. X falls in the jurisdiction of Food Zone of C.P.W.D. ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps that are being taken to remove this anomaly ?

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

(c) Earlier, both the Civil and Electrical Enquiry Offices were under the jurisdiction of one zone (i.e. New Dehli Zone). Subsequently the Electrical Enquiry Office was transferred from New Delhi Zone to Food Zone ; but the Civil Enquiry office continued to remain under New Delhi Zone ; and hence this anomaly.

It has been decided that the Enquiry Offices should be under the jurisdiction of one zone (Food).

**Payment of Daily Wages to CPWD Staff of Dr. R.M.L. Hospital Division**

5927. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director General of Works, C.P.W.D. issued orders in July 1983 that the Muster Roll Workers engaged as masons, carpenters, plumbers etc. should be paid daily rate of wages as notified for skilled workers ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that these orders have not been implemented in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital Division Old Delhi Central Circle No. IX of C.P.W.D. whereas it has been implemented in certain other Divisions of the Circle ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps that are being taken so that these categories of workers are paid the same rate of wages with effect from July, 1983 in all the Divisions of the Circle ?

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

(b) and (c). The orders were not being implemented for sometime in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital Division due to wrong interpretation of the categorisation of workers. All the Divisions of the Circle are now following the orders.

**Coordination Work of CPWD**

5928. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the Superintending Engineers in different zones of CPWD who have been assigned co-ordination work for regular and regular transferred category staff ;

(b) the posts, the Regions and the number of staff for which each of the Superintending

Engineers has to do co-ordination work ;

(c) the nature of co-ordination work ; and

(d) the staff sanctioned to each Superintending Engineer for handling the co-ordination work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). The requisite details as per statement enclosed (See Cols. 163—168).

(c) Recruitment, promotions, confirmation and its allied matters.

(d) The requisite details as per statement enclosed (See Cols. 163—168).

**Essential staff quarters in the zones of CPWD, Delhi**

5929. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that essential staff quarters exist in Delhi in all the zones of the CPWD ;

(b) if so, the number of such quarters of each type in each Division of each zone ; and

(c) whether the Executive Engineers or the Superintending Engineers are the officers authorised to allot such quarters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The essential staff quarters exist in Delhi in all the Zones of CPWD except in Northern Zone.

(b) The information is given in the statement attached (See Cols. 169—172).

(c) Normally the Executive Engineers authorised to allot such quarters. However in some cases the allotments are made by the Executive Engineer with the prior approval of the Chief Engineer.

## Statement

Name of Regions/ Zone	Superintending Engineers assigned Coordination work for Regular and Regular transferred category staff	Posts dealt with	Appx. No. of staff	Staff sanctioned for handling Coordi- nation work.		
				Superin- tendent	Head Clerk	UDC LDC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8

## Superintending Engineer

## Region 'A'

Delhi Central Central-I

Ministerial Group 'C', Group 'D'  
(Regular Establishment), Junior  
Hindi Translator, Fire Officer,  
Firemen.

5673

1

3

6

(2) Superintending Engi-  
neer Delhi Central  
Circle-III

Junior Engineers (Civil)

2250

—

3

2

(3) Superintending Engi-  
neer Delhi Central  
Circle-IVSurveyor, Work Assistant, Road  
Inspector, Meter Reader, Chow-  
kidar, Frash, Safaiwala, Severmen,  
Asstt. Cook Bearer, Dresser and  
Compounder.

1887

—

2

1

(4) Superintending Engi-  
neer Delhi Central  
Circle-IV

Draughtsmen (Civil)

815

—

—

—

Region 'B'	(5) Superintending Engineer Delhi Central Electrical Circle-I	Junior Engineers (Electrical), Superintendent (E and M), Lift operators, Technical Assistant.	1546	—	—	3	1
	(6) Superintending Engineer Delhi Central Electrical Circle-III	Draughtsmen (Electrical)	171	—	—	—	1
	(7) Superintending Engineer Delhi Central Electrical Circle-VI	Lift Khallasi	20	—	—	—	—
	Superintending Engineer Calcutta Central Circle-I	Ministerial Group 'C', Group 'D' (Regular Establishment), Surveyor, Work Assistant, Meter Reader, Chowkidar, Safaiwala, Severmen, Compounder, Asstt. Cook Bearer, Junior Hindi Translator.	1884	—	1	3	3
Region 'C'	(2) Superintending Engineer Calcutta Central Circle-II	Junior Engineers (Civil), Fire Superintendent and Firemen.	627	—	—	2	1
	(3) Superintending Engineer Calcutta Central Electrical Circle-I	Junior Engineers (Electrical), Draughtsmen (Electrical), Draughtsmen (Electrical), Lift operators, Lift Khallasi.	389	—	—	—	1
	Superintending Engineer Bombay Central Circle-I	Ministerial Group 'C', Group 'D' (Regular Establishment), Work Assistant, Chowkidar, Safaiwala, Severmen, Lab. Attendant, Caretaker, Junior Hindi Translator.	1310	—	—	2	2
	(2) Superintending Engineer Bombay Central Circle-II	Junior Engineers (Civil) and Draughtsmen (Civil)	520	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(3) Superintending Engi- neer Bombay Central Electrical Circle.	Junior Engineers (Electrical), Draughtsmen (Electrical), Lift Operators, Lift Khalasi.	265	—	—	—	—
Region 'D'	Superintending Engi- neer Madras Central Circle-I	Ministerial Group 'C', Group 'D' (Regular Establishment), Work Assistant, Junior Hindi Trans- lator.	1046	—	1	1	1
	(2) Superintending Sur- veyor of works (Southern Zone)	Junior Engineer (Civil) and Draughtsmen (Civil)	651	—	—	—	—
	(3) Superintending Engi- neer Madras Central Electrical Circle.	Junior Engineers (Electrical), Draughtsmen (Electrical), Lift Operator.	160	—	—	—	—

## Statement

Name of Zone/Division	Number of Essential Staff Quarters				Total
	Type	Type	Type	Type	
	I (A)	II (B)	III (C)	IV (D)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. New Delhi Zone</b>					
1. N. Divn.	4	4	2	2	12
2. B. Divn.	9	5	3	1	18
3. C. Divn.	2	1	—	—	3
4. P.W.D. No. I	—	7	—	—	7
5. P.W.D. No. II	4	1	3	—	8
6. A. Divn.	1	4	1	—	6
7. H. Divn.	7	1	—	2	10
8. E.D. No. I	—	1	—	—	1
9. E.D. No. II	3	4	1	1	9
10. P.W.E.D.	7	7	—	—	14
11. A/C—I	—	—	1	—	1
12. E.D. IV	1	3	—	—	4
13. S.J.H.E.D.	—	2	1	1	4
14. E.D. XII	—	1	1	—	2
15. Hort. East Divn.	—	4	—	—	4
<b>II Food Zone</b>					
1. D. Divn.	—	—	2	2	4
2. G. Divn.	11	11	2	4	28
3. M. Divn.	20	9	4	5	38
4. P. Divn.	6	7	2	—	15
5. Elect Divn. No. V	4	4	1	2	11
6. Elect Divn. No. IX	11	8	2	2	23

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Elect. Divn. X	—	2	1	1	4
8. Elect. Divn. No. XIII	6	4	2	—	12
<b>III. Construction Zone</b>					
1. Construction Division III	—	30	—	—	30
2. Construction Divn. IV	—	—	12	—	12
3. Construction Divn. V	6	4	2	—	12
	102	124	43	23	292

#### CPWD staff quarters outside Delhi

5930. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are CPWD Staff Quarters outside Delhi in the Northern Zone of C.P.W.D. ;

(b) if so, the places where there are such quarters and the number of quarters according to each type in each city/airport ; and

(c) whether there are proposals to construct new quarters and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). There are CPWD staff quarters outside Delhi in the Northern Zone of the CPWD for essential maintenance staff as well as for the other staff of the CPWD. The details are given in statement I attached (See Cols. 173-176).

(c) Some proposals for construction of new quarters for CPWD staff in the Northern Zone are also under consideration. Details are given in statement II attached (See Cols. 177-78).

#### बिहार के लिए आवास निर्माण योजना

5931. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार और हुडको ने बिहार के लिए वर्ष 1984-85 हेतु कोई आवास निर्माण योजना तैयार की है ;

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

(ग) सरकार का विचार इस योजना पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने का है और यह योजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) आवास राज्य का विषय है। राज्य सरकारें/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपने अनुमानित बजट नियतनों के भीतर अपनी आवश्यकता तथा प्राथमिकता के अनुसार विभिन्न सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए स्वतन्त्र हैं। राज्य सरकारों को "समेकित ऋण" तथा "समेकित अनुदानों" के रूप में केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है जो किसी विकास शीर्ष या योजना से सम्बद्ध नहीं होते हैं।

तथापि, जब कभी हुडको जो एक सार्वजनिक उद्यम है, को आवास योजनाएं प्राप्त होती हैं यह राज्यों के आवास अभिकरणों की आवास योजनाओं के लिए अपने मार्ग निर्देशनों के अनुसार ऋण सहायता देता है।

## Statement-I

## Excluding Essential Maintenance Staff

S. No.	Name of Station/City	Office of CPWD	No. of Quarters					Hostel			
			A	B	C	I	II	III	IV	V	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

1. Ajmer  
Ajmer Central Division  
C.P.W.D. Ajmer.
2. Dehradun  
Dehradun Central Divn.  
C.P.W.D. Dehradun
3. Madhopur  
Madhopur Central Divn.  
C.P.W.D. Madhopur

## Essential Maintenance Staff

1. Ajmer  
Ajmer Central Division  
C.P.W.D. Ajmer
2. Sarsawa  
Dehradun Central Divn. I  
C.P.W.D. Dehradun
3. Chandigarh  
Chandigarh Central Divn.  
C.P.W.D. Chandigarh
4. Simla  
Simla Central Division  
C.P.W.D. Simla

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5.	Awantipur	Srinagar Central Divn. C.P.W.D. Srinagar	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Varanasi	Allahabad Central Divn. C.P.W.D. Allahabad	—	—	—	9	2	2	—	—	—
7.	Khajuraho	Allahabad Central Divn. C.P.W.D. Allahabad	—	—	—	12	4	1	—	—	—
8.	Rampur	Bareilly Central Divn. C.P.W.D. Bareilly	—	—	—	6	4	2	—	—	—
9.	Mussoorie	Dehradun Central Divn. C.P.W.D. Dehradun	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Kanpur	Kanpur Central Divn. C.P.W.D. Kanpur	—	—	—	8	4	—	—	—	—
11.	Lucknow	Kanpur Central Divn. C.P.W.D. Kanpur	—	—	—	12	5	1	—	—	—
12.	Jaipur	Jaipur Central Divn. C.P.W.D. Jaipur	—	—	—	8	4	2	—	—	—

## Statement-II

S. No.	Name of Station/City	No. of quarters			
		I (A)	II (B)	III (C)	IV
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Nilokheri	12	1	—	—
2.	Kanpur	4	2	—	—
3.	Srinagar	8	8	2	—
4.	Varanasi	4	4	—	—
5.	Allahabad (Bamrauli)	4	4	—	—
6.	Jaipur	6	4	—	—
7.	Mussoorie	4	4	4	—
8.	C.A. Amritsar	13	16	5	1
9.	Jaisalmer	—	—	4	—
10.	Suratgarh	2	2	2	—
11.	Kulu	3	2	2	—
12.	Safdarjung Airport (INA)	4	4	4	—

बिहार में खेलों के विकास के लिए योजना

5932. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बिहार में खेलों के विकास के लिए एक योजना तैयार की है ;

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

(ग) उक्त योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

खेल विभाग में उप मंत्री(श्री अशोक गहलोत) :

(क) से (ग) खेल राज्य का विषय होने के नाते, राज्य में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने तथा विकसित करने की मुख्यतः जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी कुछ योजनाओं के जरिए राज्य सरकारों/राज्य खेल संघों को वित्तीय सहायता देकर, राज्यों में खेल-कूद को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। तथापि, खेल विभाग की, बिहार में, अथवा किसी अन्य राज्य में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने की कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है। खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न केन्द्रीय योजनाओं

के लाभ, बिहार के लिए उतने ही स्वीकार्य हैं जितने कि अन्य राज्यों के लिए।

### Slums in Delhi

5933. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many slums are there at present in Delhi ; and

(b) the details of the programme, if any, to remove the slums and rehabilitate the slum dwellers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) According to the Delhi Development Authority, there are 80 Slum Areas which have been declared as such under Section 3 of Slum Areas Act 1957.

(b) The D.D.A. have reported that over 6000 acres of land with a population about 18 lakhs have been notified as slums.

In the 6th Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 10 crores have been made for slum clearance. A target of 5000 tenements has been fixed for the 6th Plan. Upto 1983-84, 4340 tenements have been constructed. In the past 4 years, about 10,000 people have been given alternative accommodation. 2400 tenements are under construction in 8 areas. For 1984-85, a budget provision of Rs. 550 lakhs has been proposed by the D.D.A. for construction of 1,500 tenements.

### Enforcement of ceiling laws on agricultural holdings

5934. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been noticed by Government that in spite of the passing of a number of legislations, the enforcement of laws relating to ceiling on agricultural

holdings have led to redistribution only of the arable land ; and

(b) if so, would it be convenient by Government to review the situation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). The laws on imposition of ceiling of agricultural holdings provide for taking over surplus land of all categories which are defined as agricultural land under these laws. Accordingly surplus land of various categories have been taken over.

### Growing housing demand in the capital

5935. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has been able to meet the growing housing demand in the Capital and in checking the speculation in land prices ;

(b) the present backlog and the number of houses Delhi Development Authority is required to build annually to clear the backlog within the next five years or so ;

(c) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to associate private builders in the housing activities ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Commodity-wise income from Cess Funds

5936. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have checked the progress of the total income from cess

funds, commodity-wise, for the last four years and the funds actually disbursed for research commodity-wise ;

(b) reasons for diversion of funds, if any ;

(c) whether any evaluation has been done on the output of research from the cess levied under an Act of Parliament and details of salient and specific results achieved during the last four years ; and

(d) whether reports regarding the performance of work on commodities covered by cess funds are regularly presented to Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research keeps a close monitoring watch over the total income received from Cess Fund and on the expenditure therefrom ;

(b) Income from the Cess Fund is utilised to support *ad-hoc* schemes etc. as provided for under the relevant rules and there is no diversion to projects which do not come under the Cess Fund scheme ;

(c) A brief note on some of the salient findings emanating from the *ad-hoc* research projects completed in the last 4 years is enclosed as Annexure-I ; laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8078/84).

(d) A report on the ICAR's research programmes including the research programmes on the commodities covered by the Cess Fund is regularly laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament during Budget Session in the form of the Annual Report of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education.

#### World Bank aided National Agricultural Research Project

5937. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the rules and

regulations followed while recognising the status of the World Bank aided National Agricultural Research Project run by the ICAR vis-a-vis its project targets/achievements, both financial and scientific ;

(b) whether some amount has been surrendered by ICAR during last five years to the World Bank under the National Agricultural Research Project for which hardly Rs. 5 to 7 crores have been spent so far ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The National Agricultural Research Project (NARP) is being implemented by the ICAR from 1.1.1979 with assistance from IDA, an affiliate of the World Bank. The object of the project is to strengthen the regional research capabilities of all agricultural universities. All the agricultural universities are eligible to receive support under this project if they fulfil the following guidelines :

- (i) Comply with Government of India/ICAR standards regarding salaries, recruitment and administrative procedures ;
- (ii) Produce a background paper containing a critical analysis of the university and its research responsibilities ;
- (iii) Possess or are willing to recruit adequately experienced staff and are willing to establish adequate mechanisms for research administration ;
- (iv) if they have established satisfactory linkages with State Extension Services ;
- (v) If they have agreed to participate in a review of the research effort in the service area of the University.

A Project Funding Committee has been constituted by the ICAR to decide the

eligibility of universities to sanction sub-projects and to monitor their implementation.

Details regarding original targets revised targets and actual achievements are indicated below :

Item	Original cumulative target fixed for implementation upto 30.9.1983.	Revised cumulative target for implementation 31.3.1984	Actual achievement upto 28.3.1984.
1. Coverage of Universities (No.)	15	22	21
2. Conducting of research reviews for each State (No.)	15	22	22
3. No. of research projects approved/sanctioned.	56	92	71@
4. No. of administrative sub-projects	15	22	20
5. Disbursement of funds (Rs. in million)	396	219	220
6. Reimbursement from IDA (\$ in million)	27	14.00	11.1 (approximate)

@67 sanctioned, 4 approved but sanction yet to issue for want of fulfilment of certain conditions.

During the initial two years, the tempo of project implementation could not achieve full momentum owing to several reasons like (a) the time taken to organise a detailed State-wise research review for identifying investment proposals ; (b) non-eligibility of 10 agricultural universities for participation owing to non-fulfilment of certain terms and conditions ; and (c) slow implementation by universities owing to delay in recruitment of staff, construction of buildings and procurement of equipment.

The implementation of this project has now picked up full momentum. The project has helped to achieve (a) rationalisation of the research infrastructure of several agricultural universities by concentrating

resources in specific areas and projects ; (b) building up of a permanent infrastructure in the form of staff, equipment and buildings for conducting regional research for each agro-climatic situation ; (c) strengthening of research in rainfed farming, with special reference to cereals, pulses and oilseeds ; (d) establishment of effective linkages with the extension agencies and farmers through a series of the six monthly workshops at each regional station and (e) re-orientation of the technical programme formulation to ensure that research problems are increasingly matched to the actual field/farmers problems.

(b) and (c). A sum of Rs. 22 crores has been released by the ICAR for this project

upto 31.3.1984 and not Rs. 5 to 7 crores. The duration of the project has been extended in the first instance upto 30.9.1984. A request for one more year upto 30.9.1985 is under consideration. All efforts are being made to maximize utilisation of the credit by 30.9.1985.

**BICP's Recommendation for Fixation of Prices of Levy Sugar for the Current Season**

5938. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered and accepted the recommendations of the BICP about the fixation of prices of levy sugar for the current season ;

(b) the principles adopted by BICP to arrive at the recommended price ;

(c) whether Government have to refer or intend to refer the question of fixing prices of levy sugar again to BICP ; and

(d) whether Central Government have received any representation from any State Government so far and if so, the reaction 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). The recommendations relating to the fixation of levy sugar prices based on the principles indicated by the BICP were examined by the Government carefully and it was decided to reject the same.

(c) The Government have referred the question of fixation of levy sugar prices for 1984-85 sugar season onwards to the BICP.

(d) No, Sir.

**Grant of Palmolein Quota to Private Oil Millers**

5939. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to grant edible palmolein quotas to private oil millers ; and

(b) if so, whether this policy may lead unscrupulous dealers to make fortunes and make palmolein, now distributed through public service at Rs. 24.50 per kg., out of reach for the common man ?

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) Does not arise.

**Absorption of Deputationists in FCI, West Bengal Region**

5940. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to absorb the deputationists from West Bengal working in FCI despite having no provision to absorb them in Category IV/III posts in the FCI Staff Regulation ;

(b) the number of sanctioned posts on account of work to be transferred to FCI from State Government of West Bengal and whether State Government have agreed to give work guarantee ;

(c) the number of sanctioned posts by virtue of FCI owned work in West Bengal ;

(d) the result of Supreme Court Case on this issue ; and

(e) the terms and conditions offered for absorption of deputationists and the modalities to implement the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The question of absorption of the West Bengal State Government deputationists working in FCI who opt for such absorption is being considered on merits.

The Food Corporation of India (Staff) Regulations, 1971, do provide for making regular appointments by permanent absorption of deputationists in the service of the Corporation.

(b) and (c). The staff has been sanctioned for the present operations of the Corporation in West Bengal Region as a whole. The number of posts of all Categories sanctioned in the region is 5610.

It is not possible to indicate in certain terms whether the work presently given to Food Corporation of India will or will not be transferred back to the State Government.

(d) The writ petition filed by the West Bengal State Government deputationists in the Supreme Court is still pending.

(e) The Corporation has decided that the deputationists should be given an option for their absorption in Food Corporation of India provided they have completed 5 years of service in FCI as on 30.4.84 and agree to abide by certain other conditions laid down in this behalf.

### वध किए गए पशु

5941 श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :  
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :  
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :  
डा० वसन्त कुमार पंडित :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980 से 1983 के दौरान वर्षवार देश के विभिन्न भागों में कितनी गायों, दुधारू पशुओं, भेड़ों, बकरियों और सुअरों का वध किया गया ;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि के प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान कितने गौमांस, गाय की चर्बी तथा अन्य पशुओं की चर्बी का उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने देश में गाय की चर्बी और रैनेट के उत्पादन पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का निर्णय

किया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (घ) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

### गवर्नमेंट प्रैस वर्कर्स यूनियन, अलीगढ़

5942. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, अलीगढ़ में गवर्नमेंट प्रैस वर्कर्स यूनियन अलीगढ़ के नाम से तीन यूनियनों काम कर रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन सभी तीनों यूनियनों के 'लेटर-हैड्स' पर भारत सरकार से मान्यता प्राप्त (रिकग्नाइज्ड बाई गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया) शब्द लिखे हुए हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने वर्ष 1980 में गवर्नमेंट प्रैस वर्कर्स यूनियन, अलीगढ़ के कार्य के सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की थी ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है कि उक्त मुद्रणालय की इन तीनों यूनियनों के सभी "लेटर हैड्स" पर से "भारत सरकार से मान्यता प्राप्त" शब्द हटा दिए जाएं ताकि कर्मचारियों को अनुचित बहकावे से रोका जा सके ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जी, नहीं । किन्तु राजकीय प्रैस मजदूर संघ, अलीगढ़ के तीन गुट औद्योगिक कामगारों की मात्र मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन काम कर रही प्रतीत होती हैं ।

(ख) जी, हां । राजकीय प्रैस मजदूर संघ के सभी तीन गुट "रिकग्नाइज्ड बाई गवर्नमेंट आफ

इण्डिया" शब्दों वाले शीर्षनाम का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं।

(ग) यह प्रतीत होता है कि यह यूनियन तीन गुटों में बंट गई है।

(घ) जी, हां। ट्रेड यूनियन, कानपुर के रजिस्ट्रार के माध्यम से जांच करवाई थी।

(ङ) व्याप्त भ्रांति को देखते हुए भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय अलीगढ़ के प्रबन्धक को कहा गया है कि राजकीय प्रैस मजदूर संघ अलीगढ़ का पदाधिकारियों का दावा करने वाले किसी व्यक्ति से सम्पर्क न करें।

#### Nationalisation of Sugar Industry

5943. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state whether in view of larger and rising financial involvement in cane and sugar by the public financial institutions, Government have any intention to nationalise the sugar industry in the near future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : The Government has no proposal, under consideration, to nationalise the sugar industry.

#### भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

5944. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के दायरे से बाहर रखा गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद और उसके अधीनस्थ सम्बद्ध अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों द्वारा आवश्यक कार्य राजभाषा हिन्दी

में करने में आना-कानी करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या औचित्य है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) क्या "भा० कृ० अ० प० और उसके संस्थानों को राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 को कार्यान्वित करना पड़ेगा" इस मामले पर विधि मंत्रालय द्वारा दी गई सलाह के आधार पर राजभाषा विभाग, भारत सरकार ने सलाह दी है कि सोसायटी रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट, 1960 के अन्तर्गत भा० कृ० अ० प० एक रजिस्टर्ड सोसायटी है, इसलिए इसे एक सरकारी कार्यालय नहीं समझा जा सकता। फिर भी, इसके बावजूद भी, जहां तक संभव है भा० कृ० अ० प० और उसके संस्थानों में राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के प्रावधानों को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) उपरोक्त प्रश्न के भाग (क) में दिए गए उत्तरों को देखते हुए, इनका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Review of Cases of Punishment/Removal of ICAR Staff

5945. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the tragedy of breakdown of Research and Development work as revealed by judgement of Supreme Court on Indian Council of Agricultural Research (Times of India dated 14 February, 1984) and if so, corrective steps taken/proposed against those found involved and guilty ;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a high powered independent judicial Committee to review all cases of punishment/removal of ICAR staff during the last three years ; and

(c) whether Government propose to involve SACC in this work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Yes, Sir. The Government are aware of the judgement pronounced by the Supreme Court on 16.12.1983. The judgement relates to matters which occurred in the year 1972-1974 and in respect for which corrective action has already been taken. As such the question of taking any further corrective steps or action at this stage does not arise.

(b) All cases of punishment/removal of ICAR staff which have occurred during the last three years have been decided in the light of the relevant rules and orders of the Government of India to the extent they are applicable to ICAR. As such, there is no necessity to set up a high powered independent judicial Committee to review cases of punishment/removal of ICAR staff during the last three years.

(c) In view of the (b) above, the question of associating the SACC does not arise.

**Disposal of New Delhi Municipal Committee Buses Under Delhi Transport Corporation Operation**

5946. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for disposing of the 20 buses owned by New Delhi Municipal Committee which were plying under operation of Delhi Transport Corporation ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these buses were disposed of at throw away prices ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the purchasers of most of these buses had leased out these buses to Delhi Transport Corporation for operation soon after their purchase ; and

(d) the particulars of the purchasers of these buses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : The NDMC have reported that only 12 buses were disposed of by them as the operation of these buses was uneconomical.

(b) No. The NDMC have reported that these buses were disposed of through public auction/tender to the highest bidders at reasonable prices.

(c) No. The Delhi Transport Corporation have reported that only two of these buses were engaged with them by the purchasers for short duration. At present none of the buses which belonged to the NDMC is with the D.T.C.

(d) A statement is enclosed.

**Statement**

*Particulars of Purchasers of N.D.M.C. Buses*

S.No	Bus No.		Name of the purchaser
1	2		3
1.	DLP	5749	M/s Unique Co-operative Society
2.	"	5764	M/s Baldev Singh
3.	"	5763	Shri Balbir Singh Sehgal
4.	"	5746	Smt. Daljit Kaur

1

2

3

5.	DLP	5760	Sh. Kushwant Singh
6.	"	5762	M/s Gian Singh Sudhakar
7.	"	5754	Smt. Shanta Sharma
8.	"	5756	Shri Iqbal Marwah
9.	"	5761	Shri Paramjit Singh Jawahar Lal
10.	"	5778	Smt. Sarla Sharma
11.	"	6016	M/s Suchkhand Tourist Service.
12.	"	6025	

### शीत लहर से हुई मौतें

5947. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर भारत राजस्थान और गुजरात में अभूतपूर्व शीत लहर से कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हुई ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने मृतकों के परिवारों को कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश, हरियाणा और गुजरात राज्यों तथा दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ने शीत लहर से किसी के मरने की कोई सूचना नहीं दी है। उत्तर प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान राज्यों ने शीत लहर से क्रमशः 4 तथा 3 व्यक्तियों के बारे जाने की सूचना दी है। चण्डीगढ़ प्रशासन ने शीत लहर से एक व्यक्ति के मरने की आशंका की सूचना दी है क्योंकि मृतक के शरीर पर चोट के कोई निशान नहीं थे।

पंजाब तथा जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्यों से

जानकारी अभी नहीं मिली है और प्राप्त होते ही सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) और (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने आजमगढ़ जिले के मृतक के परिवार को 1000 रुपए प्रदान किए हैं। बहराइच जिले के मृतक के परिवार को भुगतान करने के बारे में राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है। राज्य सरकार ने रामपुर और सीतापुर जिले में हुई मौतों के मामले में कोई भुगतान नहीं किया है क्योंकि रामपुर के मृतक का कोई वारिश नहीं था तथा सीतापुर में मरने वाला व्यक्ति अज्ञात है। राजस्थान राज्य ने कोई सहायता नहीं दी है क्योंकि मृतक के वारिश का पता नहीं लग पाया।

### भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय के कर्मचारियों को बोनस की अदायगी

5948. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कारखाना अधिनियम के अनुसार भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय के कर्मचारियों को 1982-83 के लिए बोनस देने पर सहमत हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय के कर्मचारियों को बोनस की अदायगी, वाणिज्यिक, अधिनियम और बोनस अधिनियम के अनुसार, नहीं की जा रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार भारत सरकार मुद्रणालयों के कर्मचारियों को बोनस की अदायगी अपनी नीतियों के अनुसार करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह अदायगी कब की जाएगी और उनको बोनस की कितनी राशि दी जाएगी ?

**निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद इस्मान आरिफ) :** (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) चूंकि भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, भारत सरकार के विभागीय निकाय है, इसलिए बोनस अधिनियम की अदायगी के प्रावधान उन पर लागू नहीं हैं । तथापि, वर्ष 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 के लिए भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय के कर्मचारियों को तदर्थ आधार पर उत्पादकता सम्बद्ध बोनस (पी०एल०बी०) स्वीकृत किया गया है । पी०एल०बी० की अदायगी के लिए एक फार्मूला तैयार करने के पश्चात् वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए बोनस अदायगी के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिया जाएगा ।

(घ) इस समय भारत सरकार मुद्रणालयों के कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वाले पी०एल०बी० की राशि तथा भुगतान का समय बताना सम्भव नहीं है ।

#### **Presentation of Reports of State Agro-Industries Corporations to Parliament**

5949. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the State agro-industries corporations required to present their annual reports before the Parliament ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the presenta-

tion of reports is in arrears ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to clear the arrears of these corporations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The names of the 17 State Agro-Industries Corporations whose Annual Reports are required to be laid before both Houses of Parliament are given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Details of the Annual Reports which are in arrears are given in the statement attached.

(d) The 17 State Agro-Industries Corporations were established in the period 1965 to 1970 under a centrally sponsored scheme. The Central Government had invested 49% or 50%, as the case may be, in the paid up capital of these Corporations. However, these Corporations are State Government undertakings and management control vests in the respective State Governments. On the recommendation of the National Development Council, the scheme of Central equity participation was discontinued with effect from 1.4.79 and transferred to the State sector. The delay in laying the Annual Reports of these Corporations on the Tables of the two Houses of Parliament is due to delay in the Corporations at various stages such as finalisation of accounts, audit of accounts by statutory auditors and audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Since management control vests in the State Governments, it is the Corporations and the State Governments who are responsible for submitting the Annual Reports in time to enable laying before Parliament. In fact, under sub-section (2) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, the Annual Reports are, in any case, also required to be laid before the State Legislatures. The Government of India has been taking up with the respective Corporations and the concerned State Governments the issue of early submission of the Annual Reports. As a result of these efforts, 18 Annual Reports have been laid before Parliament in the year 1983-84.

## Statement

*Statement Indicating the Position of Presentation of Reports  
in Arrears of the State Agro Industries Corporations of the  
Tables of Both Houses of Parliament*

Sl. No	Names of the State Agro-Industries Corporations	Pending Annual Reports for the years up-to 1982-83
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd.	1980-81 and subsequent years.
2.	Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd.	1975-76 and subsequent years.
3.	Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd.	1977-78 and subsequent years.
4.	Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd.	1981-82 and subsequent years.
5.	Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd.	1979-80 and subsequent years.
6.	Himachal Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd.	1982-83.
7.	Jammu and Kashmir State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd.	1977-78 and subsequent years.
8.	Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd.	1981-82 and subsequent years.
9.	Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd.	1979-80 and subsequent years.
10.	Madhya Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd.	1976-77 and subsequent years.
11.	Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd.	1982-83.
12.	Orissa Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd.	1979-80 and subsequent years.
13.	Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd.	1978-79 and subsequent years.

1

2

3

14.	Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd.	1981-82 and subsequent years.
15.	Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd.	1982-83.
16.	Uttar Pradesh State Agro-Industrial Corporation Ltd.	1979-80 and subsequent years.
17.	West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd.	1980-81 and subsequent years.

#### Warning of NPC Regarding Scarcity of Water

5950. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press report appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 4 March, 1984 wherein it has been stated that Director-General of the National Productivity Council has warned that water may become so scarce a commodity in future that it may have to be rationed by 2050 AD ;

(b) if so, whether Government have under consideration any long term proposal to avoid such scarcity ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). According to tentative projection of population upto 2,000 A.D., the availability of surface and ground water and the requirement of water for various purposes, such as agricultural, industrial, domestic etc. no shortage of drinking water is anticipated by 2,000 A.D. Drinking water requirements including industrial require-

ments will be only about 5% of the total availability of water. The Ministry of Irrigation has intimated that that Ministry has prepared a National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development for irrigation by augmenting surface water and ground water resources and the National Water Development Agency has been set up to prepare a feasibility report of the peninsular rivers component of the development envisaged in the perspective plan.

#### National Seminar on Agricultural Extension System

5951. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the national seminar on agricultural extension system held in New Delhi ; and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The National Seminar on Agricultural extension system held on 9-10th February 1984, in New Delhi made the following broad recommendations :

(i) To improve and strengthen the linkages of the extension system with research, agricultural production programmes and other agricultural

developmental activities such as input supply.

(ii) To strengthen the role of extension in watershed programmes as well as in the command areas of irrigation projects.

(iii) To review the problems related to the management of the cadre of field extension functionaries of the State Departments of Agriculture.

(b) The recommendations are being forwarded to the authorities concerned for taking the necessary follow-up action.

#### Land Use and Forests/Water Conservation

5952. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the modern steps taken so far for land use and forests and water conservation in the country and the details thereof ; and

(b) the reaction of State Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The State Governments have been increasingly planning and implementing soil and water conservation programmes on the basis of integrated watershed management. The First meeting of the National Land Board, endorsed the recommendations of the National Land Resources, Conservation and Development Commission for taking following steps :

- (i) to evolve a National Land Use Policy,
- (ii) to cover the country expeditiously with a soil and Land Use Survey,
- (iii) to locate and identify culturable waste lands and fallows (other than current fallows) for restoration to more productive management practices,
- (iv) to activate State Land Use Boards.

#### Statement

Recognising the severe strain on the Country's land resources, the Government had launched multi-dimensional programmes of soil and water conservation since the First Five Year Plan in the fields of—

- (i) problem identification ;
- (ii) approach and strategy ;
- (iii) developmental programmes ;
- (iv) legislation ; and
- (v) policy coordination.

2. From the available information, about 175 million hectares is subject to soil erosion and land degradation. As a strategy, programmes are formulated on the basis of integrated watershed management plans for implementation. The approach combining conservation strategy with socio-economic objectives aims at—

- (i) enhancing productivity of available land for all primary production systems ;
- (ii) generating employment opportunities in rural regions ; and
- (iii) maintaining beneficial relationship between land and water cycle.

In order to meet the increasing demand for land from various sectors, such as agriculture, industries, urbanisation, road and rail communications etc., programmes for restoration of degraded land and lands which are lying under-utilised have also been initiated.

Most of the programmes are implemented under the State Sector, while Central programme has been in operation for carrying out soil and land use surveys with a view to identify priority/responsive areas and provide basic catchment characteristics. Central assistance is provided to States and Union Territories for stabilising catchments of river valley projects and flood-prone rivers for either reducing erosion and siltation of reservoirs and prolonging their useful life or moderating flood and sedimentation hazards

in the plains. The measures in the catchment, *inter-alia*, help in increasing productivity and generating employment opportunities. Central assistance was also extended to the States to survey and categorise culturable waste land in blocks of less than 100 hectares and ravine lands in the depth classes as well as ownership categories. The guidelines were developed for preventing erosion of table lands and encroachment of ravines, reclamation of shallow ravines for agriculture/horticulture and stabilising medium and deep ravines by developing fuel and fodder reserves. The technical feasibility of this approach was demonstrated during the Fourth and Fifth Plans through Centrally Sponsored pilot projects. Central assistance through specific schemes have also been extended to the States for stabilising and conserving the Himalayan ecosystem and weaning away the tribal people practising shifting cultivation. For regeneration of productive resources base and moderating water stress conditions, programmes have also been launched for the deserts and areas subject to droughts and also in dry farming areas. During the Sixth Plan, Central support is being extended through the schemes of—

- (i) Soil Conservation in the catchments of river valley projects.
- (ii) Integrated watershed management in the catchments of flood prone rivers of the Gangetic basin.
- (iii) Soil, water and tree conservation in the Himalayas.
- (iv) Social forestry, including rural fuel-wood plantations.
- (v) Drought-prone areas development programme.
- (vi) Desert development programme.
- (vii) Control of shifting cultivation in the Union Territories.
- (viii) Strengthening of state soil survey organisation in the Union Territories.
- (ix) Pilot project for propagation of Water Conservation/Harvesting Technology.

for Dry Farming Areas.

- (x) Scheme for assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production.

In addition, to these, under National Eco-development Board, activities such as field action projects/eco-development camps, etc., are being undertaken which largely involve afforestation and soil conservation measures for treating the ecologically fragile/degraded lands.

For policy coordination in respect of management of land and soil resources, State Land Use Boards or alternate bodies have been established in all the States and six Union Territories. At the national level, a two-tier body, namely, National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission and National Land Board has been set up. The Commission in its first meeting recommended for evolving a national land use policy and covering the country expeditiously with soil and land use survey, locating and identifying culturable waste lands and fallows (other than current fallows) for restoration to more productive plan management activating State Land Use Boards. In pursuance to the model bill circulated by the Central Government, 14 States and two Union Territories have enacted suitable legislation to make the programme formulation and implementation more effective.

#### Representation to SC/ST Employees in the Ministry of Agriculture

5953. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in his Ministry and public undertakings under his administrative control category-wise ;

(b) whether it is a fact that adequate representation has not been provided to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees ; and

(c) the policy of Government to fill up

these reserved vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### भूमि सुधार पुनरीक्षण समिति की सिफारिशें

5954. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1978 में श्री राजकृष्ण की अध्यक्षता में भूमि सुधार पुनरीक्षण समिति का गठन किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति द्वारा रिपोर्ट में की गई महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशों का व्यौरा क्या है और ये सिफारिशें कब की गई थी ; और

(ग) क्या इन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) 1978 में गठित समिति द्वारा की गई मुख्य सिफारिशें इनसे सम्बन्धित थी— राज्यों द्वारा पारित तथा राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा स्वीकृत सभी भूमि सुधार कानूनों को संविधान की नवीं अनुसूची में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए ; भूमि सुधार के मामलों को निपटाने हेतु मशीनरी को सुदृढ़ किया जाना चाहिए तथा राज्यों के भूमि सुधार कानूनों में इस आशय का संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए कि उनमें राजस्व प्राधिकारियों के निर्णय के विरुद्ध केवल एक अपील तथा एक पुनरीक्षण का प्रावधान हो ।

संविधान की नवीं अनुसूची में 14 और भूमि कानूनों को शामिल करने के विचार से एक संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक लोक सभा में पहले ही प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है । राज्यों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे भूमि सुधार के मामलों को निपटाने

हेतु मशीनरी को सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु उपयुक्त उपाय करें । बहुत से राज्यों ने तदनुसार कार्रवाई की है । कुल मिलाकर, अधिकांश राज्यों के अधिकतम भूमि सीमा कानूनों में भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा के मामलों में राजस्व न्यायालयों के निर्णय के विरुद्ध एक अपील तथा एक पुनरीक्षण का प्रावधान है ।

### Rules Review Committee for ICAR

5955. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had constituted Rules Review Committee for ICAR to improve its effectiveness and efficiency, if so, its terms of reference, composition, dates on which meetings held, interim recommendations committee made date-wise, and when its final report was received by Government with action taken thereon so far ;

(b) the composition of ICAR Governing Body when Rules Review Committee was proposed and constituted with circumstances that lead to Government's decision constituting such Committee vis-a-vis any changes made in Review Committee's memberships, year-wise ;

(c) how soon Government propose to obtain the Committee's report and finalise decisions thereon ; and

(d) the reasons for any changes contemplated or made in tasks entrusted to ICAR Rules Review Committee and whether Government would constitute another judicial committee to probe ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. As recommended by the Governing Body of ICAR, the Union Minister of Agriculture and President of the ICAR Society, constituted in 1978 a Rules Review Committee for reviewing and suggesting necessary amendments of the Rules of the ICAR Society. The initial composition of the Rules Review Committee and the changes that occurred in its membership thereafter may be seen at

Statement I. The Committee met thrice in January 1979, August 1980 and August, 1982. The Committee has not taken any final decision in any matter and before it could submit its report it had to be wound up consequent to the then Chairman of the Committee demitting office.

(b) The composition of the ICAR Governing Body when the Rules Review Committee was constituted may be seen at Statement II. The Governing Body at its meeting held on 29.3.1978 while considering general matters discussed the composition of the Governing Body. It was decided at that meeting that a Sub-Committee of ICAR Governing Body may be constituted for reviewing and suggesting necessary amend-

ments to the Rules of the ICAR Society. It was in pursuance of this decision that the Rules Review Committee was set up. The membership of the Rules Review Committee may be seen at Statement-I.

(c) and (d). The Rules Review Committee met thrice after its constitution in 1978. The Rules Review Committee has not submitted any interim report. In the meantime the Rules Review Committee has been dissolved by the Union Minister of Agriculture after its Chairman, the then Minister of State for Agriculture demitted office. The question of taking a decision on the Committee's report does not therefore arise. There is also no necessity for setting up a judicial committee to probe into this matter.

#### Statement—I

##### *List of Members of the Rules Review Committee*

Sl. No.	Name		Term	
			From	To
1	2		3	4
1.	Dr. Satish Chandra, Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi	— Chairman	8.11.78	20.12.78
2.	Dr. P.N. Bhaduri, Emeritus Scientist, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Kalyani (W.B.)		—do—	—do—
3.	Shri J.P. Kacker, Member-Finance, ICAR Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, New Delhi.		—do—	—do—
4.	Shri Sujan Singh, Member, Rajya Sabha		—do—	—do—
5.	Secretary, ICAR	— Member-Secretary		
6.	Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh Union Minister of State for Agriculture, Vice-President of the ICAR Society — Chairman		21.12.78	27.5.80

1	2	3	4
7.	Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu Member, Lok Sabha	21.12.78	22.8.79
8.	Shri Yashwant Borole, Member, Lok Sabha	—do—	—do—
9.	Shri Vijay Kumar Patil, Member, Lok Sabha	—do—	—do—
10.	Shri K. Prakash, Member, Lok Sabha.	—do—	—do—
11.	Shri Sujan Singh, Member, Rajya Sabha	—do—	31.12.82
12.	Shri Sultan Singh, Member, Rajya Sabha	—do—	27.5.80
13.	Dr. Satish Chandra, Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.	—do—	—do—
14.	Dr. P.N. Bhaduri, Emeritus Scientist, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Kalyani, (W.B.)	—do—	1.5.81
15.	Shri R.V. Swaminathan, Union Minister of State for Agriculture, Vice-President of the ICAR Society — Chairman	28.5.80	29.1.83
16.	Prof. N.G. Ranga, Member, Lok Sabha	28.5.80	20.3.83
17.	Dr. D. Sundaresan, Director, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.	—do—	27.4.81
18.	Shri Ishwarbhai J. Patel, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Agricultural University, Ahmedabad.	25.5.80	31.1.81
19.	Shri N. Srirama Reddy, Madhava Nagar, Bangalore	31.10.81	13.2.82
20.	Dr. S.N. Dwivedi, Director, Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay.	20.10.81	5.3.84

1	2	3	4
21.	Shri K. Thulasiah Vandayar, Land Lord, P.O. Poondi, District Thanjavur (T.N.)	—do—	24.2.83
22.	Shri C.G. Somiah, Member-Finance, ICAR Additional Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, New Delhi.	—do—	December, 1983
23.	Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh, Member, Lok Sabha.	14.11.82	20.3.83

## Statement-II

*List of the Members of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society*

Rule 35. The Governing Body shall have the following member from amongst the members of the Society.		Name	Date of Expiry of term.
1	2	3	4
(i) Director-General	1.	Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi-110001	(Ex-officio)  Chairman
(ii) Member, Finance	2.	Shri J.P. Kacker, Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, New Delhi-110001	(Ex-officio)
(iii) Secretary, Planning Commission.	3.	Dr. Ajit Mazoomdar, Secretary, Planning Commission, Government of India, Yojana Bhawan, New Delhi-110001	(Ex-Officio)

1	2	3	4
(iv)	Secretary, Agriculture	4. Shri G.V.K. Rao Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, (Department of Agriculture and Rural Development), New Delhi-110001	(Ex-Officio)
(v)	Chairman, University Grants Commission	5. Dr. Satish Chandra, Chairman, University Grants Commission, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002	(Ex-Officio)
(vi)	Chairman Atomic Energy Commission (or Director Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, if nominated by the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission)	6. Dr. H.N. Sethna, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Marg, Bombay-400039	(Ex-Officio)
(vii)	Three Scientists who are not employees of the Indian Council of Agricultural Re- search, nominated by the President.	7. (i) Dr. M.R. Dhanda, 194-B, Post Office Road, Clement Town, Dehradun (UP) Pin-248002.	1.5.81
		8. (ii) Dr. P.N. Bhaduri, F.N.A. P-1/142, Kalyani, P.O. Kalyani, Distt. Nadia (W.B.)	1.5.81
		9. (iii) Prof. T.C.N. Singh, Umesh Research Laboratory, Roop Mahal, Mangalore-575001.	1.5.81
(viii)	Three Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Universities, nominated by the President.	10. (i) Dr. Amrik Singh Cheema, Vice-Chancellor, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana (Punjab)	10.4.81
		11. (ii) Dr. H.R. Arakeri, Vice-Chancellor, University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal, Bangalore-560014.	10.4.81
		12. (iii) Dr. Ishwarbhai J. Patel Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Agricultural University, Ahmedabad (Gujarat).	10.4.81

1	2	3	4
(ix)	Three members of Parliament. 13. Two from Lok Sabha and one from Rajya Sabha, nomi- nated by the President.	(i) Shri Yashwant Borole, Member Lok Sabha, 236, Jilha Peth Near Session Court, Jalgaon. Taluk and Distt. Jalgaon. (Maharashtra) Shri Yashwant Borole, Member, Lok Sabha, 25, Canning Lane, New Delhi-110001	19.7.80
		14 (ii) Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Member, Lok Sabha, 19, Ballygunge Station Road, Calcutta-700019 (WB) Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, Member, Lok Sabha, 15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-110001.	19.7.80
		15. (iii) Shri Sujan Singh, Member, Rajya Sabha, Sujan Singh Park, Sonapat (Haryana). Shri Sujan Singh, Member, Rajya Sabha, 3, Meena Bagh, New Delhi-110011.	10.5.81
(x)	Three Farmers/representa- tives of rural areas, nomi- nated by the President.	16. (i) Shri Gadadhar Giri, M.L.A., P.O. Asti, Distt. Balasore (Orissa)	27.7.81
		17. (ii) Smt. Jaya Arunachalam, 162, Royappettah High Road, Mylapur, Madras (Tamil Nadu)	27.7.81
		18. (iii) Col. Achhar Singh, Village and Post Office Sohal, Distt. Amritsar (Punjab)	27.7.81
(xi)	Three Directors of Research Institutes of the Council, nominated by the President.	19. (i) Dr. D. Sundaresan, Director, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal-132001.	27.4.81
		20. (ii) Dr. Kishan Singh, Director, Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, P.O. Dilkusha, Lucknow-226002.	27.4.81
		21. (iii) Dr. Daroga Singh, Director, Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute, Library Avenue, New Delhi-110012.	27.4.81

1

2

3

4

(xii) Secretary, Indian Council of  
Agricultural Research 22.

Shri S.S. Danoa, (Ex-Officio)  
Secretary,  
Indian Council of  
Agricultural Research,  
Krishi Bhavan,  
New Delhi-110001 Member-Secretary

**Land use and Conservation Programme  
in Seventh Plan**

5956. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government plans to enhance considerably the scope of land use and conservation programmes during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) whether Government have decided to raise the plan outlay for land and conservation to Rs. 5216 crores ; and

(c) if so, the plans that are likely to be implemented during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Programmes during the Seventh Five Year Plan are still under formulation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Funds Misused under NREP and TRYSEM**

5957. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the funds have been misused under the National Rural Employment Programme and Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment scheme in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the number of persons found

involved and action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) No, Sir. However, some deficiencies have been observed in implementation of the Rural Development Programmes in the State and the same have been brought to the notice of the State Government for taking steps to remove these.

(b) Does not arise.

**Allotment of Plots under Rohini Scheme**

5958. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) details regarding dates of draws and number of plots in each draws of Rohini Residential Scheme, category-wise ;

(b) whether most of the allottees of these plots had deposited the requisite money with DDA and if so, the reason why notices for payment were served again to those allottees who had already deposited the money, particularly in Janata Income Group Pkt-4, Block-B, Sec. No. 08 Rohini Residential Scheme ;

(c) whether allottees of these plots have not yet been given possession even after taking the full payment ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and time by which these allottees would get physical possession?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PAR-

LIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The requisite details are given below :

*Plots Involved*

*Category-wise break-up*

S.No.	Date of Draw	Total number	EWS/Janata	LIG	MIG
1.	14.7.82	10286	4610	4078	1598
2.	22.9.83	10103	3184	4711	2208

(b) Yes. However, certain successful allottees have not submitted the copy of the challan through which they have deposited the premium of the plot and other required documents such as Affidavit, Undertaking and Original F.D.R. Notices have been sent only to those allottees who have not completed any of the above mentioned formalities.

(c) and (d). Possession of the plots are being handed over to the successful applicants of the First draw. So far, possession letters have been issued in 3200 cases of Janata, 100 cases of L.I.G. and 100 cases of M.I.G. categories. Physical possession in the other cases will be handed over to the allottees as soon as the required formalities are completed by them.

(d) the time by which the backlog of vacancies reserved for SCs/STs is likely to be cleared ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (d). There is no separate cadre for filling up posts upto the level of Section Officers in the Department of Sports. As the cadres is controlled by the Ministry of Education and Culture, it is not possible to say whether there is any backlog in regard to filling of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. While making selection for Group 'A' posts, efforts are made to ensure that adequate representation is given to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates from amongst these available for these posts.

**Filling up of Reserved Vacancies**

5959. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(b) whether there is a backlog in regard to the filling of vacancies of Class I to Class IV in various categories of jobs in his Ministry reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether any efforts have been made to fill up these vacancies reserved for SCs/STs ; and

**Remunerative Prices of Wheat**

5960. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great resentment amongst the farmers for not fixing remunerative prices for the Rabi Crop, particularly wheat ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revise the remunerative prices of wheat for the 1984-85 season and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

(RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government have fixed the procurement price for wheat of fair average quality at Rs. 152 per quintal and the minimum support prices of fair average quality barley, gram and rapeseed and mustard at Rs. 124, Rs. 240 and Rs. 360 per quintal respectively for the 1983-84 crop to be marketed in 1984-85 season. These prices have been fixed after careful consideration and of the overall interests of the economy including the interests of the farmers. There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to revise the procurement/minimum support prices already fixed for rabi crops.

### अन्डमान और निकोबार में नारियल की खेती

5961. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह की जमीन और आबो-हवा नारियल की खेती के लिए बहुत उपयुक्त है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ द्वीपों में ही नारियल के पेड़ उगाए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो कुल द्वीपों में से कितने द्वीपों में नारियल की खेती की जा रही है और कितने द्वीपों में नारियल के पेड़ नहीं उगाए गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या वहां पर नारियल को पकाने की बहुत पुरानी पद्धति होने के कारण वहां पर उगाए गए नारियल अथवा नारियल का तेल बहुत कम दामों पर बेचा जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार स्थिति में सुधार लाने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 38 बसे हुए द्वीप समूहों में से दक्षिणी अन्डमान, उत्तरी अन्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप-समूह में मुख्य रूप से नारियल उगाया जाता है ।

(ग) द्वीपसमूह में केवल कोपरा विनिर्माण के

रूप में ही नारियल परिसंस्करण किया जाता है । इसकी क्वालिटी कुछ घटिया है । मुख्य रूप में इसका तेल निकाला जाता है और इसलिए इसका मूल्य कुछ कम है ।

(घ) अन्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में अधिक उत्पादन के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :—

(1) नारियल विकास बोर्ड ने उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए दो योजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है :—

(क) उत्पादकों को 9 लाख रुपए की पूंजी की राजसहायता देकर नारियल के तहत 300 हेक्টার का अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र लाकर इसके अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र का विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) उत्तम नारियल पौधों का उत्पादन करने की परियोजना के तहत एक क्षेत्रीय नर्सरी स्थापित की जा रही है, जिसके लिए छठी योजना-वधि के दौरान 19.38 लाख रुपए की मंजूरी दी गई है ।

(ग) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने केन्द्रीय बागानी फसल अनुसंधान संस्थान के तहत एक क्षेत्रीय उप-केन्द्र स्थापित किया है ।

(2) सरकार नारियल जैसे उपभोज्य मदों का आयात करने की अनुमति नहीं देती है ताकि उत्पादकों को अच्छे मूल्य मिल सकें ।

### Approval of Irrigation Projects for Gujarat during Sixth Plan Period

5962. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of irrigation schemes submitted by Gujarat Government and how many of them have been approved by the Centre in the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the details of assistance given by the Centre to implement these schemes during the Plan period ; and

(c) the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 13 major (including 7 modernisation) and 18 medium schemes of Gujarat were submitted to Central Water Commission for technical scrutiny/acceptance of Planning Commission. Of these, 12 schemes (2 major and 10 medium schemes) have been accepted by the

Planning Commission in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The details of these schemes are given in Statement 'A' enclosed. The details of 11 schemes under examination in the Central Water Commission are given in Statement 'B' enclosed. The details of 8 projects which have been deleted from the list of projects pending at the Centre due to non-compliance of comments by the State Government for more than one year are given in the Statement 'C' enclosed.

(b) Central assistance to States is given in the form of block loans and grants and is not tied to any individual project or sector of development.

(c) The expenditure anticipated to be incurred upto March, 1984 on the 31 schemes is given in Statement 'D' enclosed.

#### Statement-'A'

##### *Irrigation Projects Approved during the Sixth Plan Period in Gujarat State*

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Approved Estimated cost in Rs. Lakhs	Benefits in '000 Ha.
<b>A. Major Schemes</b>			
1.	Sipu	1880.27	22.071
2.	Jankhari	1869.77	20.612
<b>B. Medium</b>			
1.	Kelai	284.00	3.341
2.	Jhuj	536.30	5.60
3.	Guhai	932.82	8.326
4.	Harnav Stage-II	349.36	3.44
5.	Hadaf	677.64	4.95
6.	Demi-II	537.50	2.437
7.	Aji-II	622.30	2.39
8.	Aji-III	1323.10	6.837
9.	Bhadar (at Panchmahals)	1311.06	5.48
10.	Mazam	1099.75	5.259

## Statement-‘B’

*Irrigation Projects Received from Gujarat State at various stages of examination*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost in Rs. lakhs	Benefits in 1000 ha.
<b>1. New Schemes</b>			
<b>A. Major</b>			
1.	Modernisation of Machhu I	691.70	2.61
2.	Sidhumber Reservoir Project	3053.029	20.48
3.	Modernisation of Sbtrunji at Palithana	1440.30	0.20
4.	Modernisation of Fatehwadi Canal System	1350.65	9.70
5.	Modernisation of Ukai Kakrapar	8414.10	52.857
6.	Sardar Saroyar Project	424000.00	<i>Irrigation</i>
	Unit-I	656.00	17.92.00
	Unit-II	3207.00	<i>Power</i>
	Unit-III	377.00	<i>R.B.P.H.</i>
		4240.00	4 × 200 MW with
		crores	provision of
			two more
			penstocks for future
			CHPH 4 × 50 MW
			with provision of
			one unit of 50 MW
			for future.
7.	Modernisation of Kharicut Canal System	591.14	2.365
8.	Watrak Reservoir Project	2200.00	16.874
<b>B. Medium Schemes</b>			
1.	Walan	1606.00	6.82
2.	Umaria	282.319	2.356
3.	Uben	584	2.10

## Statement-'C'

*Irrigation Projects of Gujarat State deleted from the pending list since April 1980 to date*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost in Rs. Lakhs	Benefits in 1000 ha.
<b>New Schemes</b>			
<b>A. Major Schemes</b>			
1.	Orsang	2036.14	18.69
2.	Modernisation of Dantiwada Reservoir Project	1952.91	4.90
3.	Modernisation of Bhadar Project	1015.00	4.62
<b>B. Medium Schemes</b>			
1.	Machhu II	2043.75	7.284
2.	Khambhada	296.85	2.05
3.	Ani	600.10	3.52
4.	Men	820.13	6.478
5.	Mukteshwar	592.72	4.74

## Statement-'D'

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Rs. Lakhs		Remarks
		Latest estimated cost	Likely expenditure upto 3/84	
1	2	3	4	5

## I. Approved Projects

## (a) Major Projects

1.	Sipu	4111	1373
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1	2	3	4	5
2.	Jankhari	6152	238	
(b) <i>Medium Projects</i>				
1.	Kelia	880	811	
2.	Jhuj	1410	1139	
3.	Guhai	1689	952	
4.	Harnav St. II	433	223	
5.	Hadaf	1049	928	
6.	Demi-II	742	473	
7.	Aji-II	819	509	
8.	Aji-III	2284	1028	
9.	Bhadar (PMS)	1925	1494	
10.	Mazam	1311	1032	
II. <b>Projects yet to be approved :</b>				
(a) <i>Major Projects</i>				
1.	Sidhumber	2552	1	
2.	Sardar Sarovar	4,35,700	17,884	
3.	Watrak	2625	2225	
4.	Osrang	Not yet taken up		
5.	Modernisation of Machhu I	8863	3360	
6.	Modernisation of Shetrunji (P)			
7.	Modernisation of Fatehwadi Canal System			
8.	Modernisation of Kharicut Canal System			
9.	Modernisation of Dantiwada			
10.	Modernisation of Bhader	5703	2523	
11.	Modernisation of Ukai-Kakrapar			

1	2	3	4	5
(b) <i>Medium Projects</i>				
1.	Walan	838	10	
2.	Umaria	330	165	
3.	Uben	645	629	
4.	Machhu-II	2044	254	
5.	Khambada	393	0.1	
6.	Ani	840	14	
7.	Men	1148	44	
8.	Mukteshwar	593	275	

#### Setting up of Bio-Technology Centres by ICAR

5963. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has decided to set up three biotechnology centres in the country ;

(b) if so, the details regarding these centres ;

(c) whether collaboration of foreign countries has also been sought in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the locations of these centres ?

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

(b) The three centres will be established as part of the three ICAR Institutes namely I.A.R.I., New Delhi, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar and National

Dairy Research Institute, Karnal for undertaking research in molecular biology, genetic engineering etc. as applied to crop sciences, animal health and animal production respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Biotechnology has been identified as one of the areas for collaboration in agricultural research under the Indo-US Sub-Commission on Agriculture. However, no definite proposals have been developed till now.

#### Shortcomings in the NREP

5964. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any working group was set up by Planning Commission to review the progress and performance of National Rural Employment Programme recently ;

(b) if so, whether it has pointed out some shortcomings in the National Rural Employment Programme ;

(c) if so, the details of the shortcomings

pointed out ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to remove the shortcomings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d). No, Sir. The Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission has, however, taken up the evaluation of this programme and its report is awaited.

**Scheme for Construction of Houses for Government Employees**

5965. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many projects/schemes of Central Government for construction of residential houses and buildings for Central Government employees and offices are under implementation in various parts of the country as on December, 1983 ;

(b) how many schemes and projects have been approved and construction started and

completed ;

(c) the details of the amount spent on each one ; and

(d) the details of the projects to be taken up in 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). A number of projects/schemes of Central Government residential and office buildings approved and at various stages of construction are as under :—

1.	Residential	50
2.	Offices	16

some of the schemes are expected to be completed during 1983-84 and the balance during 1984-85 and onwards.

(c) The information is not readily available.

(d) The information is given in the attached Statement.

**Statement**

*Statement showing the details of the projects proposed to be taken up during 1984-85*

**Residential**

(Residential)

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Schemes-Zone-Wise	Estimated cost of work.	Budget demand for 84-85	Whether land is available or not.
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1	2	3	4	5
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**Northern Zone**

1. C/o of 60 Nos Two Roomed and 40 Nos one Roomed Hostel accommodation at Srinagar.

150.00

5.00

No

1	2	3	4	5
2.	C/o General Pool accommodation (40 Type-I and 64 Type-II) at Lucknow Phase-II (sanctioned 1983-84)	70.57	25.00	Yes
3.	C/o General Pool accommodation at Jaipur S.H. Acquisition of Land.	87.74	10.00	No
4.	C/o 200 Type-I Quarters under General Pool at Jaipur (Phase-I)	125.00	5.00	No
5.	C/o General Pool Accommodation (48 Type-I, 72 Type-II, 48 Type-III) at Sector 46-B Chandigarh.	110.00	20.00	Yes
6.	Re-construction of dilapidated quarters (24 Type-I 24 Type-II) at Simla.	40.00	20.00	Yes
7.	Acquisition of Land and construction of General Pool accommodation (200 Quarters) at Allahabad.	300.00	60.00	No
8.	Acquisition of Land for Residential Accommodation at Srinagar	92.00	20.00	No
9.	Acquisition of Land and C/o General Pool Residential accommodation at Agra.	100.00	50.00	No
10.	Acquisition of Land and C/o General Pool Residential accommodation at Kanpur.	100.00	50.00	No
10A.	C/o Residential accommodation and acquisition of Land at Bikaner.	50.00	5.00	No
Construction Zone				
11.	C/o 68 Type-V Quarters at Sardar Patel Marg New Delhi.	176.49 (*but under encroachment)	15.00	Yes (*)
12.	C/o 90 Type-IV Quarters in 3 Point Blocks (8 Storeyed) at M.B. Road Sector-I.	140.00	30.00	Yes
13.	C/o 21 Nos. Type-V Quarters in M.S. Block at S.P. Marg, New Delhi.	70.00	15.00	Yes
14.	C/o Hostal accommodation at Sector-X R.K. Puram, New Delhi.	100.00	10.00	Yes
15.	C/o 40 Nos. Type-V Quarters in Sector-X R.K. Puram, New Delhi.	100.00	8.00	Yes

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Acquisition of Land for Brick Kilns in Delhi.	50.00	5.00	No
16A.	C/o General Pool accommodation at Pinjarapole between Andrewsganj and Sadiq Nagar, New Delhi.	1000.00	20.00	
<b>Western Zone</b>				
17.	C/o 60 Nos. Two Roomed Hostel accommodation at N.S. Road Bombay.	100.00	5.00	Yes
18.	C/o Compound around Suleman Shah Plot at Antop Hill Bombay.	29.00	10.00	Yes
19.	C/o General Pool Residential accommodation at Nagpur.	360.00	31.00	Yes
20.	C/o General Pool Residential Accommodation at Sheikh Mistry 4 acres Plot Bombay. (Sanctioned 83-84) (T-I 60, T-II 60, T-IV 30)	180.24	50.10	Yes
21.	C/o 75 Nos Type-II Quarters at Malad Bombay.	92.03	10.10	Yes
22.	C/o General Pool Residential accommodation at Indore.	200.00	16.00	Yes
23.	C/o General Pool Residential accommodation at New Bombay.	300.00	10.00	Yes (*) (*but possession of land not given)
24.	C/o Compound wall for land taken for Salt Department at Malad (in remaining three sides).	11.28	1.00	Yes
25.	C/o 1000 Quarters at Malad Bombay.	1200.00	5.00	Yes
26.	Development of Land for construction of Quarters at New Bombay.	100.00	30.00	Yes
<b>Eastern Zone</b>				
27.	C/o 200 Type-B (II) 656 Type-C (III) & 48 Type-D (IV) General Pool Quarters at Calcutta.	1140.19	50.00	Yes

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Acquisition of Land and C/o General Pool Residential Accommodation at Gauhati.	100.00	25.00	Yes
29.	Acquisition of Land and C/o General Pool Residential accommodation at Calcutta.	200.00	100.00	No
30.	C/o General Pool Quarters in N.E. States Phase-II at Imphal Agartala Shilling and Kohima.	200.00	50.00	Yes
<b>Southern Zone</b>				
31.	C/o General Pool Accommodation (48 Type-I, 120 Type-II & 114 Type-III Quarters) Phase-I at Anna Nagar Madras.	380.02	32.00	Yes
32.	C/o General Pool Residential Accommodation at K.K. Nagar Madras (54 Type-III 54 Scooter and Development of 1.38 acres of Land) (Sanctioned 1983-84).	69.50	20.00	Yes
33.	C/o General Pool Residential Accommodation at Basant Nagar Madras (32 Nos. Type-V and 48 Nos. Type-IV Quarters) (sanctioned 83-84)	194.61	40.00	Yes
34.	C/o General Pool Residential accommodation at K.K. Nagar, Madras.	300.00	12.00	Yes
35.	C/o General Pool Residential accommodation at Cochin.	100.00	10.00	Yes
36.	Acquisition of Land for General Pool Residential Accommodation including construction of Quarters at Bangalore.	300.00	10.00	No
37.	C/o 96 Type-I, 200 Nos. Type-II, 200 Nos. Type-III 64 Type-IV and 36 Nos. Type-V Quarters at Hyderabad.	619.25	50.00	Yes
38.	C/o Hostel (Single Roomed) accommodation for Non-Gazetted CPWD Staff at K.K. Nagar Madras.	80.00	20.00	Yes
39.	Acquisition of Land for General Pool Residential Accommodation at Madras.	50.00	20.00	No

1	2	3	4	5
40.	C/o Additional Residential Accommodation at Koramangla Bangalore.	100.00	30.00	Yes
41.	C/o Hostel (Single Roomed) accommodation for Non-Gazetted Staff at Bangalore.	30.00	10.00	Yes
42.	C/o Hostel (Single Roomed) Accommodation for Non-Gazetted CPWD Staff at Hyderabad.	30.00	10.00	Yes
43.	Acquisition of Land for General Pool Residential Housing at Hyderabad.	20.00	10.00	No
<b>New Delhi Zone</b>				
44.	C/o 189 Qrs. (75 Type-III plus 90 Type-II Plus 24 Type-I) Qrs. in Sector-II Sector-III DIZ Area, New Delhi.	120.10	45.00	Yes
45.	C/o Hostel accommodation for Families of Officers Posted at N.E. States at New Delhi or in G.P. at Pataudi House at New Delhi (Sanctioned 1983-84)	97.40	10.00	Yes
46.	C/o 40 Houses for M.P's in New Delhi.	145.44	10.00	Yes
47.	C/o Hostel Accommodation at the Site of Pataudi House, New Delhi.	233.74	10.00	Yes
<b>Food Zone</b>				
48.	Acquisition of Land and C/o General Pool Residential accommodation at Gwalior.	100.00	50.00	No
49.	Acquisition of Land and C/o G.P. Residential Accommodation at Bhopal	100.00	50.00	No
<b>Northern Zone</b>				
1.	C/o Office accommodation at Chandigarh (9000 Sq. Mt).	409.66	30.00	Yes
2.	C/o CPWD Training Institute-Cum-Hostel for Trainees and Residential accommodation for the faculty at Ghaziabad	200.00	10.00	Yes
<b>Construction Zone</b>				
3.	Development of Institutional area at Lodhi Road, New Delhi.			
	(i) Lodhi Estate.	13.00		

1	2	3	4	5
	(ii) Near Bal Bharti School	17.00	20.00	Yes
4.	C/o Enquiry Office at Sadiq Nagar N. Delhi	5.00	3.00	Yes
5.	C/o 2nd Shopping Centre at Sadiq Nagar New Delhi.	5.00	2.00	Yes
	<b>Western Zone</b>			
6.	C/o General Pool Office accommodation at Nagpur	117.72	11.00	Yes
7.	C/o General Pool Office Accommodation at Indore.	100.00	11.00	Yes
8.	C/o Compound wall around New CGO Building Bombay.	1.03	0.5	Yes
9.	C/o General Pool Non-Residential accommodation and Development of Plot No. C.G. office at Nagpur	150.00	10.00	Yes
	<b>Southern Zone</b>			
10.	C/o General Pool Office accommodation at Basant Nagar, Madras.	736.68	20.00	Yes
11.	C/o Residential and Office Building i/o acquisition Land at Trivandrum	800.00	60.00	No
12.	C/o General Pool Office accommodation at Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.	387.12	21.00	Yes
13.	C/o General Pool Office accommodation at Koramgala Bangalore.	400.00	20.00	Yes
	<b>New Delhi Zone</b>			
14.	C/o General Pool Office Building at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi	57.16	10.00	Yes
15.	C/o General Pool Office accommodation at Plot No. 30 near South Block, New Delhi.	2000.00	16.50	Yes

### Amendment to Delhi Rent Control Act

5966. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a large number of representations from various house owners' associations in Delhi about amendment to Delhi Rent Control Act ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the representations ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) These representations contained suggestions to amend certain provisions of Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, relating to Standard Rent, Periodic revision of rent, quick recovery of premises in cases of bonafide need by the owner, etc.

(c) The suggestions have been noted.

### Unauthorised Construction of 4-Storeyed Market Inside Sadar Bazar, Delhi

5967. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an unauthorised 4-storeyed market is being constructed at Gandhi Market towards Masjid inside Sadar Bazar, Delhi-6 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) action being taken in the matter against the offenders ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). The DDA has reported that in the month of August, 1983 unauthorised construction of

5 shops and 2 halls on third floor in premises No. 5495, Gandhi Market, Sadar Bazar, Delhi was noticed. Recently, the owner of the building tried to raise unauthorised construction on fourth floor of the very premises but the unauthorised construction has been stopped with the help of police.

(c) The DDA has stated that, for raising unauthorised construction, show cause notice was issued and, after giving reasonable opportunities, demolition orders were passed under the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. The DDA has also stated that case for launching prosecution against the builder is also under way.

### ICAR Research on Piggery for North-Eastern Region

5968. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps ICAR has taken for research in raising piggery under different local conditions at the States of North-Eastern region which will greatly help to improve the economic condition of the tribals of these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : During the Fourth Five Year Plan period the ICAR undertook to carry out research on Pigs under the All India Coordinated Research Project on pigs. Taking into consideration the importance of pigs in the North Eastern Region, one of the centres of the All India Coordinated Research Project on pigs, was located at the Assam Agricultural University at Khanapara (Assam). The Unit started functioning from 1.10.1970. To begin with, work on Landrace pigs was started at this Centre.

The work on Landrace pigs continued till the middle of December, 1980. However, the Fifth Workshop held from 15th to 17th December, 1980, decided to switch over to a remodelled technical programme with indigenous pigs as the base. This was done considering the small proportion of exotic pigs in India compared to indigenous pigs. The project now aims at research which would help in evolving an improved pig

production methodology inclusive of optimum performance on economic rations under local conditions.

Some work on improvement of productivity in pigs involving wild, local domesticated and exotic breeds is also in progress at the N.E. Agricultural Research Complex, Shillong Campus.

#### Agricultural University for North Eastern Region

5969. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up an agriculture university in the North-Eastern region ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which the said university will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government has agreed in principle to consider the proposal for the establishment of a Central Agricultural University in North-Eastern region.

(b) A review of the educational and research needs of the area has been completed. The details in respect of the establishment of the university will be worked out taking into consideration of report of the Review Committee and a detailed project will be submitted to the Planning Commission for implementation during the VIIth Plan.

(c) It is hoped that this University will be established during the VII Plan, if not earlier.

#### Setting up of Agriculture College in Tripura

5970. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tripura have made any request to the Director General of Indian Council of Agricultural Research to

start an agriculture college ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

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

(b) The Government have agreed in principle to establish a Central Agricultural University in the North-Eastern region. A review of the educational and research needs of the area has also been completed. The question of locating one of the constituent colleges of the proposed university in Tripura will be decided when the final proposal is developed.

#### Setting up of Regional Research Centre of ICAR at Agartala

5971. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a regional centre of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at Agartala and its sub-centres in different districts to facilitate agricultural research work in the backward areas of Tripura ;

(b) whether Government feel that these type of centres will help in adoption of new technology ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has already established a research complex for the north-eastern hill region at Shillong with a regional centre at Lembucherra near Agartala in Tripura, for conducting multidisciplinary research and transfer of technology functions. At present, there is no proposal to set up another regional centre at Agartala with sub-centres in different districts of the State.

The ICAR has however, constituted a Research Review Committee for assessing

the needs for strengthening agricultural research in the north-eastern region. This committee has completed its work and its report is expected shortly.

#### Funds to States under the R.L.E.G.P.

5972. SHRI ZAJNUL BASHER : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the money under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is provided on the basis of the population of landless labourers in the States ;

(b) if so, the number of landless labourers in U.P. and their percentage in the country ; and

(c) the amount allotted to U.P. under the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The Central assistance under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is allocated on the basis of 75% weightage being given to the number of agricultural workers and marginal farmers in the States/Union Territories and 25% weightage being given to the incidence of poverty in each State/Union Territory.

(b) According to the provisional figures of the Census of India 1981 the total number of rural agricultural labourers in Uttar Pradesh is 49,27,200 persons. This is approximately 9.28% of the total number of rural agricultural labourers in the country.

(c) An amount of Rs. 17.05 crores has been allocated under the programme to Uttar Pradesh for the year 1983-84.

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को धनराशि का आबंटन

5973. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1983-84 और 1984-85 के

दौरान राज्यों को राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत धनराशि के आबंटन किस मानदण्डों के आधार पर किया गया ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान को आबंटन करते समय, राज्य में विस्तृत रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों, पिछले चार वर्षों से वहाँ व्याप्त भीषण अकाल की स्थितियों मध्यम और छोटे किसानों की परिभाषा के अन्तर्गत जैसलमेर जिले के किसानों के पास 10 और 5 हेक्टेयर भूमि और अन्य रेगिस्तानी जिलों में 7 और 3½ हेक्टेयर भूमि दोनों जो कि नितान्त अपर्याप्त है, जैसे तथ्यों पर विचार नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार राजस्थान को आबंटित की जाने वाली धनराशि में वृद्धि करके उसके साथ न्याय करेगी क्योंकि वर्तमान राशि उपर्युक्त तथ्यों की दृष्टि से अपर्याप्त है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम/ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अतिरिक्त रोजगार के अवसरों का सृजन करना है, इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को संसाधनों के आबंटन पूरी तरह से एक निर्धारित मानदण्ड के आधार पर किये जाते हैं, जिसके अधीन खेतिहर मजदूरों तथा सीमांत कृषकों को 75 प्रतिशत बल तथा गरीबी के प्रभाव को 25 प्रतिशत महत्व दिया जाता है। इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान को आबंटन इसी आधार पर किए गए हैं।

#### Execution of UNDP India Project for Low Cost Sanitation

5974. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some UNDP India projects for low cost sanitation are jointly under execution in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of cities/towns in different States where such UNDP India low cost sanitation projects are under implementation ;

(c) the number of those projects ; and

(d) the progress made in implementing those projects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). At the instance of the Government of India, the U.N.D.P. conducted a feasibility study for introducing low cost pour flush water seal latrines in 110 small and medium towns in the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, in Phase I. The names of the towns in each State are given in statement I. The project reports of all the seven States were submitted to the State Governments. All the States concerned have been requested to accord high priority for introducing low cost sanitary methods of disposal of human waste in urban areas and make adequate plan provision for the same.

The U.N.D.P. has also been requested to conduct similar feasibility study in respect of 100 towns in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura and West Bengal and three Union Territories of Goa, Mizoram and Pondicherry in Phase-II (Statement-II). The feasibility study is expected to be completed by April, 1984.

Sanitation is a State subject and the States have to formulate and implement schemes for introducing low cost sanitary methods on a mass scale. The Centre gives loans to the States to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs exclusively for low cost sanitation under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns. The Ministry of Home Affairs have also a scheme under which financial assistance is provided to States for conversion of dry latrines and making the towns scavenger-free. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation also provides loans at the concessional rate of 5%

per annum for providing low cost sanitation facilities in urban areas for low income and economically weaker sections of the people.

(d) As sanitation is a State subject, the progress made in implementing the schemes regarding introduction of low cost sanitary methods in urban areas is not readily available with the Ministry of Works and Housing.

#### Statement-I

##### *Towns Selected for UNDP Low Cost Waterseal Pourflush Latrine Programme Phase I*

State	Town
1	2
1. Assam	1. Gauhati
	2. Dibrugarh
	3. Nowgong
	4. Silchar
	5. Tezpur
	6. Dhubri
	7. Karimganj
	8. Jorhat
	9. Sibsagar
	10. Barpeta
	11. N. Lakhimpur
	12. Nalbari
	13. Mangaldoi
	14. Jinhpu
	15. Harlong
2. Bihar	1. Arrah
	2. Chapra
	3. Dhanbad
	4. Katihar
	5. Hazaribagh
	6. Bettiah
	7. Sasaram
	8. Hazipur
	9. Giridih
	10. Begusarai
	11. Samastipur
	12. Saharsa
	13. Chakradharpur
	14. Dinapur Cantt.
	15. Raxaul

1	2	1	2
3. Gujarat	1. Bharuch 2. Godhra 3. Dhoraji 4. Dharangadhra 5. Amreli 6. Wadhwan 7. Deesa 8. Mandvi 9. Mangrol 10. Vyara 11. Radhanpur 12. Vijapur 13. Prantij 14. Harij 15. Bansada	4. Tenkasi 5. Attur 6. Chengalpattu 7. Coonoor 8. Pattukottai 9. Gobichettipalayam 10. Theni Allinagaram 11. Panruti 12. Sirkali 13. Turaiyur 14. Kodaikanal 15. Aranthangi	
4. Maharashtra	1. Satara 2. Yeotmal 3. Khamgaon 4. Hinganghat 5. Ratnagiri 6. Udgir 7. Umner 8. Shegaon 9. Chiplun 10. Sinnar 11. Chikhali 12. Rahuri 13. Gachinglaj 14. Ramtek 15. Trimbak	7. Uttar Pradesh	1. Badaun 2. Maunathbhanjan 3. Ballia 4. Ghazipur 5. Lakhimpur Kheri 6. Najibabad 7. Deoband 8. Balrampur 9. Barabanki (Nawabganj) 10. Baraut 11. Mohoba 12. Kannauj 13. Kalpi 14. Almora 15. Kherabad 16. Sikandra Rao 17. Pauri 18. Fatehabad 19. Srinagar 20. Narendra Nagar.
5. Rajasthan	1. Bhilwara 2. Baran 3. Gangapur City 4. Chittaurgarh 5. Makrana 6. Chomu 7. Sirohi 8. Suratgarh 9. Pilani 10. Sanganer 11. Nokhamandi 12. Ramganjmandi 13. Bhawanimandi 14. Pokaran 15. Ahor	<b>Statement-II</b>  <i>List of towns selected for UNDP low cost waterseal Pourflush Latrine Programme, Phase II.</i>	
6. Tamil Nadu	1. Tanjavur 2. Pollachi 3. Ambur	1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Proddatur 2. Khammam 3. Nandyal 4. Mehboobnagar

1	2	1	2
	5. Karimnagar 6. Angole 7. Guntakal 8. Guddvada 9. Anakapalli 10. Srikakulam 11. Tadepalligudem 12. Bapatla 13. Madanapalli 14. Adilabad 15. Dharamavaram 16. Kavvali 17. Amalapuram 18. Bheemunipatnam 19. Sangareddy 20. Gadwal		6. Shoranur 7. Attingal 8. Mavelikkara 9. Muvattupuzha 10. Palai.
2. Haryana	1. Fatehabad 2. Shahbad 8. Hodal 4. Gharaonda 5. Kalanaur 6. Chhachhrauli	7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Durg 2. Satna 3. Dewas 4. Chhindwara 5. Neemuch 6. Itarsi 7. Guna 8. Balaghat 9. Batul 10. Ambikapur 11. Narsimhapur 12. Mandla 13. Bhatapara 14. Khurai 15. Sidhi
3. Himachal Pradesh	1. Dharamsala (Kangra)	8. Orissa	1. Sambalpur 2. Puri 3. Baleshwar 4. Balangir 5. Jeypore 6. Baripada 7. Parlakhimidi 8. Kendrapara 9. Barbil
4. Jammu and Kashmir	1. Sopore (Baramula)	9. Punjab	1. Mansa 2. Jaitu 3. Maur 4. Budhlada 5. Lehragaga 6. Bareta (Mandi)
5. Karnataka	1. Robertsonpet 2. Rabkavi Banhatti 3. Channapatna 4. Daddaballapur 5. Chikballapur 6. Sagar 7. Nanjangud 8. Basavakalyan 9. Tiptur 10. Athani 11. Kampli 12. Shorapur 13. Lakshmeshwar 14. Malavally 15. Tarikera	10. Tripura	1. Udaipur (South Tripura)
6. Kerala	1. Trichur 2. Badagara 3. Ponnani 4. Kasargod 5. Punalur	11. West Bengal	1. Santipur 2. Alipurduar 3. Jangipur 4. Bolpur 5. Ghatal 6. Arambagh 7. Murshidabad

1

2

8. Sonamukhi
9. Kurseong
10. Raghunathpur
11. Ramjibanpur
12. Tufanganj

12. Goa
  1. Sanguem
  2. Volpai

13. Mizoram
  1. Aizawl

14. Pondicherry
  1. Yanam

### Indo-Bangladesh Panel meet during 1983-84

5975. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-  
NAIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION  
be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times Indo-Bangla-  
desh river panel meet held in 1983-84 ;

(b) the date-wise venues of discussions ;

(c) the main issues figures in the discus-  
sions ; and

(d) the outcome of last meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI  
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b).  
During the year 1983-84 the Meetings of  
the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commi-  
ssion as given below were held.

Meeting	Place	Period
1. 25th meeting	Dhaka	18th to 20th July, 1983.
2. 26th meeting	New Delhi	13th to 15th Feb., 1984.
3. Resumed 26th meeting	Dhaka	29th to 31st March, 1984.

(c) The main issues that figured in the  
discussions during these meetings related  
to :—

- (i) augmentation of the Ganga flows at  
Farakka,
- (ii) sharing of the Tista waters,
- (iii) problems of embankments and river  
training works in common/border  
rivers, and
- (iv) utilisation of waters of small common/  
border rivers.

(d) The Joint Press Statement issued on  
31.3.84 after the last meeting is at annexure  
laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in  
Library. See No. LT-8079/84)

(a) the production of pulses during the  
preceding three years and whether produc-  
tion is lagging behind the Sixth Plan target ;

(b) whether any proposal to import  
pulses is under Governments consideration ;  
and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI  
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The  
production of pulses during the preceding  
three years is as under :

	('000 tonnes)	
Pulses Production	1980-81	10626.8
	1981-82	11507.2
	1982-83	11569.3

5976. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHAN-  
TY : Will the Minister of AGRICUL-  
TURE be pleased to state :

The Sixth Plan target is 14500.0 thousand tonnes.

(b) and (c). According to Import Policy, 1983-84, pulses can be imported under Open General Licence by all persons.

#### Area under dry land farming

5977. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total acreage under dry land farming in the country ;

(b) the names of crops being grown in dry land farming ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to popularise this project in near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Out of about 143 million hectares of net sown area in the country, about 105 million hectares are dryland.

(b) Dryland farming is practised under diverse agroclimatic conditions. Crops such as millets, coarse grains, pulses, oil-seeds, cotton, paddy, wheat, etc., are grown in various regions depending upon local situations.

(c) Measures such as contour bunding, terracing, land levelling, rain water management including run off management, improved cropping systems, afforestation, pasture development, horticultural plantations, etc., are being popularised under watershed development approach.

#### Experiment to cultivate soyabean and sunflower for edible oil production

5978. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States in which experiment has been made to cultivate soyabean, sunflower for producing edible oil seeds in the country ;

(b) the result achieved ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to increase the cultivation of these seeds to solve the problem of edible oil in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The cultivation of soyabean and sunflower for producing edible oilseeds in the country is being done in the following States under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

#### Crop

#### States

Soyabean

Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim.

Sunflower

Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) The State-wise production of soya-bean is as under :

bean and sunflower for the last two years

**Soyabean**

(Production in '000 tonnes)

States	1981-82	1982-83
Gujarat	4.5	4.5
Madhya Pradesh	350.0	358.6
Uttar Pradesh	101.8	117.4
Others	10.2	10.4
All India	466.5	490.9
<b>Sun flower</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	2.9	4.0
Karnataka	50.2	63.7
Maharashtra	92.1	115.0
Tamil Nadu	7.4	35.6
Uttar Pradesh	4.4	4.4
Others	2.0	2.0
All India	159.0	224.7

(c) A special project on soyabean in Madhya Pradesh and the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of oilseeds including soyabean and sunflower are being implemented in potential States. Incentives by way of subsidies on various items of inputs are being provided under these project/schemes to attract the farmers to cultivate these oilseeds in the country.

**उत्तर प्रदेश में अल्मोड़ा में पेशिया-पीप्पा  
सड़क का निर्माण**

5979. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में अल्मोड़ा में 1978 में मंजूर

अर्द्धनिर्मित पेशिया-पीप्पा सड़क के निर्माण कार्य को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय से मंजूरी प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रस्ताव पहली बार किस तारीख को प्राप्त हुआ था ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त सड़क को मंजूरी देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि मंजूरी प्राप्त होने में विलम्ब से उत्तेजित ग्रामीणों ने प्रति-शोध के रूप में ग्राम पंचायत के बनों का रख-रखाव और संरक्षण न करने का निर्णय किया है जिसके फलस्वरूप वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए हानिकारक परिणाम निकल सकते हैं ; और

(घ) इस सड़क के लिए मंजूरी कब तक दे दिए जाने की आशा है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के तहत अभी तक राज्य सरकार से पेशियन-पीपणा सड़क के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में चालू योजनाओं का रुक जाना

5980. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कई चालू योजनाओं विशेषकर सड़क निर्माण योजना जिनमें 'बेनाप' जमीन पर कटाई का कार्य तो पूरा कर लिया गया है परन्तु वन भूमि में वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के कारण निर्माण कार्य अधूरा पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, ऐसी कितनी योजनायें हैं और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है तो क्या उनके मन्त्रालय का विचार अधूरी पड़ी ऐसी योजनाओं के संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से जानकारी मांगने का है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से जानकारी मांगी गई है।

### Implementation of TRYSEM

5981. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are assisting the programme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment in the country ;

(b) if so, the State-wise break up of funds allotted for TRYSEM during last three years ;

(c) the number of youths proposed to be trained under this scheme in various States ;

(d) the details regarding the number of youths who have been trained so far, State-wise ; and

(e) the State-wise targets for the year 1984-85 ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No separate allotment of funds is being made for TRYSEM which is a part of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRD). Recurring expenditure on stipends, honoraria etc. are met out of normal IRD allocations and no state-wise allotment of funds is made under TRYSEM.

(c) to (e). On an average, 40 rural youth are to be trained under TRYSEM in each block annually. Details are shown in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

State/U.T.	Annual Target @	No. of Rural Youth trained in			
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (upto Dec. 83)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	12960	14237	6222	14609	9353

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Assam	5360	816	4253	4949	1999
3. Bihar	23480	3164	16854	13156	11690
4. Gujarat	8720	14616	5693	12178	6003
5. Haryana	3480	4066	1386	2762	1536
6. Himachal Pradesh	2760	1818	1835	3025	1975
7. J and K	3000	723	1836*	7644	1712*
8. Karnataka	7000	5014	4487	5131	NR
9. Kerala	5760	1707	11887	3985	4792*
10. Madhya Pradesh	18320	8626	21135	36040	7577*
11. Maharashtra	11840	5578	8932	4466	4200*
12. Manipur	1040	562	112	486*	NR
13. Meghalaya	960	NR	NR	5	NR
14. Nagaland	840	105	305	519	NR
15. Orissa	12560	3470	4934	8423	6053
16. Punjab	4680	1880	8671	16535	11766
17. Rajasthan	9280	8160	21318	26796	10255
18. Sikkim	160	NIL	10	135	124
19. Tamil Nadu	15080	16297	61117	40468	8284
20. Tripura	680	1409	NR	NR	274
21. Uttar Pradesh	35040	29619	27925	28832	15793
22. West Bengal	13400	396	1271	3402	NR
Union Territories :					
23. A and N Islands	200	14	15	NR	NR
24. Arunachal Pradesh	1920	16	NR	27	6
25. Chandigarh	40	31	40	78	NIL

1	2	3	4	5	6
26. D and N Haveli	40	NI	NIL	73	39
27. Delhi	200	233	, 88	958	396
28. G. D. and Diu	480	42	2785	2634	591*
29. Lakshadweep	200	NI	NI	NR	NIL
30. Mizoram	800	NI	NI	10	418
31. Pondicherry	160	13	6	29	51
All India	200440	122612	202417	244526	104887

NR—Not Reported, NI—Not Implemented

\* —Incomplete Information

@ —The target is the same every year including 1984-85.

**Irrigation projects sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh during Sixth Plan period**

5982. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many medium and major irrigation projects have been sanctioned by Government for Madhya Pradesh during Sixth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) the details of these projects ; and

(c) the schedule for completion and details of financial allocations made by

Government to various projects during last four years of current Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Two major and 15 medium irrigation projects were accepted by the Planning Commission for Madhya Pradesh during Sixth Five Year Plan. The details of these projects are given in Statement-I.

(c) The details of financial allocation to various projects during the last four years of the current Five Year Plan and their target for completion are given in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8080/84).

#### Statement-I

*Details of Projects approved by Planning Commission for Madhya Pradesh during 6th Five Year Plan.*

S. No.	Name of Project	Latest Estimated Cost	Annual Irrigation Potential
1	2	3	4
<b>Multipurpose and Major Projects :</b>			
1.	Halali Project	1266	37.2

1	2	3	4
2.	Rajghat Dam	14523	97.2 (MP's share)
<b>Medium Project :</b>			
1.	Bah Irrigation Project	2700	11.0
2.	Sagar Irrigation	2400	9.7
3.	Doraha Tank	500	2.8
4.	Kaliasote Irrigation	2600	11.0
5.	Tiller Dam	1600	6.0
6.	Budhna Nalla	600	2.3
7.	Lakhundar Dam	1000	4.0
8.	Chirpani	1180	8.0
9.	Koserteda Reservoir	2700	9.5
10.	Kunmari Lift Irrigation	120	3.9
11.	Bandia Nalla	600	2.5
12.	Kanhargaon Tank	800	3.7
13.	Dokariya Tank	230	2.9
14.	Dejla Dewada Tank	1877.4	12.1
15.	Bernai Tank	522.55	2.8

#### Provision of Drinking Water in Orissa

5983. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed that during the first four years of the Sixth Five Year Plan period no improvement in the provision of drinking water in the urban and semi-urban areas of Orissa has taken place and no new scheme has been taken up to augment water supply arrangements in those areas ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to provide drinking water in the remaining years of the current plan in that areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). Water supply is a State subject and schemes for providing drinking water are formulated, implemented and monitored by the States themselves. The Centre only supplements the efforts of the States by providing grants-in-aid to States/Union Territories under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

for covering the identified problem villages only. There is no Central scheme for providing water supply in urban areas. The information regarding schemes taken up for augmenting water supply in urban areas in Orissa and other details are, therefore, not available with the Ministry of Works and Housing.

#### **Railway Siding at Ranital Railway Station to Minimise Loss in F.C.I.**

5984. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ministry of Railways have submitted the layout to his Ministry for a railway siding for Food Corporation of India Depot at Ranital Railway Station in Orissa in order to prevent the loss due to pilferage, demurrage, etc. ;

(b) if so, the details of the project thereof ; and

(c) the specific time by which it will be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The layout plan submitted by Railways has been approved and resubmitted to Railway authorities for working out detailed estimate. The project envisages construction of holding line and spurs to enable full rake handling.

(c) The completion period of this project will be indicated by the Railways in the detailed estimate and will commence from the date of deposit of estimated cost of the siding with the Railways.

#### **Progress of Land Reforms**

5985. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether even with the Sixth Plan period about to end, not much progress has been made in effecting land reforms ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what time-bound programme has been chalked out in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. Considerable work has been completed in the land reforms programme. All the inter-mediary systems, with minor exceptions, have been abolished all over the country. Security of tenure has been provided for in the tenancy laws of all the states. Provisions for conferment of ownership rights on the generality of tenants and share-croppers have been made in the laws of most of the states of the country. Laws for imposition of ceiling upon land-holdings have been enacted for all the states of the country in the light of the national guidelines issued by the Government of India in 1972 on the basis of the recommendations of the Chief Ministers' Conference. 98% of the returns filed by land-owners who were assessed prima facie to be holding surplus land according to these laws, have already been disposed of. This has led to the declaration of nearly 43 lakh acres of land as surplus ; out of this 29 lakh 38 thousand acres have been taken possession of. Of this area 20 lakh 72 thousand acres have already been distributed to nearly 15.5 lakh beneficiaries.

The States have been requested to take up effective measures for disposal of the remaining returns and to monitor cases pending in the courts relating to surplus land. For this purpose certain specific measures such as the setting up of monitoring cells in the districts where there are a large number of cases involving big surplus areas, have been suggested.

Meghalaya and Nagaland do not have laws on the lines mentioned above as land is largely held by the community there.

#### **Allocation of Funds for Rural Development**

5986. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are giving

financial assistance to the States for construction of roads, tubewells, ponds, dispensaries and school buildings ;

(b) if so, the details of about allocated to various States during last three years, particularly to the drought prone areas ;

(c) whether some cases have been brought to the notice of Government that States have not utilised the allocated amount or diverted it for other purposes ; and

(d) if so, the names of such States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Works such as the construction of roads, tubewells, ponds, dispensaries and school buildings can be taken up under the National Rural

Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) of this Ministry. The expenditure under NREP is shared on 50 : 50 basis between the Centre and the States. The RLEGP is fully financed by the Centre.

(b) to (d). The details regarding the State-wise allocation made under the NREP as well as the utilisation of these allocations for 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the allocation for 1983-84 are indicated in Statement-I. The RLEGP has commenced during 1983-84 and the details of the State-wise allocation made under this programme are indicated in Statement-II. However, no specific allocation is made to the drought prone areas under these programmes. No report has been received about the diversion of the allocated amount for other purposes.

#### Statement-I

*Statement showing the allocation of resources under NREP and utilisation thereof including the value of foodgrains during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84
		Resources allocated	Resources utilised	Resources allocated	Resources utilised	Resources allocated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3792.00	3516.99	3966.00	3977.84	990.00
2.	Assam	800.00	532.00	800.00	591.93	216.00
3.	Bihar	4840.00	2579.42	5080.00	5137.65	1425.00
4.	Gujarat	1120.00	489.40	1180.00	1688.68	320.00
5.	Haryana	320.00	307.03	320.00	308.11	84.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	240.00	197.07	240.00	212.03	60.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	320.00	227.95	320.00	240.76	75.00
8.	Karnataka	1656.00	1292.58	1748.00	2614.24	470.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Kerala	1608.00	1719.55	1694.00	1265.58	470.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2640.00	2846.62	2780.00	3171.58	780.00
11.	Maharashtra	2840.00	3855.40	2996.00	1579.24	790.00
12.	Manipur	40.00	1.70	40.00	29.66	11.00
13.	Meghalaya	40.00	—	40.00	33.50	15.00
14.	Nagaland	40.00	49.00	40.00	42.27	10.00
15.	Orissa	1640.00	1476.22	1730.00	1283.62	450.00
16.	Punjab	504.00	702.84	532.00	500.23	135.00
17.	Rajasthan	936.00	1162.35	984.00	934.67	240.00
18.	Sikkim	32.00	9.43	32.00	20.68	8.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	2960.00	2629.13	3120.00	4214.06	890.00
20.	Tripura	120.00	159.70	120.00	126.30	33.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6680.00	6079.37	7026.00	7257.49	1705.00
22.	West Bengal	2696.00	1934.84	2828.00	3401.80	770.00
Union Territories						
23.	A and N Islands	32.00	11.31	32.00	21.79	8.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.00	0.78	28.00	12.34	8.00
25.	Chandigarh	8.00	—	8.00	2.76	2.00
26.	D and N Haveli	—	—	16.00	0.24	4.00
27.	Delhi	—	—	4.00	Nil	4.00
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	—	32.00	21.10	9.00
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	8.00	3.06	2.00
30.	Mizoram	32.00	14.10	32.00	52.39	8.00
31.	Pondicherry	32.00	3.24	32.00	18.30	8.00
G. Total		36000.00	31798.02	37808.00	38763.90	10000.00

**Note :** Figures in Col. 3, 5 and 7 vary from the amounts actually released to the States. The releases to the States were made on the basis of the utilisation reported by them and the States matching provisions made in their budget etc.

## Statement-II

Statement indicating allocation to States/  
UTs under Rural Landless Employment  
Guarantee Programme during 1983-84

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No. States/UTs 1983-84 out of  
100,00.00  
(lakhs)

1

2

3

18. Sikkim 8.00

19. Tamil Nadu 890.00

20. Tripura 33.00

21. Uttar Pradesh 1705.00

22. West Bengal 770.00

Total States (A) 9947.00

## Union Territories

23. A and N Islands 8.00

24. Arunachal Pradesh 8.00

25. Chandigarh 2.00

26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli 4.00

27. Delhi 4.00

28. Goa, Daman and Diu 9.00

29. Lakshadweep 2.00

30. Mizoram 8.00

31. Pondicherry 8.00

Total UTs (B) 53.00

Total States (A) 9947.00

Total UTs (B) 53.00

Grand Total 10000.00

1 2 3

1. Andhra Pradesh 990.00

2. Assam 216.00

3. Bihar 1425.00

4. Gujarat 320.00

5. Haryana 84.00

6. Himachal Pradesh 60.00

7. Jammu and Kashmir 75.00

8. Karnataka 470.00

9. Kerala 470.00

10. Madhya Pradesh 780.00

11. Maharashtra 790.00

12. Manipur 11.00

13. Meghalaya 15.00

14. Nagaland 10.00

15. Orissa 450.00

16. Punjab 135.00

17. Rajasthan 240.00

### Completion of Rural Development Projects through States

5987. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have completed any rural development projects through the State Governments ; and

(b) if so, the names of such States where such projects have been completed during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). The major centrally sponsored rural development programme like the Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme are under implementation in all States and Union Territories. These are on-going programmes during the Sixth Five Year Plan implemented through the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

### New Policy for Milch Cattle

5988. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are framing a new policy regarding protection of milch-cattle, indigenous methods of breeding, production of draught animals and amendment of rules regarding slaughter animals for food ;

(b) whether Government have decided to form a National Animal Board to achieve the above purpose ;

(c) if so, the details of the functions, duties and objectives of the Board ; and

(d) the personnel and representatives who will form this Board ?

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

(b) There is no proposal to form a

National Animal Board during the 6th Five Year Plan.

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

### Malformation in Mangoes in Northern India

5989. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an incurable disease called "malformation" is growing in an endemic form affecting all the varieties of famous mango fruit in North-India ;

(b) the findings of the research done to prevent and control this disease by the Indian Agriculture Research Institute, Indian Council of Agriculture Research, Indian Institute of Horticultural Research and others on this serious problem ;

(c) whether it is a fact that according to Prof. Dr. Rao on IARI, this disease has also entered South India and is affecting southern varieties of mango ;

(d) the steps Government have taken to prevent and control this disease as also its spreading to other parts of the country ; and

(e) whether Government would take legislative measures on the lines of pest diseases to check the spread of this disease to other parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. (b) As a result of the work done at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, it has been found that one spray of 200 ppm NAA or Planofix in the month of October followed by deblossoming at bud burst stage in the month of February-March is effective in reducing the incidence of mango malformation.

(c) In South India the incidence of mango malformation is negligible.

(d) The State Governments have been advised to take all the required preventive measures viz. mechanical, (pruning of infected parts), spraying of affected seedlings/trees with fungicides ; and also not to export disease affected seedlings/plant material to other States.

(e) Legislative measures to check the spread of this disease to other parts of the country may not be advisable without a clear knowledge of the aetiology of the malformation.

### Sugar Quota of States

5990. SHRI A R. MALLU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted by Central Government for distributing sugar quota to various States ; and

(b) the quantity of the sugar imported during the last two years and distributed to various States, particularly to Andhra Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The existing State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas effective from October, 1983 are based on 425 grams of per capita availability per month for the projected population as on 1.10.1983. However, in the case of a few Union Territories and the State of Nagaland, the earlier monthly quotas gave a higher per capita availability and hence the same was taken into account for fixing their revised quotas with effect from October, 1983.

(b) No sugar was imported in the last two calendar years that is 1982 and 1983 and, therefore, the question of its distribution to the States including Andhra Pradesh does not arise.

### Project on Propagation of Water Conservation/Harvesting Technology for Dry Land Areas

5991. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central Sector Pilot Project on propagation of water conservation/harvesting technology for dry farming areas has been taken up in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the districts and the States which have been selected and the results achieved ;

(c) whether any direction has been issued by Central Government to the State Governments for the development of dry farming in the States ;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments thereto ; and

(e) the steps being taken to introduce dry farming scheme in Gujarat and the names of the districts chosen for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Pilot Project has been launched in 1983-84 in the States and districts given at statement attached. This is a natural resource building project and beneficial results will accrue in due course.

(c) and (d). Guidelines indicating broad frame work of the scheme—selection of project area, programme contents, project formulation, implementation, financing pattern etc., have been sent to all the participating States. Their response is positive and they have initiated action to launch projects in the field.

(e) Comprehensive watershed development programme is being introduced under this scheme in Sabarkantha district in Gujarat.

## Statement

## Statement showing States and Districts

S. No.	States	Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Medak
2.	Bihar	2. Ranchi
3.	Gujarat	3. Sabarkantha
4.	Haryana	4. Ambala
		5. Mohindergarh
5.	Himachal Pradesh	6. Una
6.	Karnataka	7. Mysore
7.	Kerala	8. Palghat
8.	Madhya Pradesh	9. Chhatarpur
		10. Raipur
9.	Maharashtra	11. Beed
10.	Orissa	12. Koraput
11.	Punjab	13. Hoshiarpur
12.	Rajasthan	14. Kota
13.	Uttar Pradesh	15. Jhansi
		16. Hamirpur
		17. Jalaun
14.	West Bengal	18. Bankura
15.	Tamil Nadu	19. Tirunelveli

उत्तर बिहार में फल-उद्योग का विकास

5992. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर बिहार के जिलों में फल, विशेष रूप से आम, लीची, कटहल और केले आदि भारी मात्रा में पैदा होते हैं और यदि हां, तो इन फलों

पर आधारित उद्योगों का अब तक उचित विकास न होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) पूर्व और पश्चिम चम्पारन जिले में आम और लीची पर आधारित कौन-कौन से उद्योगों की अब तक स्थापना हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि अब तक वहां किन्हीं ऐसे उद्योगों की

स्थापना नहीं हुई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) :** (क) उत्तरी बिहार के जिलों में फल, विशेष रूप से आम, लीची, कटहल, केला आदि, भारी मात्रा में उगाये जाते हैं। उत्तरी बिहार के जिलों में फल उत्पादन आदेश के अन्तर्गत लाइसेन्स प्राप्त पांच परिसंस्करण यूनिटें हैं।

(ख) पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले में आम तथा लीची पर आधारित उत्पादों के विनिर्माण के लिए केवल एक यूनिट, अर्थात् मैसर्स मधुवन फल प्रसाधन एवं फल उत्पादन सहकारी संघ, मधुवन है।

(ग) चूंकि उत्तरी बिहार के जिलों में पहले से ही परिसंस्करण यूनिटें विद्यमान हैं, अतः इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

#### Unemployment Problem among Rural Women

5993. **SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT :** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious unemployment problem among the rural women in the country ;

(b) whether Government propose to take some special measures in the matter, exclusively for rural women ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :** (a) to (c). It is in recognition of the problem of under and unemployment amongst both men and women that many rural development schemes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme etc. have been formulated and implemented by this Ministry. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, instructions to have maximum number of women as beneficiaries have been issued. The number benefited is being monitored.

Under the Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for self-Employment (TRYSEM) a target of assisting at least 1/3rd women beneficiaries amongst trainees has been prescribed. A new scheme (the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas) has been formulated in order to provide those supportive services which would enable women to take up income generating self or wage employment. This scheme is under implementation as a pilot project in selected districts in the country.

#### Popularising use of Inputs for Enhancing Production of Pulses

5994. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :**  
**SHRI P.M. SAYEED :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has advised State Governments to organise extensive campaigns to popularise the use of inputs in pulses production ;

(b) if so, whether targets have been finalised by the Union Government for use of improved seeds, phosphatic fertilisers, pesticides etc. in important pulse producing districts ;

(c) whether a scheme which includes the Centrally sponsored scheme for development pulses and Central sector schemes for mini-kit distribution and production of quality seeds and training has already been implemented ;

(d) if so, to what extent the scheme has been implemented ;

(e) the amount earmarked for implementation of this scheme ; and

(f) what assistance will be provided by the States in this regard ?

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

(b) Government of India have fixed targets of improved seeds, fertilisers including phosphatic fertilisers and pesticides for 1983-84

as 4 lakhs quintals, 72 lakh tonnes and 72 thousand tonnes respectively. The figures of fertilizers and pesticides are meant for all crops including pulses.

(c) to (e). Yes Sir. Government of India is rendering assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Pulses by way of providing subsidies on certified/truthfully labelled seeds, plant protection chemicals, equipments and operational charges, rhizobium culture, laying out of demonstrations, production of breeders'/foundation seed and irrigation and publicity charges for production of summer moong. Under the Central Sector Scheme, seed minikits of pulses are distributed free of cost to the farmers. Funds have also been provided for multiplication of breeders' seed and training programmes under this scheme. Financial assistance provided under the above scheme is detailed below :

**(1) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Pulses**

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	282.57
1981-82	309.09
1982-83	387.81
1983-84	350.00

**(2) Central Sector Scheme**

**(i) Minikit Demonstration Programme**

1980-81	Nil
1981-82	22.86
1982-83	77.78
1983-84	80.00

**(ii) Production of Breeders' seed and Training**

1980-81	2.17
1981-82	3.39
1982-83	2.16
1983-84	2.00

(f) The State Government provide assistance on 50:50 basis for demonstrations, production of breeders' seed, plant protection chemicals and equipments and rhizobium culture under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Pulses only.

**Offer of Food to United Nations World Food Programme**

5995. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has offered Rs. 1.5 crore worth food to United Nations World Food Programme ;

(b) if so, the quantities and qualities that will be supplied by India to them ;

(c) if so, whether the figures marked 12.1 per cent increase over India's contribution to the World Food Programme during 1983-84 ;

(d) if so, how many countries have made the offers to the United Nations World Food Programme ; and

(e) how this is being utilised by the United Nations World Food Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) India has announced its contribution of 1.76 million US dollars to the World Food Programme (WFP) for the biennium 1985-86 (corresponding to the financial year 1985-86 and 1986-87) to be met in terms of commodities.

(b) The entire Pledge will be met in terms of commodities which include tea, dry fish, canned fruit and sugar. The quality and quantity to be supplied shall be determined by WFP from time to time.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Fifty two countries announced their contribution to the World Food Programme in the eleventh Pledging Conference held in New York in March, 1984.

(e) The World Food Programme pro-

vides food assistance for member countries for developmental programmes, nutritional and feeding programmes and for meeting emergencies—natural or man-made.

#### Excise Duty Relief to Fishing Vessels

5996. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the major change in the existing policy of excise duty has helped the fishing vessels also ;

(b) if so, whether under the comprehensive proposal prepared by his Ministry, excise relief is likely to be extended to the small mechanised vessels of less than 13.7 metres in length ;

(c) if so, the extent to which these excise relief will be beneficial to the small fishing vessels ; and

(d) the other concessions being given to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There has been no major change in the scheme of exemption of excise duty on HSD used by fishing vessels in the last three years.

(b) The existing relief on excise duty on H.S.D. to the fishing vessels of not less than 13.7 metres in length and 150 BHP is being maintained at present.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Financial assistance is provided by some States/Union Territories and banks to

the fishermen to own their own boats and gear.

#### National Seeds Corporation Programme for Increased Production

5997. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation (NSC) has launched a massive programme for increased production, processing and distribution of certified seeds of cereals, oilseeds etc. ;

(b) whether at present the Corporation is handling as many as 230 varieties of 70 crops ;

(c) if so, whether several measures have been taken to improve the quality of seeds besides creating facilities for high standard storage and distribution to avoid incidence of pests and diseases ;

(d) if so, the details of the massive programme that is likely to be taken up during 1984 ; and

(e) the extent to which the programme initiated in 1983 has been successful ?

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

(b) 244 varieties of 70 crops are being handled at present by the National Seeds Corporation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details are indicated below :

(Production in lakh Qtls.)

Crop	1982-83 (Actual Achievement)	1983-84 (Estimated)	1984-85 (Target)
Cereals	4.90	7.75	10.40
Oilseeds	0.17	0.30	0.57
Others	0.63	1.15	1.59
Total	5.70	9.20	12.56

(e) the target for 1983-84 was 10.00 lakh quintals, against which achievement is likely to be 9.20 lakh quintals.

### Marine Fishing in West Bengal

5998. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that marine fishing in West Bengal could not record any significant progress for want of harbour facilities for the fishing boats ;

(b) what Government have so far done in regard to development of fisheries in the State ;

(c) whether Government of West Bengal have been awaiting approval of the Fraser-gunge Fishing Harbour Project ; and

(d) if so, when it will get approval ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Fish production from the Marine sector in West Bengal for the last 3 years is given below :

1981	—	28,000 tonnes
1982	—	31,000 „
1983 (Target)	—	33,000 „

However, lack of adequate landing and berthing facilities in Upper East Coast of India including West Bengal has been a constraint for the growth of mechanised fishing fleet.

(b) A major fishing harbour at Roychowk and a landing jetty at Namkhana sanctioned by Govt. of India have become operational. A minor fishing harbour at Digha in Midnapore district is under construction. Administrative approval for four small landing centres at Junput, Jaldia, New Jaldia and Kharpai has recently been issued.

Apart from various schemes under State

Plan for development of fishing in West Bengal, the following important Centrally Sponsored Schemes are also in operation :

- (i) Inland Fishery Project under which Fish Farmers' Development Agencies have been set up,
- (ii) National Fish Seed Development Programme,
- (iii) Inland Fishery Statistics Programme
- (iv) Subsidy on Group Accident Insurance of active fishermen.
- (v) Techno-Socio-Economic Survey of Fishermen
- (vi) Brackish Water Development programme.

(c) and (d). The Project proposal has been circulated to the Appraisal Agencies before taking investment decision.

### Shortage of Surgical Requisites for Veterinary Units in West Bengal

5999. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) in view of price escalation and therefore shortage of medicines and surgical requisites for different veterinary units of West Bengal, whether Union Government have any proposal for subsidising these items for proper health care of livestock population of all the State Veterinary units, aid centres, dispensaries, mobile clinics etc. ; and

(b) if so, when this will be given effect to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The purchase and supply of veterinary medicines and surgical requisites for veterinary units in West Bengal is arranged by the State Government. Union Government is providing Central assistance for a number of schemes in the field of Animal Health in West Bengal. However, there is no pro-

posals for subsidising the price of veterinary medicines and surgical requisites.

### Indravati Project

6000. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the final objective of the Indravati Project of Kalahandi, Koraput of Orissa and how much time and money will be required to complete the project ;

(b) the time and money already spent and the results achieved so far ;

(c) whether global tender for Indravati Power Projects has been finalised ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The reference is presumably to Upper Indravati multipurpose Project of Orissa. The project envisages irrigation benefits to an area of 1.86 lakh hectares annually and average power generation of 227 MW at 100% load factor (Installed capacity of the Power House 600 MW). The project is estimated to cost Rs. 554.83 crores and is programmed to be completed in 13 years starting from 1978 i.e. by 1990-91.

(b) About 5 years have elapsed since the project works were started in 1978 and an expenditure of about Rs. 61 crores is anticipated to be incurred on the project upto March, 1984.

The progress of works upto January, 1984 as reported by the Government of Orissa are as under :—

#### (a) Indravati Dam

(i) Masonry work .. ..	61%
(ii) Concrete and masonry .. .. in Saddle dam	8%

#### Dykes

Earth filling in the dykes ..	88%
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#### (b) Canal

Excavation of Left Main Canal upto 15 km.

#### (c) Power Portion

(i) Excavation of Head Race Channel	61%
(ii) Power House excavation ..	33%
(iii) Excavation of Tail Race Channel	8%

(c) and (d). Tender documents in respect of four dams, head race tunnel and generating sets have so far been sent by the State authorities to the World Bank for their scrutiny.

### Multinational Companies and Industrial Houses in Fishing Trade

6001. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the multinational companies and big industrial houses which are engaged in fishing trade ;

(b) the number of trawlers owned by each such company ;

(c) the area of the sea in which they are allowed to catch fish ;

(d) what steps are being taken to safeguard the interest of small fishermen in the country ; and

(e) whether any company has applied for entering in this trade and if so, the name of such company and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed.

(c) All along the sea except the area specified for traditional and small mechanised boats under the State Legislation.

(d) In order to safeguard the interest

of small fishermen in the country, Government communicated to all the maritime States/Union Territories a model bill regarding marine fishing regulation and advised them to demarcate the area of operation of traditional fishermen, mechanised boats and deep sea vessels. Some of the State Governments/U.T's have already enacted suitable legislation in this regard.

(e) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) and (b). Marine Product Export Development Authority (MPEDA) has reported that the six multinational companies and nine big houses registered with them are now engaged in fish export trade. Their names and number of trawlers owned by each company is indicated below—

Multinational companies	No. of vessels owned (20 M and above)
-------------------------	---------------------------------------

1	2
---	---

1. M/s. Britannia Sea Foods	3
2. M/s. Indian Tobacco Company Ltd.	2
3. M/s. Rallis India Ltd.	Nil
4. M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd.	8

5. M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd.	Nil
6. M/s. WIMCO Ltd.	Nil

#### Big Business Houses

1. M/s. Konkon Fisheries Ltd.	6
2. M/s. Tata Oil Mills Ltd.	2
3. M/s. Voltas Limited	Nil
4. M/s. Chowgule Engineers and Machines Ltd.	2

1

2

5. M/s. Raunaq International	Nil
6. M/s. Shaw Wallace	Nil
7. M/s. Goodlass Nerolac Paints Ltd.	Nil
8. M/s. Madras Rubber Factory	Nil
9. M/s. Spencer and Co.	Nil

#### Interest Charged by DDA from the Allottees who Refused to Acquire the Flats

6002. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA is charging interest from the allottees who have refused to acquire the allotted DDA flats ;

(b) if so, whether the interest is charged for the period the instalments remained unpaid ;

(c) whether DDA is offering the refused flats to the new applicants straightaway and charging interest from them since the notional period of completion of these flats ; and

(d) if so, the justification for making double profit by charging interest twice for the same flat, from the first allottee as well as from the second allottee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). Yes. After the issue of Demand-cum-Allotment letters the allottees are required to make the payment within the specified period. If a person surrenders the allotment within the specified period, no interest is charged on the demanded amount. In case, the request for withdrawal is received after the specified period, interest is charged on the locked up

capital upto the date of the receipt of the application for withdrawal.

(c) Refused flats are offered to the other registered persons after following the prescribed procedure. Cost of the left out flats, if offered again, is worked out at the rates in vogue at the time of disposal of the flat which also includes the element of interest from the date of completion. In case, the disposal of the flat remains held up beyond six months, the cost of the flat is revised to bring it at par with cost of new flats.

(d) DDA do not make double profit. The first allottee on the surrender of the allotment pays interest on the locked up capital by way of penalty for his own default, whereas the subsequent allottee pays the cost of the flat as on the date of its purchase and this has the element of capitalized interest.

### राजस्थान की आपरेशन फ्लड-II योजना

6003. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान सरकार ने आपरेशन फ्लड-II योजना केन्द्र सरकार को किस तारीख को प्रस्तुत की थी ;

(ख) उक्त योजना पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) योजना को कब तक मंजूरी दे दिए जाने की संभावना है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) यद्यपि राजस्थान सरकार तथा राजस्थान सहकारी डेरी संघ ने आपरेशन फ्लड-2 योजना का प्रस्ताव तैयार किया है, उसे अभी भारतीय डेरी निगम को मंजूरी के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जाना है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

### राजस्थान कोआपरेटिव डेरी फेडरेशन द्वारा राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड को प्रस्तुत की गई ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना

6004. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान कोआपरेटिव डेरी फेडरेशन (जयपुर जिला दुग्ध उत्पादक सहकारी समिति) जयपुर ने ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना, नामक एक योजना राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड को प्रस्तुत की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उपर्युक्त योजना को स्वीकृति देने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) उपर्युक्त योजना को किस अवधि तक स्वीकृति दे दी जायेगी ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ) अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है, क्योंकि भारतीय डेरी निगम/राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड ने अभी ऐसे कार्यक्रमों को वित्त प्रदान करने के लिए उपयुक्त मार्गदर्शन तैयार करने हैं ।

### हिमपात और ओलावृष्टि के कारण फसलों को हुए नुकसान के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश को सहायता

6005. श्री कृष्ण वत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमपात ओलावृष्टि के कारण फसलों को हुए नुकसान के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश को पिछले दो वर्षों में कितनी धनराशि सहायता के रूप में दी गई है और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मफवाना) : हिमपात तथा ओलावृष्टि के कारण उत्पन्न हुई परिस्थिति का सामना करने के लिए गत तीन वर्षों में हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को

14.73 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता की अधिकतम मंजूरी दी गई, जिसके ब्यौरे नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

(लाख रुपये)

मद	1981-82 ओलावृष्टि	1982-83 ओलावृष्टि	1983-84 अत्यधिक बर्फ ओलावृष्टि	बाढ़
1	2	3	4	5
राहत	5.21	0.44	3.02	12.51
पुनर्वास	75.00	115.37	—	7.00
संरम्भत/पुनःस्थापना	38.00	287.10	506.00	150.00
कृषकों की सहायता	123.00	—	78.20	72.25
योग :	241.21	402.91	587.22	241.76

इसके अलावा राज्य सरकार को सेव स्केब नियंत्रण के लिए 1983-84 के दौरान 5 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता भी मंजूर की गई।

हिमाचल प्रदेश को मकानों के निर्माण के लिए  
धन का आबंटन

6006. श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान मकानों के निर्माण के लिए कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई है तथा गत चार वर्षों का तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

हेतु (पुलिस आवास सहित) अनुमोदित छठी योजना परिव्यय 1148.00 लाख रुपये हैं। गत चार वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार नियतन इस प्रकार था :—

वर्ष	राशि
1980-81	220.00 लाख रुपये
1981-82	296.00 लाख रुपये
1982-83	290.00 लाख रुपये
1983-84	299.00 लाख रुपये

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए आवास

### Identification of Houseless Families in Each State/Union Territory

6007. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of houseless families identified in each State/Union Territory ;

(b) the details thereof for each State/Union Territory as on 1 January, 1984 ;

(c) whether any plan has been drawn up for providing at least one house to each such family in the foreseeable future ; and

(d) if so, details thereof and the likely date by which all houseless families would be provided houses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). The number of houseless house holds as per 1981 census in each State/Union Territory is given in the attached statement. Since such identification is done on decennial basis, it is not possible to furnish details as on 1st January, 1984.

(c) and (d). A number of steps have been taken by the Government to encourage housing activities. These include—

- (i) Augmenting the level of investment for housing from Rs. 600.92 crores in the 5th Plan to Rs. 1490.87 crores in the 6th Five Year Plan.
- (ii) Giving priority to the poorer sections of the society and absolutely shelterless persons in public sector housing efforts.
- (iii) Stepping up the investment level of Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) to Rs. 600 crores. Provision of loans at concessional rate of interest to economically weaker sections both in rural and urban areas.

(iv) Raising the quantum of bank loans available for housing to Rs. 150 crores in 1983.

(v) To encourage private sector investments and construction of residential accommodation, several fiscal incentives have been given for construction of residential accommodation.

(vi) To encourage cooperative group housing efforts in large cities, Apartment Ownership Act has been introduced in 9 States.

(vii) The Revised 20-Point Programme includes the programmes of rural house sites-cum-construction assistance and housing of the economically weaker sections of the society. Under the rural house sites-cum-construction assistance programme, it is envisaged that 6.8 lakh families will be covered during the plan period. Under the housing of economically weaker sections of the society, the plan envisages construction of 16.2 lakh houses.

#### Statement

S.No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of Houseless Households (Provisional)
(1)	(2)	(3)

#### States

1. Andhra Pradesh	68,817
2. Assam	No census conducted
3. Bihar	13,740
4. Gujarat	68,434
5. Haryana	10,554
6. Himachal Pradesh	4,625
7. Jammu and Kashmir	2,215
8. Karnataka	36,087

1	2	3
9. Kerala		10,113
10. Madhya Pradesh		89,439
11. Maharashtra		1,52,657
12. Manipur		36
13. Meghalaya		80
14. Nagaland		125
15. Orissa		16,986
16. Punjab		11,923
17. Rajasthan		39,294
18. Sikkim		412
19. Tamil Nadu		17,245
20. Tripura		202
21. Uttar Pradesh		28,766
22. West Bengal		39,232
Union Territory		
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		174
2. Arunachal Pradesh		—
3. Chandigarh		1,299
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		245
5. Delhi		13,057
6. Goa, Daman and Diu		2,618
7. Lakshadweep		3
8. Mizoram		50
9. Pondicherry		1,501
Total		6,29,929

### मछली उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए तालाबों को गहरा करने का अभियान

6008. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों की सरकारों से अपने-अपने राज्य में तालाबों को गहरा करने तथा उन्हें मजबूत बनाने के लिए छः सप्ताह का एक अभियान चलाने का अनुरोध किया गया है ; ताकि मछली का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सके ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में लिखे गए पत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सम्बन्धित सरकारों द्वारा राज्यवार अब तक उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकलने की संभावना है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही अन्तर्देशीय मात्स्यकी परियोजना के तहत निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए 1 फरवरी से 15 मार्च, 1984 तक एक विशेष अभियान चलाया जाना था। राज्य सरकार से मछुआ एजेंसियों के तहत हुई जिलावार उपलब्धियों के सम्बन्ध में संवीक्षा किए जाने का अनुरोध किया गया था।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार जिलों में विशेष अभियान चलाए गए थे, राज्य मुख्यालय के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने मछुआ विकास एजेंसियों का दौरा किया था तथा मात्स्य पालन के लिए ऋण मंजूर किए जाने के लिए सम्बन्धित बैंकों से सम्पर्क किया गया था। अभि-

यान के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा की गई प्रगति की पूर्ण रिपोर्टों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

### Demand, Production and Import of Edible Oils

6009. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the demand, production and import of edible oils during the Sixth Plan (year-wise) ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the import

of edible oils is increasing every year ;

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor ; and

(d) the policy framed and measures proposed to be adopted by Government to reduce the import of edible oils ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The demand for edible oils has been varying and is at present estimated to be around 43-45 lakh tonnes. The production of edible oils and the quantity imported on Government account through State Trading Corporation are as follows :—

Oil year (Nov.-Oct.)	Production (In lakh tonnes)	Quantity imported
1980-81	25.50	10.74
1981-82	32.20	9.95
1982-83	28.50	11.50
1983-84	33.00 (estimated)	3.99 (upto February, 1984)

(b) and (c). The quantity of edible oils to be imported each year is reviewed and determined from time to time depending upon various factors like indigenous availability, price etc. The import during the Sixth Plan, so far, has more or less been of the same order.

(d) Concerted efforts are being made to attain self-sufficiency in vegetable oils in the country. However, in spite of these efforts it has not been possible to achieve self-sufficiency in edible oils as with the growth in production the demand for oils is also increasing. Apart from the schemes under implementation by various State Governments, the Central Government are taking following measures to increase oilseeds production :—

(1) Intensive programme for development

of oilseeds in oilseed producing States. The scheme aims at demonstration on farmers' fields, strengthening of seed production and distribution arrangement, expansion of plant protection measures, extension of irrigated area etc.

- (2) Launching of special projects on production of groundnut in Saurashtra region of Gujarat and Soyabean in Madhya Pradesh.
- (3) Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices.
- (4) Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds.
- (5) Increase in area under non-traditional oilseeds crop like soyabean and

sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran etc.

- (6) Appropriate oil usage policy by the vanaspati industry to encourage greater use of non-traditional oils.

#### Rengali Dam Project in Orissa

6010. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the completion of the construction of Rengali Dam Project in Orissa ;

(b) the progress made so far in the construction of Rengali Dam ;

(c) the total area of land in Sambalpur and Dhenkanal districts that can be brought under irrigation on completion of the above Dam Project ;

(d) the other districts of Orissa that are going to be benefited by that Dam and in what ways ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Rengali Dam Project is targeted to be completed substantially by June 1985 and fully by end of 1985-86. 99% of the masonry dam, 98% of concreting in dam and erection of 14 gates out of 24 have been completed. 94% of power house excavation and 80% concreting have been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 107.59 crores would be incurred on the project upto March 1984 as against its latest estimated cost of Rs. 123.09 crores.

(c) to (e). On completion of the Dam an area of 5753 hectare will get irrigation facility. Under Stage-II of the Project called Rengali Irrigation Project, an area of 4.23 lakh ha. is proposed to be provided with irrigation benefits in Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Keonjhar and Balasore districts. The Rengali Dam will also provide flood protection benefits to an area of 2600 sq. km. in the delta area and also 90 MW of firm hydel power (installed capacity 250 MW).

#### Production of Seeds of Cereals by N.S.C.

6011. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Seeds Corporation has launched a massive programme for increased production of certified seeds of cereals ;

(b) if so, the production of seeds of cereals in 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(c) the target set for the production of seeds of cereals in 1984-85 ; and

(d) the details of the measures taken to achieve the target ?

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

(b) and (c). The National Seeds Corporation have proposed a production target of 10.40 lakh quintals of certified seeds of cereals for 1984-85 against their estimated production of 7.75 lakh quintals during 1983-84 and 4.90 lakh quintals during 1982-83.

(d) A number of steps have been taken by National Seeds Corporation to increase their seed production. Few of them are given below :—

- (i) Necessary infrastructure, especially processing plants seed storage, etc. is being strengthened.
- (ii) Arrangements for adequate breeder and foundation seeds/planting materials are being made.
- (iii) Close monitoring for organising seed production programme is regularly being made.
- (iv) Appropriate staff are being recruited.
- (v) Breeder seed farms have also been developed.

#### Increase in Cashewnut Production

6012. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a steady increase in cashewnut production in the country during the last few years ; and

(b) if so, the estimated production of cashewnut in the country in 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84, State-wise ?

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

(b) No official estimates of area and production of cashewnut are released and as such data for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 are not available. However, according to rough estimates State-wise production of cashewnut during 1981-82 is as under :

States	Production Metric Tonnes
1. Kerala	118000
2. Karnataka	18000
3. Andhra Pradesh	20000
4. Tamil Nadu	10500
5. Goa	8500
6. Maharashtra	10000
7. Orissa	8000
8. West Bengal	2500
9. Pondicherry	200
10. Tripura	60
Total	195760

#### Development of Cooperative Infrastructure by NCDC

6013. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount proposed to be disbursed by National Cooperative Development Corporation in 1984-85 for development of the co-operative infrastructure ;

(b) the various developmental programmes proposed to be undertaken by NCDC in 1984-85 ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The outlay proposed by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for the Programme of activities to be assisted during the year 1984-85 is Rs. 136.47 crores.

(b) and (c). The amounts proposed to be disbursed for various cooperative programmes are broadly as follows :—

	(Rs. in crores)
(i) Marketing of agricultural produce	7.72
(ii) Processing of agricultural produce	53.90
(iii) Storage including cold storage	49.45
(iv) Rural consumers	11.10
(v) Inputs distribution	2.50
(vi) Cooperatives for weaker sections	9.50
(vii) Promotional programmes	2.30
Total :	136.47

#### Production of Pulses and Vegetable Oil-seeds

6014. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether special efforts have been

made to increase production of pulses and vegetable oil-seeds ;

(b) if so, the State-wise target set therefor during the Sixth Plan ;

(c) the achievement made so far in different States in the Sixth Plan period (year-wise) ; and

(d) the details of the schemes under

implementation in different States to increase the areas under pulses and vegetable oil-seeds ?

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

(b) State-wise targets for pulses and oilseeds during Sixth Plan are given below :

(lakh tonnes)		
States/U.Ts.	Pulses (as per working Group Annual Plan Discussion for 1984-85)	Oilseeds (as per Sixth Five Year Plan Document) for 1984-85)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	6.00	18.00
Assam	0.82	1.63
Bihar	10.50	3.00
Gujarat	5.00	30.00
Haryana	8.50	1.78
Himachal Pradesh	0.70	0.17
Jammu and Kashmir	0.86	—
Karnataka	10.00	15.00
Kerala	0.40	0.26
Madhya Pradesh	28.00	15.50
Maharashtra	11.50	11.60
Manipur	0.09	0.15
Meghalaya	0.03	0.07
Nagaland	0.08	0.02
Orissa	12.98	10.00
Punjab	2.48	3.50

1	2	3
Rajasthan	25.50	10.00
Sikkim	0.09	0.04
Tamil Nadu	5.00	18.58
Tripura	0.06	0.08
Uttar Pradesh	30.00	26.72
West Bengal	3.01	2.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.07
Mizoram	0.02	0.01
Pondicherry	—	0.13
Delhi	0.05	—

(c) State-wise production of pulses and oilseeds from 1980-81 to 1982-83 is as under : (Statement See Cols. 315—318).

(d) The details are given below :

#### Pulses

Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Pulses under implementation in the States and Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

#### Oilseeds

1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Extension of Oilseeds to New Irrigated Areas under implementation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Orissa ;

2. Special Soyabean Project in Madhya Pradesh ;

3. Special Groundnut Project in Gujarat ;

4. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Soyabean Development in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Sikkim ; and

5. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Sunflower Development in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The above schemes on pulses and oilseeds broadly provide subsidies on supply of seeds, demonstrations, Plant Protection measures, etc.

#### ओलंपिक-पूर्व प्रशिक्षण

6015. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न खेलों के भारतीय खिलाड़ियों को ओलंपिक-पूर्व प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर कितना व्यय किया जा रहा है तथा कितने खिलाड़ियों को प्रशिक्षित

(Production in '000 tonnes)

State/U.Ts.	Pulses		Oilseeds	
	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1982-83
Andhra Pradesh	414.5	466.6	928.1	1547.0
Assam	47.1	52.2	111.9	112.0
Bihar	833.0	770.7	109.7	112.2
Gujarat	266.5	349.5	1861.8	2518.1
Haryana	504.7	344.2	188.5	150.5
Himachal Pradesh	20.0	12.0	5.8	5.9
Jammu and Kashmir	35.0	31.7	64.3	69.1
Karnataka	462.5	622.9	619.9	863.4
Kerala	22.3	20.8	15.6	12.1
Madhya Pradesh	2010.8	2473.1	860.9	948.2
Maharashtra	831.2	1039.1	1005.3	1227.1
Manipur	1.1	1.6	2.2	1.0
Meghalaya	1.5	1.6	4.8	3.7
Nagaland	2.3	1.8	1.2	1.6
Orissa	886.1	944.3	484.7	597.0
Punjab	199.9	158.9	187.3	168.7
Rajasthan	1169.7	1532.9	384.7	652.3
				622.1

Sikkim	N.A.	3.9	5.0	—	4.3	5.7
Tamil Nadu	146.7	183.3	199.9	718.5	1296.7	1040.8
Tripura	2.3	1.9	2.4	4.5	3.5	3.8
Uttar Pradesh	2523.6	2262.9	2510.9	1652.0	1713.0	1651.3
West Bengal	237.8	224.5	202.3	148.9	175.8	176.4
A and N Islands	0.4	0.3	0.3	—	—	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.7	3.0	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Delhi	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2
Mizoram	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Pondicherry	3.1	2.0	1.2	4.5	3.8	2.3
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	6.2	6.6	6.6
All India	10626.8	11507.2	11569.3	9372.2	12194.4	10553.2

N.A. = Not available.

किया जा रहा है और कितनी सफलता मिली हुई है ?

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

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान 1984 ओलम्पिक खेलों के लिए भारतीय टीमों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए 10 लाख रुपये की अलग से व्यवस्था की गई थी, जिसका वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए बजट प्राक्कलनों में 25 लाख रुपये तक बढ़ जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षण योजना तथा राष्ट्रीय खेल संघों को अनुदान की योजना के अन्तर्गत, प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध हैं। बड़ी संख्या में खिलाड़ियों के कई प्रशिक्षण शिविर उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय खेल संघों के सहयोग से, नेताजी सुभाष राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान, पटियाला, द्वारा आयोजित किए जा चुके हैं/किए जा रहे हैं। प्रशिक्षण शिविरों की सफलता अथवा अन्यथा के बारे में, इस समय, कोई टिप्पणी देने का कोई समय नहीं आया है, क्योंकि यह ओलम्पिक खेल, 1984 में भारत के प्रदर्शन पर निर्भर करेगा।

### खेले गए क्रिकेट मैच

6016. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980 से 1983 तक देश में क्रिकेट के कितने टेस्ट और कितने एक दिवसीय मैच खेले गए ;

(ख) कौन-कौन से देशों के साथ ये मैच खेले गए और हारे और जीते गए मैचों तथा प्रत्येक मैच में हुई टिकटों की बिक्री का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1984-85 में कितने मैच खेले जाएंगे और ये मैच किन-किन देशों की टीमों के साथ खेले जाएंगे और तत्सम्बन्धी अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**खेल विभाग में उप मंत्री(श्री अशोक गहलोत):**  
(क) हमारे रिकार्ड के अनुसार, 1980 से 1983 तक भारत में 22 सरकारी टेस्ट मैच तथा 16 एक दिवसीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्रिकेट मैच खेले गए थे।

(ख) पाकिस्तान के मुक़ाबले,	5 टेस्ट तथा 3 एक दिवसीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय।
इंग्लैंड के मुक़ाबले,	7 टेस्ट तथा 2 एक दिवसीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय।
श्रीलंका के मुक़ाबले,	4 टेस्ट तथा 6 एक दिवसीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय।
वेस्ट इंडीज के मुक़ाबले,	6 टेस्ट तथा 5 एक दिवसीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय।

प्रत्येक मैच में टिकटों की बिक्री की प्रक्रिया के बारे में हमारे पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। मैच जीतने/हारने के बारे में सूचना भारतीय क्रिकेट नियंत्रण बोर्ड से एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) भारतीय क्रिकेट नियंत्रण बोर्ड से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 1984-85 के दौरान भारत में इंग्लैंड से क्रिकेट टीम के दौरे की सम्भावना है। इस दौरे की शर्तों को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

### शीत लहर के कारण अफीम की खेती को क्षति

6017. श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चित्तौड़गढ़, कोटा, मंदसौर आदि क्षेत्रों में अफीम की खेती को हाल ही की शीतलहर के कारण अफीम की पूरी फसल को क्षति पहुंची है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार किसानों को कुछ मुआवजा देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह मुआवजा कब तक दिया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मक्वाना) :** (क) राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि चित्तौड़गढ़ और कोटा जिलों में हाल की शीत लहर से फसल को क्षति हुई है और क्षति का अनुमान लगाने का काम अभी पूरा नहीं किया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से मंदसौर जिले में फसल को हुई क्षति के संबंध में सूचना की प्रतीक्षा है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) और (ग) फसल के नुकसान के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान राज्य सरकार अथवा भारत सरकार की कोई योजना नहीं है। राहत प्रदान करने का मामला राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है। भारत सरकार प्रभावित किसानों को केवल पुनर्वास के लिए राज्य के अनुरोध पर सहायता देती है।

#### Representations pending in ICAR on service matters

6018. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over 285 representations are pending in ICAR on service matters ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this shows the non-functioning of built-in-redressal mechanism in ICAR ; and

(c) whether Government propose to review its thinking in the light of real facts in its possession and as brought out in the Supreme Court Judgement on ICAR on 16 December, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There are some representations under consideration in the ICAR relating to service matters. However, it is not feasible to collect the exact number of such representations as

different Units of the Council are dealing with representations of diverse nature from various individuals. It may, however, be stated that the Council give priority to the representations from its employees which are attended to promptly.

(b) The built in redressal mechanism in ICAR is functioning smoothly. The non-acceptance of the demands of some individual employees on the ground that those cannot be conceded under the Rules and Regulations prevailing in the Govt. cannot be taken to mean that the redressal mechanism is not functioning smoothly and efficiently.

(c) The Supreme Court Judgement relates to 3-4 individual cases which occurred in the years 1972-74. Since then the personnel policies of the council have been drastically changed with a view to making the organisation more responsive to the needs of Agricultural Scientists etc. in the organisation. The Hon'ble Supreme Court seems to have based some of their observations on the old cases before them which related to a period much before the introduction of reforms in the working of the ICAR system. Moreover, the review and modification of the various policies of the Council is a continuous process. As and when a need is established for any change in the existing policies, suitable changes are made therein promptly. In view of this, the need for conducting any special review of the ICAR is not necessary at this stage.

#### Centrally Sponsored Agriculture Development Schemes in M.P.

6019. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the output of food-grain (both Rabi and Kharif) in Madhya Pradesh in 1983-84 ;

(b) the Centrally sponsored agriculture development schemes under implementation in Madhya Pradesh ;

(c) the efforts made to achieve the target ; and

(d) the details of foodgrain produced in Madhya Pradesh in 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The target for foodgrains production during 1983-84 is of 138 lakh tonnes.

(b) The names of the Centrally Sponsored Agriculture Development Schemes under implementation in Madhya Pradesh are listed at statement attached.

(c) Efforts made to achieve the food-grain targets are given below :

- (i) Popularisation of suitable location specific varieties through minikit demonstrations programme.
- (ii) Advocating timely planting.
- (iii) Observance of inputs fortnights during Kharif and Rabi seasons.
- (iv) Increase in coverage of area under high yielding varieties.
- (v) Advocating adoption of recommended package of practices.
- (vi) Adequate supply of electricity/diesel and timely release of canal water.
- (vii) Advocating efficient use of water by adopting water management practices and warabandi for use of canal water.
- (viii) Survey of different crops for forecasting outbreaks and spread of insect-pests and diseases for the adoption of timely and need based plant protection measures.
- (ix) Provision of adequate and timely credit.
- (x) Training of extension workers and farmers regarding latest crop production technology.

(d) It is too early to give details of the foodgrain production of 1983-84 as the harvesting of the Rabi crop is in progress.

### Statement

#### *List of Centrally sponsored Agricultural Development Schemes under Implementation in Madhya Pradesh*

1. Development of Pulses including Summer Moong Production Programme.
2. Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing agricultural production.
3. Assistance to Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund.
4. Control and Eradication of Pests and Diseases of Agricultural Importance including Weed Control in Endemic Areas.
  - (i) Control and Eradication of Pests and Diseases in Endemic Areas by Ground and Aerial Operations ;
  - (ii) Control of special Pests of Agricultural Importance ;
  - (iii) Project for Weed Control.
5. Special Project for Soyabean.
6. Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme.
7. Extension of Oilseeds to New Irrigated Areas.
8. Intensive Cotton Development Programme ; and
9. Development of Dry Land Agriculture.

#### केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को आवास निर्माण भत्ता

6020. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को आवास निर्माण भत्ता स्वीकृत करने हेतु, दर

निर्धारित करने के लिए, क्या मानदण्ड अपनाये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भूमि, ईंटों, इस्पात आदि की कीमतों में वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण, सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत की जाने वाली राशि बहुत कम है, और यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों द्वारा, अतिरिक्त धन-राशि का प्रबन्ध किस प्रकार किया जाता है जबकि वे अपने वेतन में से इतनी धन-राशि नहीं बचा सकते ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस बात की जांच करवाएगी कि किस प्रकार बहुत से कर्मचारियों ने दो-दो तीन-तीन मकान बना लिए हैं ?

**निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) :** (क) इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को गृह निर्माण अग्रिम की राशि 70,000 रुपये या मासिक मूल वेतन के 75 गुणा या मकान/प्लेट की निर्माण/अधिग्रहण की वास्तविक लागत या सरकारी कर्मचारी की वापस करने की क्षमता इसमें से जो भी सबसे कम हो, तक सीमित है।

(ख) गृह निर्माण अग्रिम की अधिकतम सीमा को बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव सक्रिय रूप से सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ग) सरकारी कर्मचारियों को गृह निर्माण अग्रिम उनकी पूर्ण सेवावधि में केवल एक बार इस शर्त पर दिया जाता है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी या उसकी/उसके पत्नी/पति या आश्रित बच्चों का देश के किसी भी नगरीय क्षेत्र में अपना मकान नहीं है।

#### Housing Scheme for Retired Government Employees

6021. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA, announced a Housing Scheme for retired Government employees in the year 1982 ;

(b) if so, how many employees got registered their names with DDA for each category of house and the amount received by DDA category-wise ;

(c) whether it is a fact that DDA promised them to give the houses before 1985 ; and

(d) if so, the progress made in this regard till date ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The requisite information is as under :

Category	No. of persons registered	Amount collected (Rs. in Lakhs)
MIG	1428	142.50
LIG	1744	87.25
Janta	268	6.70

(c) No.

(d) So far DDA has constructed 769 houses of different categories for the retired Government employees.

#### Contracts by the National Building Construction Corporation

6022. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the contracts signed by the National Building Construction Corporation during the last three years both at home and abroad together with their value, clients particulars and expected completion dates and project description in each contract ;

(b) the progress made on each project and the reasons for delay, if any, and the extended time approved by the clients in each contract at home and abroad ;

(c) the reasons for not signing any new contract abroad by the National Building Construction Corporation during 1983 ; and

(d) the outstanding payments for each work completed by the National Building Construction Corporation in Libya and Iran during the year 1983 and during January, 1984 and since when these payments have been pending ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No, LT-8081/84].

(c) During 1983, the NBCC has signed one contract valued at Rs. 341 lakhs (in Indian currency) for the expansion of Bir Hospital at Kathmandu, Nepal. The NBCC has further reported that tenders for several prestigious works in Syria, Yemen Arab Republic, Libya and Iraq have been submitted by them on which the clients have not yet taken the final decision.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8081/84].

#### **Development of Fish Farming in Brackish Water in Orissa**

**6023. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the development of fish farming in the brackish water ;

(b) whether any such steps have been taken in this regard in Orissa ;

(c) if so, the total hectares of land allocated to Orissa, funds earmarked and Central assistance provided so far for the development of brackish water fish farming ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(c) and (d). Under the centrally sponsored scheme of brackish water fish farming an area of 175 ha. has been allotted to Orissa during the Sixth Plan period.

A proposal for brackish water Fish/prawn farming at Mudirath in Chilka lake area to cover 16 ha. at a total cost of Rs. 8 lakhs under the Scheme was sanctioned in November, 1983. A sum of Rs. four lakhs as Central share has been released to Orissa for this project.

#### **Compensation to Muster Roll Workers of CPWD Injured on Duty**

**6024. SHRI K.B.S. MANI :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the muster roll workers of Electrical Construction Division IV of CPWD, New Delhi, sustained injuries while on duty during the year 1982, if so, the particulars of the muster roll workers and date of injuries sustained on duty alongwith the post of worker ;

(b) the circumstances under which no compensation had been paid to such workers so far ; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against the officials responsible for causing avoidable delay and harassment to the workers in respect of payment of compensation ?

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

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

#### **Regularisation of Workers in CPWD, Delhi**

**6025. SHRI K.B.S. MANI :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be

pleased to state the number of Muster roll workers regularised during the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 by CPWD in New Delhi/Delhi in unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled categories (category-wise and year-wise) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : The number of Muster Roll workers regularised in New Delhi/Delhi in C.P.W.D. is as under :

Category	Years			
	1980	1981	1982	1983
Unskilled	—	42	623	238
Semi Skilled	—	—	4	7
Skilled	—	—	4	20
Highly Skilled	—	—	—	—

This excludes the figures pertaining to Public Works Department of Delhi Administration.

#### Change of Government Accommodation

6026. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Government servant, to whom a Government accommodation is allotted on out of turn or ad hoc basis is not eligible for change of accommodation within three years of such allotment ;

(b) whether in many cases this rule has been violated and they have been given change of accommodation even within 3 years of their date of allotment ;

(c) if so, number of such Government servants in whose cases this rule has been violated during the period 1 April, 1982 to 29 February, 1984 as well as date of allotment and date of change of accommodation in each case ;

(d) what action Government propose to take against the officials found responsible for this type of violation ; and

(e) what remedial steps Government propose to take so that the said rules are not

violated in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) An officer to whom a residence has been allotted on ad-hoc basis is not entitled for a change of accommodation for three years from the date of ad-hoc allotment or till his date of priority is covered for regular allotment, whichever is earlier.

(b) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Allotment of Land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies

6027. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Cooperative Group Housing Societies have applied for land to DDA during the last 3 years including the current financial year upto 28 February, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of such societies as have been allotted land upto 28 February, 1984, separately

during each year ;

(c) the likely date by which the remaining societies would also be allotted land ; and

(d) whether the claims/requests made by some societies have been rejected and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) In the course of the last 3 years ending 28th February, 1984, 453 Cooperative Group Housing Societies applied to the DDA for allotment of land.

(b) Out of these DDA allotted land to 424 societies upto 28th February, 1984. A statement containing year-wise particulars of the societies is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8082/84).

(c) and (d). The DDA have closed the cases of the remaining 29 Cooperative Group Housing Societies on account of their failure either to make full payments towards the cost of land and/or non-completion of prescribed formalities. A few of these societies have since made payment of full cost of land and completed the other formalities. The DDA would consider their cases on merit.

**Rules for Transfer of Residential Accommodation Occupied by the Retired Government Employees**

6028. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what are the rules for transfer of residential accommodations occupied by the retiring Government employees in the name of their sons/daughters/wives who may also be in Government service at this time ;

(b) if so, the number of Government employees on whose retirement such transfers were made during the last three years including the current financial year ; and

(c) the number of requests received by Government for such transfers during the period for each year, separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The concession of ad-hoc allotment/regularisation of general pool accommodation is available to a ward of a retired Central Government servant if the following conditions are fulfilled :

- (i) The retired officer is an allottee of general pool accommodation.
- (ii) His/her son/unmarried daughter, wife or husband, as the case may be, is a Government servant eligible for allotment of accommodation in General Pool on the date of retirement.
- (iii) The eligible ward had been continuously residing with the retiring Government servant for at least three years immediately preceding the date of his/her retirement. In case a person is appointed to Government service within a period of three years preceding the date of retirement or had been transferred to the place of posting of the retiring Government servant any time within the preceding three years, the date on which he was so appointed or transferred would be the date applicable for the purpose.
- (iv) The retiring officer or any member of his/her family does not own a house in the place of his/her posting.
- (v) All dues outstanding in respect of the premises in occupation of the retired officer are cleared.

If the above conditions are fulfilled, the eligible dependent is allotted accommodation one type below his/her entitlement provided that in no case, except otherwise specified, allotment is made to a higher type of accommodation than in occupation of the retiring Govt. servant. Provided further that where the eligible dependent is entitled to type-B accommodation he/she will be allotted type-B accommodation on ad-hoc basis even if the retiring Government servant

was occupying type-A accommodation.

(b) Statistics are maintained calendar year-wise and the details of regularisation in the General Pool in Delhi during the last three years are as under :

1981	1982	1983
65	128	212

(c) No record is maintained of the requests which are not covered by the aforesaid decision of the Government.

#### Operation Flood Action Items

6029. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Operation Flood a World Food Programme Project started in 1970 was to end in 1975 but was extended upto 1981 ;

(b) what were the Action Items, indicating their year-wise and State-wise targets and achievements ;

(c) whether this project has been monitored and evaluated by Government if so, the results of such annual and final evaluations vis-a-vis plan of operations ; and

(d) whether the then Prime Minister had ordered its evaluation and if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir. Operation Flood I programme terminated on 31.3.1981.

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

(c) and (d). The then Prime Minister in 1978 desired that the Evaluation of Operation Flood I should be completed. A meeting of Secretaries considered implemen-

tation of Operation Flood-I and made certain observations with a view to improving the success of Operation Flood II.

#### Operation Flood Target to make Metro Cities Self Reliant in Indigenous Milk

6030. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Operation Flood a World Food Programme Project was to make 4 metro cities self reliant in indigenous milk by 1975 and if so, whether this target has been achieved ;

(b) whether it is a fact that milk production programme failed due to diversion of funds to processing side ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that imports of gifted Skimmed Milk Powder and Butter Oil discouraged production efforts like PL 480 wheat imports ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the same situation has been created in respect of vegetable oils due to gift imports under CLUSA project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Under Operation Flood I Project, the processing capacities of the 4 metropolitan city dairies have been increased beyond the targeted level and these dairies have been able to capture a commanding share of the milk market in the metro cities. As per the Plan of Operations signed by the Government of India with the World Food Programme even at the end of the programme, re-constituted milk was to be supplied in the 4 metro cities to the extent of 4,75,000 litres daily using conserved commodities. The average daily imports of gift commodities during Operation Flood I was only to the tune of about 31.76 M.T. of skim milk powder and 9.89 M.T. of butter oil, equivalent to 3.63 lakh litres of re-constituted milk per day.

(b) The estimated milk production in the country has increased since 1970, due to

this impact of various Central, Centrally Sponsored and State Plan Scheme which also includes Operation Flood Programmes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

**माड्रन फूड इण्डस्ट्रियल इन्डिया लि० नई दिल्ली के दैनिक मजूरी कर्मचारी**

6031. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माड्रन बेकरी, लारेंस रोड, नई दिल्ली में दैनिक-मजूरी के आधार पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को, उनकी 240 दिन की सेवा पूरी होने से पहले, 3-4 महीनों की सेवा के बाद सेवा से हटा दिया जाता है और उनके स्थान पर नई भर्ती कर ली जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दैनिक मजूरी कर्मचारियों को एक महीने में केवल 15-20 दिन काम पर रखा जाता है, जबकि फैक्ट्री तीन पारियों में काम करती है और इस प्रकार उन्हें वर्षों तक नियमित नहीं किया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी अनियमितताओं को दूर करने तथा दैनिक मजूरी कर्मचारियों को नियमित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम०एस० संजीवी राव) :** (क) और (ख) माड्रन फूड इण्डस्ट्रीज (इंडिया) लिमिटेड का ब्रेड तैयार करने वाला लारेंस रोड, नई दिल्ली स्थित यूनिट दिहाड़ी के श्रमिकों को केवल तभी लगाता है जब कि उसके नियमित कर्मचारी गैरहाजिर होते हैं। तदनुसार, दिहाड़ी के श्रमिकों को केवल उसी अवधि के लिए रखा जा सकता है जब तक नियमित कर्मचारी गैर हाजिर रहते हैं।

(ग) जब कभी नियमित स्थान रिक्त होते हैं

तो यूनिट द्वारा दिहाड़ी के श्रमिकों को नियमित कर दिया जाता है। यूनिट ने 1983-84 के दौरान दिहाड़ी के 35 श्रमिकों की सेवाओं को नियमित किया है।

#### **Persons Brought above the Poverty Line**

6032. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons brought above the poverty line and the number of persons who have got employment under the N.R.E.P., I.R.D.P., and TRYSEM in the country ; and

(b) the number of persons getting training under the TRYSEM, the number of persons who have been trained and got employment and the number of males and females out of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is among the major instruments for amelioration of rural poverty in the Sixth Plan. Though it has been established through sample studies that nearly all IRDP beneficiaries enhanced their incomes through the assistance under this programme, it is not practicable to assess the exact number of beneficiaries who have actually gone above the poverty line. So far during the Sixth Five Year Plan period, 11.42 million families have been provided assistance under the IRDP. Under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), 13033.40 lakh mandays of employment had been generated during the same period. Under Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), 7.15 lakh persons have been trained and 3.44 lakh persons have been self-employed.

(b) The National Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) is being implemented as part of the Integrated Rural Development Programme. Under this scheme, about 2 lakh rural youths, both men and women, are expected to be trained every year. During the current

year, 1.05 lakh persons were trained and 0.56 lakh persons were self-employed so far. The number of females trained and self-employed were 0.37 lakh and 0.20 lakh respectively.

### Paddy Yield in Tamil Nadu

6033. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that per hectare paddy yield has increased in Tamil Nadu due to use of parthenium weed and if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether Government propose to encourage cultivation of this weed in preference to fertilisers and bio-fertilisers ; and

(c) the present position in respect of bio-fertilisers and to what extent their use has resulted in reduction in use of chemical fertilisers in the country for the last 3 years (year-wise).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश के गांवों में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए पीने के पानी के कुएं

6034. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे गांवों की संख्या कितनी है जहां अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए पीने के पानी के कोई कुएं नहीं हैं ; और

(ख) इन गांवों में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए कितने समय में पीने का पानी उपलब्ध करा दिया जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश में उन गांवों की संख्या के बारे में

सूचना निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के पास उपलब्ध नहीं हैं जिनमें अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए पीने के पानी के कुओं की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। तथापि, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सलाह दी गई है कि जहां सुप्रचालनिक रूप से और तकनीकी रूप से ऐसा करना सम्भव नहीं है, वहां गांव में अनुसूचित जाति के निवास स्थानों में पेय जल के नए स्रोत की व्यवस्था की जाए और सभी समुदायों के लिए खुला रखा जाए। इस मंत्रालय के पास सुलभता से उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, 1-4-1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश में पता लगाए गए 24, 944 समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में से, 1725 गांवों में अनुसूचित जाति के लोग बसे हुए हैं। इन गांवों में 1983-84 के अन्त तक स्वच्छ पेय जल पूर्ति का कम से कम एक स्रोत की व्यवस्था किए जाने की आशा है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पेय जल पूर्ति एवं स्वच्छता दशक का लक्ष्य देश की शतप्रतिशत जनसंख्या को जिसमें अनुसूचित जाति की जनसंख्या भी शामिल है 31 मार्च, 1991 तक पेय जल सुविधाओं से लाभान्वित करना है।

### उत्तर प्रदेश के अविकसित जिलों में चीनी का उत्पादन

6035. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में फर्रुखाबाद और इटावा जैसे अविकसित जिलों में चीनी का कितना उत्पादन होता है ;

(ख) उक्त जिलों में कितनी चीनी मिलें हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में वहां और अधिक चीनी मिलें खोलने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम०एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के

इटावा जिले में इस समय कोई चीनी मिल नहीं है। फर्रुखाबाद जिले में केवल एक चीनी मिल है जिसमें चालू मौसम 1983-84 (7-3-1984 तक) में 9846 मीटरी टन चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ है।

(ग) इन जिलों में चीनी मिलें स्थापित करने के लिए कोई आवेदन पत्र विचारार्थ लम्बित नहीं पड़ा हुआ है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**शाजापुर, देवास, उज्जैन और इन्दौर जिलों में कृषि योग्य भूमि**

6036. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शाजापुर, देवास, उज्जैन और इन्दौर जिलों में कितने एकड़ भूमि कृषि योग्य है ;

(ख) क्या वहां अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों में वितरण के लिए फालतू भूमि उपलब्ध है और यदि हां, तो ऐसी कितने एकड़ भूमि है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस फलतू भूमि को वितरित करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (घ) भूमि राज्य का विषय है। फालतू भूमि के वितरण की प्रगति की जिला-वार मापीटिंग भारत सरकार द्वारा नहीं की जाती है।

#### Prices of Vegetables in Delhi

6037. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of vegetables in Delhi are unusually high except in Super Bazar,

Connaught Place (Statesman 16 March 1984) ;

(b) whether Government will market vegetables and other perishables in all Super Bazar stores ; and

(c) whether Government will organise womens cooperative in each colony/locality to help public distribution system in Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Generally the prices of vegetables are cheaper at Super Bazar than the prices charged by the private trade in Delhi.

(b) Potatoes and onions are sold at all branches of Super Bazar, Delhi. Other vegetables and fruits are marketed by some branches of Super Bazar, Delhi.

(c) According to Delhi Administration, there is no scheme under its consideration to organise consumer cooperatives exclusively amongst women for marketing of vegetables in each colony of Delhi.

#### Loss in Transit and Storage of Food-grains by FCI

6038. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are incurring an average of Rs. 35 lakhs worth of loss each day in transit and storage of foodgrains vide India Today dated 31.3.1984 ;

(b) if so, details of the losses suffered by FCI since it was set up ;

(c) whether Government have worked out annual percentage losses of FCI since inception and analysed reasons for increase in losses which are as high as 51.1 per cent ;

(d) whether Government propose to renew its procurement and storage policies and decentralise its operations, including FCI which has become too large to manage like LIC ; and

(e) whether Government have made any study of the extent of losses in other countries under similar conditions ?

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 quantity and value of foodgrains lost in storage and transit in the FCI during the years 1971-72 to 1982-83 is given below :

	Quantity (Lakh MT)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1971-72	2.52	19.71
1972-73	1.96	19.56
1973-74	1.90	20.68
1974-75	2.47	33.36
1975-76	2.23	31.41
1976-77	2.39	33.58
1977-78	2.93	39.66
1978-79	3.03	43.73
1979-80	4.87	70.17
1980-81	6.43	100.20
1981-82	6.51	115.91
1982-83	7.40	143.60

The information for earlier period is not readily available.

(c) The percentage of transit and storage losses on the total volume of operations (purchase and sales) during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 were 2.76, 2.28 and 2.37 respectively. The transit and storage losses arise due to a variety of reasons such as rain, flood, cyclone etc. or deterioration in quality during long storage, moisture loss, losses due to multiple handling and movement etc. or may be due to theft and pilfe-

rages. Therefore some transit and storage loss is inherent in the nature and magnitude of operations undertaken by the Corporation. However, the Government are alive to the need for reduction in transit and storage losses incurred by FCI. The Corporation has taken a number of steps to reduce these losses.

(d) There is no proposal to make any

significant change in the existing procurement and storage policies. The performance of FCI is constantly under review and necessary steps to increase its efficiency are taken.

(e) No, Sir.

**Supply of Uniform to the CPWD Staff Working in Parliament House Annexe**

6039. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a provision for supplying uniform and shoes to Class IV employees in the various Departments of his Ministry ;

(b) whether Khalasies and Assistant Wiremen Working in the Electrical Division (Parliament House Annexe) are entitled for the uniform, shoes and washing allowance as per CPWD letter No. 21/9/76-EC-X dated 25 June, 1977 ;

(c) whether discrimination has been made in providing uniform etc. as only one Khalasi, one Assistant Wireman, one First Grade Wireman, one Mechanic have been provided with the uniform, washing allowance and shoes etc. while rest of the staff have not been provided the same ;

(d) if so, reasons for such discrimination ; and

(e) the reasons for not providing uniform etc. to all the Class IV employees working in the Electrical Division (Parliament House Annexe) ?

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

(b) As per CPWD letter No. 21/9/76-EC-X dated 25/6/77 sanction has been issued for supply of uniforms to 1 Khalasi, 2 Wireman/Assistant Wireman, besides some other categories.

(c) to (e). Uniforms are supplied to these

workcharged employees of CPWD whose duties involve damage to clothing or abnormal wear and tear of clothing, or the worker has to come near moving machinery. The categories of Wireman/Asstt. Wireman, Electrical and Khalasi are not normally entitled to uniforms. However, certain workers at places like Parliament House (including its Annexe), Rashtrapati Bhavan, Prime Minister's House and Vigyan Bhavan, have been supplied with uniforms because of the specific nature of duties providing service facilities to V.I.Ps. and high dignitaries.

**खाद्य तेलों के आयात पर व्यय की गई विदेशी मुद्रा**

6040. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान खाद्य तेलों के आयात पर वर्ष-वार कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई ;

(ख) प्रत्येक खाद्य तेल की कितनी मात्रा का आयात किया गया ;

(ग) देश में खाद्य तेलों की समस्या के समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इसके परिणामस्वरूप खाद्य तेलों के उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(घ) भारत में तिलहनों का प्रति हैक्टेयर उत्पादन केवल 750 किलोग्राम होने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि चीन में यह 1150 किलोग्राम, नाइजीरिया में 1650 किलोग्राम और अमरीका में 1615 किलोग्राम है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) गत चार वर्षों के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा खाद्य तेलों के आयात पर खर्च की गयी विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि इस प्रकार है :—

वित्तीय वर्ष	मूल्य (करोड़ रुपये में)
1980-81	527.81
1981-82	498.36
1982-83	417.41
1983-84 (अनन्तिम फरवरी, 1984 तक)	642.00

(ख) पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान आयात किए गए प्रत्येक तेल की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

तेल	वित्तीय वर्ष-वार आयात (मात्रा लाख मी० टनों में)			
	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84 (अप्रैल से फरवरी)
सोयाबीन का तेल	5.68	5.28	3.86	4.51 (अनन्तिम)
कच्चा ताड़ का तेल	0.28	—	—	—
निर्विषमीकृत ताड़ का तेल	0.10	0.95	1.10	0.77
रेपसीड तेल	1.55	1.23	0.79	1.45
आर०बी०डी० का तेल	0.32	0.73	0.87	1.82
आर०बी०डी० पामोलियन	2.76	2.04	3.18	3.28
	10.69	10.23	9.80	11.83

(ग) देश में वनस्पति तेलों में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए संयुक्त प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। तथापि, इन प्रयासों के बावजूद खाद्य तेलों

में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है, क्योंकि उत्पादन बढ़ने के साथ-साथ तेलों की माँग भी बढ़ रही है। विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों

द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं के अलावा, केन्द्रीय सरकार तिलहनों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नांकित उपाय कर रही है :—

तेल वर्ष  
(नवम्बर-अक्तूबर)

खाद्य तेलों का उत्पादन  
(लाख मी० टनों में)

1. तिलहन उत्पादक राज्यों में तिलहनों के विकास के लिए गहन कार्यक्रम चलाना। इस योजना का लक्ष्य कृषकों के खेतों में प्रदर्शन आयोजित करना, बीजों के उत्पादन तथा वितरण की व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाना, पौध संरक्षण उपायों का विस्तार करना, सिंचित क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना आदि है।

1980-81

25.50

1981-82

32.30

1982-83

28.50\*

\*जिन राज्यों में मूंगफली उगाई जाती है, वहां व्यापक सूखा पड़ने से तथा बाद में गुजरात में बाढ़ के कारण मूंगफली के उत्पादन में भारी गिरावट आई।

2. गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में मूंगफली तथा मध्य प्रदेश में सोयाबीन के उत्पादन के लिए विशेष परियोजनाएं आरम्भ करना।

(घ) भारत में तिलहन की अधिकांश फसलें वर्षा सिंचित स्थिति में छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों द्वारा, जिनके पास थोड़े साधन होते हैं, उगाई जाती है और इसीलिए तिलहनों की उपज कम होती है।

3. न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करके उत्पादकों को बेहतर प्रोत्साहन देना।

राजस्थान नहर के दूसरे चरण के लिए  
वित्तीय आवश्यकता

4. तिलहनों की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए अनुसंधान प्रयासों में तेजी लाना।

6041. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

5. गैर-पारम्परिक तिलहनों, जैसे सोयाबीन और सूरजमुखी की फसलों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाना तथा वृक्ष और वनमूल के तिलहनों, चावल की भूसी आदि का उपयोग करना।

(क) क्या राजस्थान नहर के दूसरे चरण के वित्त पोषण के लिए तथा उसके कार्य को तेज करने के लिए और अधिक धन की आवश्यकता है ;

6. वनस्पति उद्योग द्वारा तेल के उपयोग के बारे में उचित नीति अपनाना, ताकि गैर-पारम्परिक तेलों के अधिक प्रयोग को बढ़ावा मिल सके।

(ख) क्या राजस्थान नहर की महत्ता को ध्यान में रखते हुए राजस्थान सरकार ने इसके दूसरे चरण पर 270 करोड़ रुपए खर्च होने का अनुमान लगाया है और उसने यह धनराशि देने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध भी किया है ; और

पिछले तीन तेल वर्षों के दौरान तेलों का उत्पादन इस प्रकार रहा है :—

(ग) इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार कितनी धनराशि देने का है ताकि राजस्थान नहर परियोजना जल्दी से जल्दी पूरी हो सके ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ग) राजस्थान नहर का गादरा रोड़ तक विस्तार करने तथा वाम तट पर कुछ लिफ्ट स्कीमों को भी शामिल करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने हाल ही में निर्णय किया है। राज्य सरकार ने विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट अभी प्रस्तुत नहीं की है।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए गए मूल्यांकन के अनुसार, परियोजना के चरण-दो की लागत 1970 में तय किए गए इसके कार्यक्षेत्र को देखते हुए, 320 करोड़ रुपए होगी।

सिंचाई एक राज्य विषय होने के कारण, परियोजना को राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपने संसाधनों से ही वित्त पोषित किया जाना है। तथापि, केन्द्र सरकार छठी योजना अवधि के अन्तिम तीन वर्षों के दौरान 40 करोड़ रुपए की विशेष योजनागत सहायता देने के लिए सहमत हो गई थी।

**पहलवानी के अखाड़ों/पहलवानों को सहायता**

6042. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में पहलवानी को प्रोत्साहन देने के दृष्टिकोण से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पहलवानी के अखाड़ों अथवा प्रसिद्ध पहलवानों और पहलवानी के प्रशिक्षकों को कुछ आर्थिक अनुदान अथवा सहायता देने के लिए एक योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इन ग्रामीण पहलवानों और भारतीय संस्कृति और परम्पराओं से जुड़े पहलवानी के अखाड़ों के विकास के लिए कोई योजना तैयार करेगी ?

**खेल विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) :**

(क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार, ग्रामीण खेल केन्द्र, जहां कुश्ती भी शामिल है, की स्थापना के लिए

राज्य खेल परिषदों को वित्तीय सहायता देती है। राष्ट्रीय खेल संघों को अनुदान देने की योजना के अन्तर्गत, सरकार, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने के लिए राष्ट्रीय टीमों में सम्मिलित पहलवानों तथा प्रशिक्षकों के हवाई भाड़े और प्रशिक्षण शिविरों पर खर्च को पूरा करती है। इसके अलावा नेताजी सुभाष राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान कुश्ती में प्रशिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान करता है। खेल प्रतिभा खोज छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित छात्र कुश्ती के साथ-साथ विभिन्न खेल विषयों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार, अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण खेल कार्यक्रम, जहां कुश्ती भी एक विषय के रूप में शामिल है, के अन्तर्गत ब्लाक, जिला और राज्य स्तर पर प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता भी देती है।

#### Allotment of Rice to Kerala

6043. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total monthly allotment of rice to Kerala during the past 6 months ;

(b) the total quantity asked for by the State Government ; and

(c) the steps taken to supply the required quantity of rice ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The monthly allocation of rice to Kerala has been at the level of 1,10,000 tonnes during October, 1983, to March, 1984. In addition, *ad hoc* allocations were also made at 10,000 tonnes each month during October, 1983, and November, 1983.

(b) The Government of Kerala had indicated their requirement at 2,10,000 tonnes of rice per month and has asked for a monthly allocation of at least 1,35,000 tonnes of rice.

(c) Allocations of rice from the Central Pool to the various States including Kerala are made on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. The allocations from the Central Pool are, however, only supplemental in nature.

**News-item captioned "Consumers getting Raw Deal"**

6044. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of his Ministry has been drawn to the article "Consumers getting raw deal" appeared in the "Indian Express" of 8 January, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken in the matter to safeguard the consumer interest at the hands of unscrupulous people ;

(c) whether Government propose to enact the necessary legislation on the subject ; and

(d) if not, 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) to (d). With a view to protecting the interests of the consumer in matters arising out of contracts, a suggestion to amend the Contract Act, 1872 is under the consideration of the Law Commission.

**Identical Pay Scales to 'Ferro Printers' Working in CPWD**

6045. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Staff Inspection Unit after examining the duties and responsibilities of Ferro Printers wor-

king in Central Government Departments, recommended identical pay scales to this category of staff ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Ferro Printers working in CPWD and other Departments are getting lessor pay scale than their counter-parts working in Bureau of Public Enterprise (B.P.E.) ;

(c) if so, the reasons for such discrimination ; and

(d) whether Government are taking steps to remove the same ?

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

(a) No. The comparability of duties and responsibilities of Ferro Printers working in Government Departments was examined by the Staff Inspection Unit and the same were found to be basically similar. The SIU had not recommended identical scale of pay for Ferro Printers working in all Central Government Departments, as it was not in their jurisdiction to make such recommendation.

(b) and (c). So far as the CPWD is concerned the reply is in affirmative. The post of Ferro Printers in BPE has been redesignated as Tracer-cum-Ferro Printers with effect from 19.7.82 and the recruitment rules as also duties and responsibilities of the post of Ferro Printers in BPE were higher than those of similar posts in Central Water Commission and Central Electricity Authority where the scale of pay of Rs. 260-430 had been allowed for the post in question. This position had weighed with the Ministry of Finance (BPE) to agree with the revision of pay scale of the post of Ferro Printers in BPE to Rs. 260-430.

(d) The case of Ferro Printers working in CPWD is being taken up with the IV Pay Commission.

**World Bank Loan for Slum Improvement Scheme**

6046. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND

HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have negotiated with the World Bank for the loan to be utilised for the Slum Improvement Scheme ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and the quantum of the loan sanctioned by the World Bank ;

(c) whether under the World Bank Programme Scheme—upgradation Programmes of the Slums—provide basic amenities to the One Lakh existing slum dwellers, has been adopted ;

(d) if so, the reason why Government are considering the proposal of settling slum dwellers under Habitat India Scheme ; and

(e) how two different types of schemes can be operated for the same problem by changing credit policies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). Discussions are in progress with the World Bank for assistance to an Urban Development Project in Bombay which is expected to include components of sites and services, slum upgradation and improvement of municipal infrastructure. However, the details of the components and the amount of loan will be finalised only after negotiations with the World Bank are completed.

(d) and (e). Information is being gathered from the Govt. of Maharashtra.

#### Scheme to Alleviate Unemployment Among Rural Youths

6047. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the study had been made of the schemes to alleviate unemployment among the rural youths by the national scheme of training of rural youths for self-

employment ;

(b) whether the achievements under this scheme were compiled through the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore for Karnataka ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore carried out a concurrent evaluation of implementation of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) in Karnataka for the year 1979-80 and 1980-81 on behalf of this Ministry and brought out a report in July, 1982.

(c) The study mainly covered the districts of Mandya, Chikmangalur and Raichur and the reference period (1979-80 and 1980-81) was the initial phase in the planning and implementation of this programme when the administrative machinery was itself newly exposed to this scheme. The study found that rural youth were identified in selected clusters. There was a shortage of suitable trainers and duration of the courses was also found to be insufficient in some cases. The study also identified several organisational and administrative constraints.

#### Depletion of Forests

6048. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the large quantities of wood consumed in the raising of tobacco and curing of tobacco leading to depletion of forests ;

(b) whether any cost-benefit analysis has been made on the use of firewood for curing tobacco and the foreign exchange earned ; and

(c) the steps being proposed to ensure that consumption of firewood is reduced for this purpose ?

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

(b) and (c). While the Government have no information about any cost-benefit analysis on the use of firewood for curing tobacco, steps have been initiated to find alternative methods of curing tobacco without using firewood.

#### Denudation of Forests

6049. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether continued denudation of forests had taken place in the country ; and

(b) whether Government are prepared to accept that unabated denudation would lead to a major ecological disaster ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Government are aware of hazards posed by denudation of forests. However, the rate of denudation has been effectively checked after the Forest (Conservation) Act was passed by the Parliament in 1980.

#### Environmental Development of Metropolitan Cities

6050. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any time-bound programme for the environment development of metropolitan cities, industrial cities and all the capital of the States of the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and whether Government now propose to consider such a programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). No proposal for a time-bound programme for the

environmental development of major cities is under consideration as this is a State subject. One of the objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan is to promote integrated development of small and medium towns in order to reduce the rate of migration to metropolitan cities.

As regards the environmental improvement of slums in urban areas, it is proposed to tackle the problem over a period of time. The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 151.45 crores to ensure that 10 million slum population is benefitted by 1985.

World Bank assisted Urban Development Projects are under execution in Madras, Calcutta and Kanpur and these projects have a component of slum upgradation. A proposal to take up a World Bank assisted Urban Development Project in Bombay which includes a programme of upgradation of slums benefitting one lakh families is also under consideration. "Urban Development" being in the State sector, other measures for planned development of the metropolitan cities are to be taken by the State Governments as part of their urban development projects.

#### Economic Viability of Hand Run Pumping Sets and Earthen Irrigation Pipes

6051. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1429 on 6 March, 1984 regarding installation of captive power plants and state :

(a) whether economic viability of hand-run pumping sets and earthen irrigational pipes already at work in Darbhanga District has since been examined and subsidy under District Rural Development Agency for at least the whole of Bihar has since been sanctioned ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether hand-run pumping set had been formally inaugurated by a Member of Parliament on 14 November, 1983 at Baha-

durpur and officially demonstrated in other blocks of Darbhanga District and earthen irrigational tube-wells are working well in Manigachchi and Benipur blocks of Darbhanga District at about one-fourth of the cost of iron boring pipes ; and

(e) if so, details thereabout and Government's reaction thereon ?

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

#### Recommendations of National Transport Policy Commission

6052. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Transport Policy Commission had made some recommendation about improvement, efficiency and co-ordination of different transport agencies in Metropolitan cities ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). The National Transport Policy Commission recommended the setting up of a single transport authority as part of the regional development authority in the metropolitan cities for overall charge of all modes of transport including metropolitan rapid rail transit systems. At the operational level these regional authorities could appoint separate boards for several modes of activities.

The Government has accepted the recommendation with the modification that suburban rail services which run on sections common to trunk railway operations would remain a part of the railway administration concerned. A Working Group has been set up in the Ministry of Works and Housing

to decide the modalities to be recommended for setting up such authorities by the State Governments.

#### Implementation of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme

6053. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the funds which have been released to each of the state Governments/Union Territories for the implementation of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme since the inception of the Scheme for the current financial year ;

(b) whether any of the State Governments have demanded increase in the allocations ; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof and whether the demand has been met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The position regarding the release of funds to each of the State Governments/Union Territories under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for 1983-84 is indicated in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). Request for increasing the allocations have been received from some State/Union Territory Governments such as Gujarat, Kerala and Pondicherry. The demand has not been met as the allocation of funds under the programme is made on the basis of a fixed formula.

#### Statement

##### *Release of Funds upto 27.2.1984 Under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme*

Name of the State/UT	Amount released for 1983-84 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	990.0

1	2
2. Assam	216.0
3. Bihar	1425.0
4. Gujarat	320.0
5. Haryana	84.0
6. Himachal Pradesh	60.0
7. Jammu and Kashmir	75.0
8. Karnataka	470.0
9. Kerala	470.0
10. Madhya Pradesh	780.0
11. Maharashtra	790.0
12. Manipur	11.0
13. Meghalaya	15.0
14. Nagaland	10.0
15. Orissa	450.0
16. Punjab	135.0
17. Rajasthan	240.0
18. Sikkim	8.0
19. Tamil Nadu	890.0
20. Tripura	33.0
21. Uttar Pradesh	1705.0
22. West Bengal	770.0
<b>Union Territories</b>	
23. A and N Islands	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—
25. Chandigarh	1.75
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
27. Delhi	—

1	2
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	—
29. Lakshadweep	—
30. Mizoram	—
31. Pondicherry	8.00

#### Upgradation of Village Level Technologies

6054. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the development of village level technologies has been neglected for too long ;

(b) whether Government are aware that upgrading local skills and crafts in rural areas can become an important instrument for raising income levels and thereby alleviating poverty in the country ;

(c) if so, whether Government have formulated any country-wide programme to upgrade village technology ; and

(d) the broad outlines thereof and how will it be launched in the rural and tribal areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Considerable work has been done in upgrading and development of village technology both in the farm and non-farm sectors by various organisations such as ICAR, CSIR, KVIC, All India Handloom Board and many other Institutions.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Council for Advancement of Rural Technology has been recently set up with the principal objective of development and dissemination of appropriate technology in the rural areas. Its objectives in details are given in the attached statement. Its

work is still in the preliminary and preparatory stage.

### Statement

The main objectives of Council for Advancement of Rural Technology are as under :

(i) To act as the national nodal point for coordination of all efforts at development and dissemination of rural technology for sectors other than those covered by ICAR and its sister bodies ;

(ii) To act as a catalyst for development of technology, appropriate for the rural areas, by identifying the crucial problems encountered by the rural people and funding research and development efforts by different organisations ;

(iii) To strengthen existing institutions of research and develop or set up institutions, so that national level institutions on matters of purely or largely rural interest are built up ;

(iv) To act as a clearing house of information and a data bank ;

(v) To disseminate knowledge on rural technology to manufacturers of machinery, tools, equipment and spare parts so that large scale production of technically improved machinery etc. is carried out in the private, cooperative and public sectors ;

(vi) To act as a conduit for transfer of appropriate technology to Government departments, public sector undertakings and members of the public ;

(vii) To conduct or sponsor training programmes to trainers so that improved technology is passed on to the beneficiaries in rural areas ; and

(viii) To carry out research studies, surveys, evaluation etc., on the use of appropriate technology.

### Construction of Sky Scrapers near Jantar Mantar

6055. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :  
SHRI K.A. RAJAN :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND

HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether sanction has been given to a private party for construction of a high-rise building on Parliament Street just adjacent to the Jantar Mantar observatory ;

(b) if so, whether this has been done despite the objections of the Archaeological Department and of the Ghosh Committee set up by DDA ;

(c) whether the old observatory is already over shadowed on different sides by the new NDMC building and Bank of Baroda building ; and

(d) the particulars of the persons owning the plot on which it is proposed to construct the new high-rise building ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Archaeological Survey of India have informed that while the multi-storeyed city centre of the NDMC casts its shadow on the Jantar Mantar monuments only after 5. P.M. in the months of June and July, the Bank of Baroda building does not over shadow the Yantras in the Jantar Mantar.

(d) The plot of land in question is owned by M/s DLF Universal Limited.

12.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Mani Ram Bagri.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I gave an assurance to Shri Mani Ram Bagri that I will give him a chance after the Question Hour. I will call all of you one by

Now Shri Mani Ram Bagri.

(Interruptions)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक काम रोकने का प्रस्ताव दिया है, उसके बारे में मुझे अभी तक सूचना नहीं मिली कि उसका क्या हो रहा है? पंजाब में औरतों और बच्चों, किसी धर्म के आधार पर पूजा कर रहे थे तो बम फेंक कर उनका कत्ल किया गया। लॉ एण्ड आर्डर की व्यवस्था बिगड़ रही है, इस संबंध में मैंने काम रोकने का प्रस्ताव और कॉलिंग अटेंशन दिया था, इसकी कोई भी सूचना मुझे नहीं मिली है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस पर कार्यवाही करें।

मैंने नियम 222 के अन्तर्गत एक नोटिस दिया था कि जब सदन चल रहा हो तो संविधान की पच्चीसवीं धारा के अन्दर संशोधन के बारे में गृह मंत्री ने बयान देकर के सदन का बड़ा अपमान किया है। यदि यह बयान देना था तो सदन के अन्दर देना चाहिए था। इससे सदन की मान-हानि हुई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस नोटिस को आप मंजूर कर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I will make an announcement.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I had asked Shri Mani Ram Bagri to raise his point. He has raised.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I have a suggestion to make. (Interruptions). What I have suggested is whenever a number of persons give adjournment motion notice, the convention in this House is that if they have to make a submission, you listen to them and afterwards give a ruling. I want to quote in favour of what Shri Mani Ram Bagri... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a notice of Privilege and I am giving a ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen

to me. He has raised a point and I am. .

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : He has raised two points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Adjournment Motion has been disallowed.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : He has raised two points. One is with regard to the Privilege Motion under Rule 222. With regard to the statement... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Should I not give my reply ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Please hear me for a second. So far as the statement of the Home Minister is concerned, according to... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Tewary, I will call you. I will give you a chance.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : What about the submission of Prof. Dandavate ? My point of order is that you have already admitted an Adjournment Motion on Punjab. During the same Session you cannot admit more than one Adjournment Motion on the same subject. Therefore, I think the submission made by Shri Mani Ram Bagri and Prof. Dandavate is not in order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is confusing between the No Confidence Motion and an Adjournment Motion. (Interruptions).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Try to cut down the depth of his ignorance. (Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I seek your ruling on this—whether you can admit more than two on the same subject in the same session ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : He cannot under the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think you are referring to Rule 58. Rule 58 says :

“(i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting”

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am saying that it does not deprive you of giving notices.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You see, the rule is very clear. Rule 58 : “..... (i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting.” So, it does not deprive them of giving notice of such motion.

Now, Shri Mani Ram Bagri has given notice of a question of privilege regarding announcement made by the Home Minister outside the House about “Government’s approval” of Akalis’ demand to amend Article 25 of the Constitution.

It is well-established that no question of privilege is involved if statements on matters of public interest are not first made in the House and are made outside. However, such actions are against conventions and propriety. Therefore, it would have been more appropriate to announce this in the House first.

The Home Minister is making a statement today in the House on this matter. May I request the Home Minister to explain whether this matter was so urgent that he could not wait till the House met today ?

*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not desire to go into what you have just now observed. You are pleased to make this observation and we take it. Now, Sir, the thing is what the Home Minister has said is perhaps only....

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : What perhaps ? Let the Home Minister come and say.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I have listened to all that. Sir, it is not perhaps. This is what he has said already in the House. It is only that which he has repeated ! and what he has said during the discussion on the Demands for Grants. So, Sir, naturally unless and until the matter is thrashed.... *(Interruptions.)* I am sure, under your kind directions, the Home Minister will take this into consideration.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the ruling is directly....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, am I to take it...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, he says, the same thing was said by the Home Minister in the House. No, Sir. You go through the proceedings to find out whether “article 25 would be amended” was mentioned or not. There was no hint about that made by the Home Minister in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To the point raised by Mr. Bagri, I have given the reply. That is all.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, the confusion is worst-confounded because what was said there by the Home Minister was not mentioned here—whether it is good or bad. Your ruling is all right. We are hailing your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already given my ruling. There is no discussion please.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, in the light of what the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has said just now, am I to take it that you are withdrawing your ruling ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. He has accepted. He has already said that. You did not follow.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It is very un-

fortunate that the confusion is always confounded on the other side.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no discussion on the ruling please. Let us go to some other subject not on this, not on the ruling.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That apart, you have held that he has committed a breach of propriety. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Please listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am listening. I have called you and it is going on record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Again, you are looking that side. (*Interruptions.*) What is this ? Please listen to what I am saying.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, in this case....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have asked him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I will walk out if you go on like this. You have asked me to say something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am listening to you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But then, you are listening to somebody else. Why are you going like that ? I am saying that, apart from the impropriety, which you yourself have ruled, that he has committed, now we have been informed that at 4.00 p.m., he is going to make a statement here. According to the notice we have received, it is regarding Akalis demands concerning Article 25 of the Constitution. I only want to make two points.

One is that this statement should not be confined to this. It must include the Government statement regarding yesterday's incident.

I passed that place Rayya 2 hours before it happened yesterday. Every Sunday—it is not something special—the Nirankaris, including a large number of women, gather at that place. It is known to the Government. What security arrangements have they made ? The bombs were thrown and the people were killed. We want the Home Minister to make a statement on that, along with this.

Secondly, when you were giving your ruling which you read out just now, you began by saying, Mr. Sethi's statement regarding his approval of the demands of the Akalis about article 25. Has he given his approval ? We only know that they have decided that they are going to discuss it with the Akalis.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us hear the Home Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is something wrong ; it is not factually correct. You read out the first sentence of what you have said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have never said that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What did you say then ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, you can expunge your remarks.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must be serious. I have not said that. What he says I have not said. You can go through the proceedings. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Who has authorised the Home Minister to give his approval to that ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not said that. You please go through the proceedings. Prof. Tewary.

SHRI K.K. TEWARY : Sir, all of them agree that this is a serious situation. The situation as it is is a serious one. The Government is actually trying to defuse the situation. What the Home Minister had

said was some sort of a negotiation. He has not given any hint authoritatively that the Constitution is going to be amended. It was merely a hint at defuse the situation. Therefore, this statement was made. The Parliament was closed for two days, Saturday and Sunday. This matter could not have been brought before the House. So, I think, there is no impropriety involved... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No discussion on my ruling.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, he is challenging your ruling.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The statement was made in order to defuse the situation. The Parliament was not in session for two days, on Sunday and Saturday. It was not the statement that article 25 is going to be amended. It is only an expression of readiness of the Government... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nobody can comment on my ruling. It will amount to the contempt of the House. Therefore, please do not discuss it. You can raise some other points if you want. *(Interruptions)* Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No discussion on my ruling.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : No question of discussion. I have a point of order. Will you not listen to a point of order ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No discussion on my ruling. You can meet me in my chamber.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Regarding the adjournment motions that have been tabled, I invite your kind attention to Rule 58(v) :

“the motion shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session ;”

The very same point was raised by Prof. Tewary... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already ruled that it is in order. I have said that it does not deprive any member from giving notice of an adjournment motion to the Speaker. He has got every right. You do not follow what I say.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, you kindly tell him that the people were killed yesterday. The same persons were not killed ; a different set of people were killed. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot deprive any member of giving notice.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Supposing a war has to be declared on Sunday, will the Government wait till the Parliament meets and consult it ? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already said that. Don't you hear me ? It is all right. Please. I have already said that when Prof. K.K. Tewary raised it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : You have called me. I have to make the point that many people have been killed in Punjab only yesterday. We have given adjournment motion in order to censure this Government. This Government did not provide any security to the people who have been killed there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your adjournment motion has been disallowed.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH (Firozabad) : I am on a point of order.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I am on a point of order.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have told you that you cannot continue like this. If I call one hon. Member, the other Members should not speak. If not, I will go to the next item on the Agenda. Now Shri G. Narsimha Reddy.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : I have given a Calling Attention...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But, I am calling you one by one. I have not allowed him. Again you are going on speaking. How can I allow you ? Now Shri G. Narsimha Reddy will speak.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : I have given notice under Rule 193 and a Call Attention also. The subject is that recently due to the orders of the Supreme Court, a Constitutional crisis has been created in Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That has been already raised in the House and Hon. Speaker had already requested all leaders of the Opposition parties and the ruling party, to meet him. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will also be there....

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the Hon. Speaker returns from abroad, you can raise it. No body should raise it now.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not give any reply because the Hon. Speaker has already said that he would convene a meeting and in the absence of the Hon. Speaker, we should not discuss about this matter.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am so sorry. I have heard all that you have said.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You tell us when the Hon. Speaker would be returning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Speaker has already ruled that he would convene a meeting and asked you to wait.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These are

sensitive issues. These are Constitutional issues. You cannot raise such issues as and when you like.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is about another legislature. Please be careful. Whenever we raise some issues about some other legislature, we have to be careful.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : A paper has been circulated to us that the Minister of Home Affairs is going to make a statement regarding Article 25 of the Constitution. We have raised this issue and you were kind enough to give your ruling. It is very improper on the part of the Government....

*(Interruptions)*

Accordingly, this is an indictment and we welcome it.

Now it is very unfortunate that even Shri Harbans Lal Khanna, ex-MLA of the BJP has been shot dead just this morning.

What is happening in Punjab ? Is there any Government ruling in Punjab ?

*(Interruptions)*

Government has miserably failed in Punjab to protect the lives and properties of innocent people. We want to censure the Government. This is the height of folly. You must admit the Adjournment Motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You don't require my permission to censure the Government. Do you require my permission ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You admit the Adjournment Motion. I have given the Adjournment Motion. You must admit it. This is the height of folly. Law and order has failed in Punjab.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I go to the next Item of the Agenda.

Shri Yogendra Makwana.

12.18 hrs.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of State Farms Corporation of India Ltd. New Delhi for 1982-83, Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Srinagar for 1976-77 and Statement for delay in laying the papers etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : 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 State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of 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-8068/84].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1976-77 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English

versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8069/84].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Co-operative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Co-operative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of State Co-operative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8070/84].

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\*(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record.

For the past 20 minutes, I have been calling one by one the hon. Members. When I call one hon. Member, all the other hon. Members should take their seats. How can I hear 20 hon. Members ? What is the purpose of this ? What purpose is served by this ?

\*(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record anything.

Now Calling Attention. Shri Harish Rawat.

(Interruptions)

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12 19 hrs.

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

### Coconut Development Board

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Yogen-dra Makwana.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : On behalf of Rao Birendra Singh I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (4) (e) of Section 4 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coconut Development Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (4) (e) of Section 4 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coconut Development Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

*The motion was adopted.*

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12.20 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we go to Calling Attention. Shri Harish Rawat. He is not present. Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Have you withdrawn whatever permission you granted to me ? I want to remind you that I met you in the Chamber and you told me I could raise that particular issue in the Zero Hour. You granted me

permission to raise it. It is a very serious matter. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I never said that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You cannot withdraw the permission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen to me. We have already spent 20 minutes. For about 20 minutes I had been requesting the hon. Members that, if I asked any hon. Member to speak, the other Members should not speak. But I have been seeing that every now and then everybody is getting up. . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have been standing for your permission. I did not want to make my submission without your permission. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I can call you all provided it is done in an orderly way. Even now I can call you if you can give me an assurance that when I call one hon. Member, the others will not speak, the others must sit down. . . .

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. Mr. Paswan. No point of order. Only make your submission.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है अंडर रूल 58। आप हिन्दी में पढ़िए। अंग्रेजी में पढ़ते हैं इसलिए कन्फ्यूजन होता है सब लोगों को। हिन्दी में पढ़िए जिसमें लिखा हुआ है कि :—

“एक ही बैठक में एक से अधिक ऐसा प्रस्ताव नहीं किया जाएगा।”

मतलब सिर्फ एक ही दिन के लिए इसमें लिमिट दी हुई है और आपने इस पर रूलिंग दिया है। हम लोग सरकार को सेंशोर करना चाहते हैं, सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि सरकार लोगों की लाइफ एण्ड प्रापर्टी की रक्षा नहीं कर सकती है इसलिए रिजाइन करे। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not given consent to any of these adjournment motions.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : What about the Adjournment Motion ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your notice of Adjournment Motion has been rejected. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : I wanted to raise an important issue and that is the strike in Safdarjang Hospital that has been going on for nine days. One of the Ministers of Health was here and she has left. You did not allow me to raise it. I request you, Sir, to direct the Parliamentary Affairs Minister so that the Minister of Health may take steps to resolve the crisis in this Hospital where only poor people go.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your views will be conveyed to the Minister.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : First, I would stress admission of the Adjournment Motion for the very simple reason that when in Assam there was a similar episode it was considered by the Speaker as a fit case for Adjournment Motion. This is a fit case for Adjournment Motion because yesterday three women and a child were killed and today a BJP MLA has been killed. That is one thing. Secondly....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How many Adjournment Motion have you given ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is only a submission to be made through you to the Home Minister. On this there will be no difference of opinion in this House. Even you will agree. What has happened is, one of the members of the Janata Party belonging formerly to the Metropolitan Council, Delhi, has stood surety....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What do you expect from me ? I want to make one

thing very clear. Certain issues are being raised. What do the Members expect from the Chair ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why don't you listen, Sir ? I will tell you what I want from you.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : He should not waste the time of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : 16 Iranian students staged a demonstration against the Shah of Iran. The Shah was deposed. 11 Iranian students and one of our Members were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The Central Government has the authority to release him. I want the Minister to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is *sub-judice*.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is a court case.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, डाक और गोदी कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल बहुत दिनों से चल रही है, उस पर वार्ता भी चल रही थी लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से वार्ता फेल कर गई है मैं चाहता हूँ मंत्री जी फिर वार्ता रेज्यूम करें और साथ ही साथ एक स्टेटमेंट इस सदन में भी दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have had a discussion on Port and Dock workers' strike....

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have disallowed.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : I think what has happened in Punjab is a very serious matter. Innocent people are being killed, and see the reaction of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What do you want the Chair to do ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We want you to admit the adjournment motion.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : The Government must resign.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is the responsibility of the Government. They should come forward with a statement to say that this has happened and this is what we are going to do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will convey your views to the Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : What is your decision regarding the adjournment motion ? Have you rejected it ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : In view of that I want you to admit our adjournment motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not given my consent. . . . He is going to make a statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are you admitting it for discussion or not ?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, the procedure followed in the House is. . . Please listen to me. . .

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : What is happening in Bengal ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Bengal is not under President's rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If anybody wants a discussion on Punjab issue or any other issue. . . . *(Interruptions)* We will discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have already said that. . . . Shall I say something ? You are raising certain things. . . . Should you not hear what I say ?

I say these issues have to be discussed in the House. The procedure followed is that we take it up in the Business Advisory Committee and in the BAC we decide. We cannot take a decision in the House. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Members to raise the issues in the BAC.

I now go to the next item—calling attention. Shri Harish Rawat.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : BAC never discusses the adjournment motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We can decide about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You have to decide about the admissibility.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not allowed the adjournment motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You have said, 'You give notice.' Notices have been given. Now what is your decision ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not given my consent to any of the adjournment motions. . . . Under the rules I have not given my consent. . . . It cannot be questioned.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We protest against your decision and walk out.

12.30 hrs.

*(Prof. Madhu Dandavate and some other hon. Members then left the House).*

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : \*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now calling attention.

Mr. Harish Rawat—not present.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate—not present.

Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar—not present.

Shri R P. Yadav—not present.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy—not present.

Now we go to the next item.

Motion for Election to the Committee...

That has been done.

Then matters under Rule 377. ... They are not ready. They should be kept ready by 12 noon. We will take it up afterwards.

Now we take up...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Don't take up the next item...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. ... I have gone to the next item. ...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have gone to the next item.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You cannot cancel that. Sir, I call the attention...  
*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record anything.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have gone to the next item. Hon. Members, I have gone to the next item. The position is very clear.

Let me make it more clear. I do not dis-

tinguish between this side and that side. I called the names of the hon. Members. Prof. Dandavate, you were a Minister also. Though the names had been called, they were not present here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why don't you use your residuary powers ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't tell. I should not use that word. It is not like that. If this procedure is to be followed, then, we cannot have our own way of procedure. Therefore, I am not going to take up this Calling Attention now because nobody was present.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We very much object to your procedure. This is a matter of urgent public importance and when there are symbolic protests, at least, you should not utilise the powers to suppress the viewpoints of the Opposition. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will please hear the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as you very rightly observed, you ruled that in the continuation of this order paper, you had gone over to the next item on the agenda. When their names were called, they were not present in the House. So, you had gone to the next item.

Now, Sir, how is it possible for you, at the same time, to get two things recorded—walk out and then the calling attention. I am sorry, you have to kindly take up the next item on the agenda. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have gone to the next item. Matters, under 377. Shri D.L. Baitha. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : *rose.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One of you may raise a point of order. Please listen. When there is no subject matter under discussion, you must take my permission to raise a point of order. You are asking for my permission ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am asking for permission. Both of us rise on points of order. They are different points of orders.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. What is your point of order ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is regarding the business on the Order Paper. On that I am rising on a point of order.

Sir, you are mechanically trying to interpret the items on the Order Paper. I give you the precedents at your own hands. Sir, you did it on a number of occasions. If you go through the proceedings, the records, you will find that certain references to adjournment motions are to be immediately taken up after the Question Hour ; whether it be a Privilege Question or an Adjournment Motion, we are supposed to raise those issues immediately after the Question Hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You also say that you were absent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why do you disturb me unnecessarily, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I say that Members must be present. I agree with Prof. Dandavate there. You are to give it in writing to me. (*Interruptions*) Some Members were absent when they were called. Pleased sit down. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me complete my point of order. I am entitled to complete my point of order. I shall yield to none in formulating my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know. Don't talk about yourself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am talking about you—not about myself. I am

talking about you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Go on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to point out to you, in this House, you have given certain rulings regarding the arrangement of the items. As far as the issues of adjournment motion and privilege notices are concerned, according to the rules, not only Mr. Speaker's directions, there is a certain order prescribed for that.

But I will point out to you that not only when the Speaker was in Chair but also when you were in Chair and all the submissions had been made and the Minister also laid the statement on the Table of the House you had allowed us to make our submissions provided we get up one by one although that was not technically allowed. Even today after the statements were made by the Ministers you allowed us to make our submissions. If you had allowed the order there to be disturbed then why don't you allow us now ? I am referring to what has happened today. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why were you not present when your names were called ? You have rightly said on different occasions we have permitted. Yes. If all these four Members express their reason and write me the reason for absence then I will use my discretion. Please write to me and ask that time must be given then it will be considered.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Today when the Minister made a statement you allowed me to make a submission. How did you allow ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not rejected your request. I have said that the procedure followed in the House is that any member if he is absent when his name is called writes to the Chair that he was late due to some reason and he may be permitted and we have permitted him. If you give in writing to the Chair then it will be considered. You cannot demand as a matter of right for taking up that subject again. This subject is over. I am not permitting anybody. I have told Prof. Dandavate what he has to do. Nothing will go on record with-

out my permission. Matters under Rule 377. Shri Baitha...

(Interruptions)\*\*

12.38 hrs.

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

#### (i) T.V. relay Centre at Forbesganj, Purnea (Bihar)

SHRI D L. BAITHA (Araria): Sir, the Information and Publicity Department of the Government of India has recently taken up a scheme to cover 70% area of the country with T.V. by setting up relay centres at various suitable places. Although Purnea is Bihar State has been selected for this type of relay centre it would not be able to serve the entire area of the district and other adjoining areas particularly those falling on the Indo-Nepal border. The area is very backward in respect of education, industry, communications, roads and other modern facilities which are enjoyed by other areas. Radio and Television would be the only means to serve them better for their mass education and communication, as even the Post and Telegraph facilities are lacking.

Hence it is requested that relay centre may kindly be provided at Forbesganj in the District of Purnea (Bihar) which would not only serve the area of Bihar but also the adjoining areas of West Bengal, Nepal, Bangladesh, etc.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, you see direction 2 which clearly gives the order in which you call the agenda items.

So you are bound by that. In fact, Sir...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am definitely bound by that. If I am not bound, I cannot sit in the Chair!

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: We want you to sit in the Chair permanently.

Now, Sir, Direction No. 2 clearly spells out how it is to be done—it is interesting enough.

You are having now submissions under Rule 377. This is not coming under that rule. I know under what rule it comes.

Now this is what Direction No. 2 says:

After Question Hour, there will be, 'Leave to move for Adjournment of the Business of the House'. It is O.K. After that Breach of privilege. That is also taken up. Then you have Papers Laid on the Table. It is taken up. Then, Communications, etc. etc. Sir, when you called the names under Calling Attention Notice, the House was not in order. You did not call my name.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do you mean?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am sorry I did not hear it in the commotion—there was so much of commotion, Sir... (Interruptions)\*\*...Under Direction No. 2 (Interruptions) Let me complete...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have understood your point.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has quoted Direction 2...

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): I am on a point of order—this is point of order on Mr. Swamy's point of order.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: At least, let me complete my point of order.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): I am on a point of order—point of order on the point of order raised by Prof. Tewary on the point of order of Dr. Swamy.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please, I rule out the point of order of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already said. There is no point of order.

Now, Prof. Dandavate has given in writing. You give in writing. It can be considered. There have been precedents. Mr. Dandavate has given in writing.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I am presuming that you will be allowing us if it is given in writing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not said anything about that. Hon. Members, we must also give time to Government to get their own statement and also for my own decision. Now Prof. Dandavate has given in writing...

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : And you will consider it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why don't you listen to me ? I concede that Prof. Madhu Dandavate will have to be allowed. He will be allowed and that is after completion of Rule 377. All the hon. Members concerned must give in writing saying why they were absent. After they convince me, I will call them. That is after 377 is over.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Let me complete my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. You have had your say. Now, Mr. Baburao Paranjpe... He is on his legs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :...\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please don't record what Dr. Subramaniam Swamy says. I have not permitted.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Prof. Dandavate has already given in writing. Why must I also write to you separately ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Every hon. Member must write separately. I have already made it clear. Every hon. Member must write to me as Prof. Dandavate has done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I have written on behalf of all of them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Every one must write to me. I have told you. That is the decision. Every one must write.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : ...\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record whatever Dr. Subramaniam Swamy says. I have called Mr. Baburao Paranjpe. He is on his legs.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Unless Dr. Swamy and others give their request in writing to the Chair, they will not be permitted to participate in the Calling Attention Motion.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : If only all of us are allowed to take part in the Calling Attention Motion, I shall move it. I have asked permission to move the Motion on behalf of all the hon. Members listed in the agenda. So, you should not ask them to write to you separately.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot set a precedent.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record anything.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already said that each one of you should

write to me. I want only the procedure to be followed.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I want only the Members to follow the procedure which we have been following. They can verify it. Any Member who was absent when his name was called will not be allowed to speak unless he gives it in writing. Why should the hon. Members consider this as a prestige issue ? I don't understand. I am prepared to allow you including Prof. Madhu Dandavate and other Members. But unless they give to the Chair in writing the reason for their absence, I do not see any reason to allow them. As a matter of fact, Prof. Madhu Dandavate said that he had participated in the 'walk-out'. I am going to allow him. Therefore, everyone must give it in writing.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not only called the name of Prof. Madhu Dandavate but I have called the names of all the other hon. Members also as per the agenda. Therefore, unless they give it in writing to the Chair separately, I am not going to allow them. Why were they absent from the House ? I am not going to budge an inch. Prof. Madhu Dandavate, you have done it very correctly in writing to me and I will allow you.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Unless you want to stall the proceedings of the House...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record whatever Dr. Swamy says.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : My decision is final. I am not going to change my decision. I am not standing on prestige. If they want to participate in the Calling

Attention Motion, they have to write to me. I have given them the opportunity. If they do not want to do that and if they stand on prestige, I cannot help it. I do not know what their intention is. I want that they must participate and I have allowed it. But every Member should give it to me in writing. I do not want to go into the reason. I want that they must give it in writing. If it is not acceptable to them, I cannot help it.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Baburao Paranjpe, you can come to the front and speak....*(Interruptions)*. I have made it very clear. Do not record anything....*(Interruptions)\*\**.....Do not record anything.

I have already told you umpteen times ; don't you follow what I have said ? My idea is not that you should not participate ; I have made it clear. What procedure we have been following, we are following in this case also. Therefore, every Member who was absent from the House and came afterwards can write to the Chair ; they can give in writing. They have been allowed and I am following the precedent. I would request from the Chair all the Members, Shri Harish Rawat, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar, Shri R.P. Yadav and Dr. Subramaniam Swamy to abide by my decision ; that is my humble request to them.

I do not want to stop you from participating the Calling Attention ; you must participate. But unless you give in writing to the Chair, it is not possible...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : Will you listen to me ? I am on a point of order under Rule 25.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not going to listen on this subject...*(Interruptions)*.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : The time of the House is very precious, and since the opportunity provided by you has not been availed of, I propose that you please

pass on to the next item on the agenda....  
(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have closed the subject and I have made my position very clear. It is not my intention to take advantage of the absence of hon. Members and stop them. I say, they shall be allowed. A request has been made by Prof. Dandavate and I am permitting him. If any request comes to me from all of those hon. Members, who were not present when I called them, it shall be definitely considered. I also give an assurance that we will take up the Calling Attention after some time, and the Government will be prepared to reply to them and they can participate. That is my last ruling. I do not want the Members to raise this subject hereafter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : A clarification...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No clarification, I have closed the subject ; do not record anything on the subject hereafter....

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not allowing any point of order. You must take my permission ; I am not giving you my permission....What is your point of order ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। नियम 25 में लिखा है—“सरकारी कार्य के संपादन के लिए नियत किए गए दिनों में ऐसे कार्य को पूर्ववर्तिता होगी और महा-सचिव उस कार्य का विन्यास ऐसे क्रम में करेगा जैसे कि अध्यक्ष, सदन नेता से परामर्श करने के बाद निर्धारित करे।

परन्तु जिस दिन वह कार्य निबटारे के लिए रखा गया हो, उस दिन कार्य के ऐसे क्रम में तब तक परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाएगा। जब तक अध्यक्ष का समाधान न हो जाए कि ऐसे परिवर्तन के लिए पर्याप्त आधार है।

If you are satisfied, the Members need not write to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are very right and helpful. But what is the proviso ?

“Provided that such order of business shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation.”

Therefore, I have allowed this variation according to the rules. Please listen to me. I have allowed this variation, provided they give me a letter in writing, and the procedure is followed by them. I have allowed it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : You are here ; the Members are here. You know the ground.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have allowed this variation.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : When you allow one Member, why not others ? Why are you discriminating against others ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is over, please. Now next business.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No, no. We are here ; you are here. Why do you want it in writing ? I do not understand why you want it in writing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry if any Member feels that he can stall the proceedings of the House. I am sorry ; if they do not want the House to be conducted, I will have to take it very seriously. I am very sorry.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I will not give it in writing.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Members of Parliament are people's representatives.

(Interruptions)\*\*

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Listen to me, Sir. I am very sorry to say that for the last 40 minutes, we have been listening to this filibustering ; invectives, abuses and threats are being hurled at the Chair. You have given your ruling. The ruling has been taken by Mr. Dandavate in good grace. Still, I do not know why he is insisting that even those who have not given anything in writing, should also be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said it very clearly.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I do not know why Dr. Swamy is getting hysterical and is threatening the Chair. This is bringing disgrace to the entire House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him express his opinion.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The dignity of the Chair has to be maintained. I formally propose that since the opportunity given by you is not being availed of, you please pass on to the next item on the agenda.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already done it. I have asked Mr. Paranjpe.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let it be on record....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Swamy, my personal and humble request to you.... (*Interruptions*) No ; I don't want all those things. I am only an ordinary person. I make a personal request to you ; and I very humbly request you. I have accepted what all you wanted. You wanted your participation in the Calling Attention. You wanted your participation.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No. You wanted it in writing ; about a person present in the House. You say : "Give me in writing". Why do you want it in writing ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have allowed it. I have followed the precedent ; and I have allowed it. (*Interruptions*) That is the precedent. You can go through the records.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can go through the record. I am very sorry ; you are wrong. You must give it in writing. Nothing doing.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : By asking me to write, when I am present in the House...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Unless you give it in writing, you will not be allowed.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : On a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not on this subject.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have given a fresh notice to the Secretary-General saying : "If you revise your ruling, and allow me to move the motion, at that time if all other Members are present, you have no other alternative but to call them." Let it be very clear. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI (Hissar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Bagri, I will call you.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, it is very unfortunate that for the last about an hour, the whole thing has been in such a disorder, that nothing is clear ; but on this particular subject, viz. Calling Attention, Calling Attention in this House is admitted under certain rules. There are certain conditions which have to be followed before a Member is qualified to be a mover of a Calling Attention or a participant in the Calling Attention. Now, at the time you announced the names of all those hon. Members in whose names the Calling Attention was listed, you called them one by one. It is a matter of record. You called from

the first to the last man ; and no hon. Member was present either on this side, or on that. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is this ? You can express your opinion after this.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Let me complete. There were Members from both the sides of this House. There were Members from the Congress benches, and Members from the Opposition. Unfortunately, none of the participants in to-day's Calling Attention was present in the House.

13.00 hrs.

At that time when you called names, you called all the names.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One by one !

SHRI BUTA SINGH : And then after you had gone to the next item, certain hon. members entered the House and they started a row over the whole thing. Your first ruling was that you had passed on to the next item and the calling attention was over so far as the day was concerned. Then they were able to pressurise, I should say, to the extent that you had to be indulgent ; you became indulgent and also you made an option which was not strictly in conformity with the rules, but you were kind enough to give another opportunity to the hon. members. Now, again, when you gave an opportunity to the hon. members you had to be governed by certain rules. It amounts to re-admission of the calling attention, so far as the day's business is concerned. We are willing to cooperate with the Chair and also I am sorry to observe that today's attitude of the hon. members opposite has been most unreasonable, so far as respect to the Chair goes. *(Interruptions)* They had been making insinuations, hurling abuses at the Chair, which is highly condemnable. Nobody in this House will approve of it. Under the circumstances, it is for you to allow it. We are willing to cooperate under the rules. *(Interruptions)*. Under the procedure, only the names of those Member have to be called who offered themselves to be participants in the calling attention. You

had rightly observed. *(Interruptions)* Under your latest ruling you had given an option that those who will give in writing that they are interested in the calling attention will be called.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I had also said that I will not go into the details as to why they were absent themselves. As a matter of fact, Prof. Dandavate said that 'since I had to join the walk out'....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I said, we. *(Interruptions)* Read it properly. Don't distort it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not going into the reasons, but I said, you must give it in writing, because when the Chair called him and if he was not present in the House, did Dr. Subramaniam Swamy not feel that it was a disrespect to the Chair.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You cannot insist on this....

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The Chair's function is to manage the conduct of the House under the rules of procedure of the House. It cannot be conducted according to the whims of certain members.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

It cannot go by the sentiments of certain hon. members ; you cannot go by the sentiments of certain hon. members. Prof. Dandavate cannot assume to himself the authority of speaking for everybody. The participants of the calling attention do not belong only to the otherside. We do not want to be governed by the wishes of Prof. Dandavate. Therefore, my humble suggestion to you is that if you are so generous, kindly go by what you have ruled. Otherwise, strictly speaking, technically speaking, for me the calling attention is over. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ABDUL SAMAD (Vellore) : You suggested that they should give it in writing. I would request you to accept the letter of Prof. Dandavate which was given on behalf of all the members. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How can he give it ? That is not there. Why can't he request Dr. Subramaniam Swamy to give a letter separately ? He cannot give it on behalf of all. I am saying that I will permit every hon. member provided they give it in writing. I do not want to go into the reasons as to why they were absent. But does not any hon. member feel that, when the Chair calls him and he is not present in the House, it is a disrespect to the Chair ?

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : I am on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, the House stands adjourned to meet at 2.05 P.M.

13.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.*

14 09 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then re-assembled after Lunch at Nine Minutes past Fourteen of the clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—Contd.

(ii) Construction of more houses for Workers of Ordnance Factories at Jabalpur

श्री बाबू राव परांजपे (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में जबलपुर जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से क्रमांक दो नम्बर का शहर है तथा आज जनसंख्या साढ़े दस लाख है। मध्य प्रदेश में यह एक मात्र नगर है जहां दो विश्वविद्यालय, उच्च न्यायालय, विद्युत मंडल का मुख्यालय, डाक तार विभाग का कारखाना तथा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र है।

शिक्षा की दृष्टि से जबलपुर नगर मध्य प्रदेश (क्रमांक एक पर है तथा एक लाख से अधिक विद्यार्थी वहां पर शिक्षारत हैं।

भौगोलिक दृष्टि से, जबलपुर जिले में भारत का मध्य बिन्दु है। सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से अत्यन्त उपयुक्तता के कारण रक्षा मंत्रालय ने अनेकों कारखाने यहां खोले हैं। अनुमानतः 65,000 कर्मचारी इनमें कार्यरत हैं। 35 प्रतिशत आवास गृह कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध कराने का विभागीय नियम है। परन्तु जबलपुर में मात्र 16 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों को यह सुविधा प्राप्त है।

जबलपुर में स्थानाभाव होने के कारण मकानों के किराये बहुत बढ़े हैं, एक कमरा सौ रुपये से कम में नहीं मिलता।

अतएव रक्षामन्त्री जी से अनुरोध है कि अवि-लम्ब जबलपुर में आवश्यक मात्रा में गृह निर्माण के आदेश प्रदान करें जिससे कि 35 प्रतिशत के नियम पर अमल हो।

(iii) Funds for roads in Orissa

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : Out of 46,992 inhabited villages of Orissa State, only 1,242 villages have been connected by all-weather roads as on 31.3.1983 although, it has been the avowed policy of the Central Government for linking up of all villages with a population of 1,500 and above and 50 per cent of the villages with population of 1,000 and 1,500 by 1990. Similarly, the total percentage of surfaced roads to the total road length of the State is only 28.0 against the all-India average of 40.6 per cent. There are still Sub-Divisional and Block headquarters of the State not being linked up by pucca roads with the District headquarters.

Under the Minimum Needs Programme and now under the NREP, the Government at the Centre aimed at removing the distortions in different States by providing enough funds to have all-weather roads to link up the villages and the local administrative units of the State.

Therefore, it is imperative on the part of the Centre to see that the Block machinery

is strengthened with adequate staff especially with a network of engineering expertise and back up of funds to help preserve the assets and achieving the targets envisaged in the Sixth Five Year Plan in this sphere of work.

(iv) Demand to declare people of Vimukta Jati (Tapriwas) as Scheduled Tribes

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 8 करोड़ विमुक्त जाति के लोग भारत में रहते हैं। अरसे से मांग कर रहे हैं कि उनको विमुक्त जाति करार दिया जाए क्योंकि हरिजन जाति के उनको कोई विशेष अधिकार नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं। ये विमुक्त जातियां हैं राय, बाजीगर, गड़रिया, सिकलीगर, अहेड़ी, नायक, कूचिया सांसी, बावरिया इत्यादि। ये 193 जातियां हैं पंजाब व हरियाणा हाईकोर्ट ने 8 नवम्बर, 1982 को इनके हक में फैसला दिया कि इनको विमुक्त जाति में शामिल किया जाय। लेकिन यह फैसला अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया है। अखिल भारतीय टपरीवासी संघ ने राष्ट्रपति, प्रधानमंत्री, गृह मंत्री से बार-बार इसके लिए मुलाकात की और उन्होंने उनको विश्वास भी दिलाया, परन्तु अभी तक उनकी मांग मानी नहीं गई है जिसके लिए अब वह संघर्ष का रास्ता अपना रहे हैं और वोट बलव पर धरना व भूख हड़ताल दे रखा है।

यह सरकार का धर्म है कि वह तुरन्त इनको मांगों को स्वीकार करे और इनको विमुक्त जाति में शामिल कर के राहत दे।

(v) Non-use of Hindi in Writing names of roads etc. in Hyderabad and Secunderabad

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इन दिनों आन्ध्र प्रदेश की राजधानी हैदराबाद तथा सिकन्दाबाद की सड़कों तथा गलियों में लगे हुए बोर्डों पर नगर निगम नये सिरे से मोहल्लों तथा बाजारों के नाम लिखवा रही है। यह पहला अवसर है जबकि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मोहल्ला सूचक फलकों से हिन्दी गायब की गई है। केवल तेलगू, अंग्रेजी और उर्दू का उपयोग किया

जा रहा है। हैदराबाद नगर निगम आरम्भ से साइन बोर्डों पर ही नहीं, अपने सभी कार्यों में हिन्दी का उपयोग करता रहा है। जब निगम जन प्रतिनिधियों के हाथ में था, हिन्दी भाषी सदस्यों को बैठकों का विवरण भी हिन्दी में मिलता था। शहर में सात लाख से अधिक हिन्दी भाषी बसते हैं।

यही नहीं, शहर में दिखाई जाने वाली हिन्दी फिल्मों के साइन बोर्डों से भी हिन्दी गायब कर दी गई है और इसी प्रकार सभी स्थानों पर, जहां हिन्दी में नाम लिखे हुए थे, उनको मिटा दिया गया है।

श्रीमान्, यह बड़ी भयावह स्थिति है जिसके कारण हिन्दी भाषी लोगों में बड़ा रोष और असन्तोष व्याप्त है। मेरा केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करके हिन्दी को अपना सम्मानपूर्ण यथास्थान दिलाए।

(vi) Special Postal Stamp to Commemorate the fourteen hundred Birth Centenary of Hazrat Imam Hussain

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : The 14 hundred birth Centenary of Hazrat Imam Hussain comes off on May 5, 1984. Everybody is aware that Imam Hussain made the supreme sacrifice in the fields of Karbala for the sake of justice and truth. He is remembered by mankind for his preaching of universal brotherhood and human values.

On the occasion of the 14th hundred Birth Centenary of Hazrat Imam Hussain, the Central Government should issue a Special Postal Stamp to commemorate his memory and sacrifice for human kind. Of course, this gesture of the Government will cement the unity of people believing in all religions and make the bonds of secularism more strong.

I would urge the Government to consider this proposal with all seriousness and do the needful for issuing special postal stamps in his name.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Though he has read it in English, he has written it in Devanagari script as a compromise !

(vii) Production and Screening of films relating to Independence Movement by Films Division

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अत्यन्त ही लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन से सम्बन्धित आगामी नवम्बर, 1984 तक फिल्म डिवीजन के द्वारा कुछ विशेष फिल्में तैयार की जा रही हैं। उन फिल्मों को मई और नवम्बर, 1984 के बीच सारे देश में प्रदर्शित किया जायेगा। इसके अलावा आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन एवं सरकारी माध्यमों द्वारा इस संबंध में विशेष कार्यक्रम प्रकाशित किए जाएंगे। ज्ञातव्य है कि फिल्म डिवीजन में काफी पहले से ही स्वतन्त्रता आंदोलन से संबंधित दर्जनों फिल्में तैयार पड़ी है। इसलिए उन्हीं विषयों पर करोड़ों रुपए खर्चा कर नई फिल्में बनाने का क्या औचित्य है। आम लोगों के दिमाग में यह सन्देह है कि इन फिल्मों एवं कार्यक्रमों का उपयोग आगामी चुनाव में सत्ताधारी दल द्वारा किया जायेगा। स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन में जिन लोगों ने भाग लिया था वे प्रायः सभी दलों से हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन का इतिहास को तोड़े-मरोड़े जाने की सम्भावना है।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि फिल्म रिलीज करने से पहले प्रमुख स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों एवं सभी दलों के नेताओं से राय ले ली जाए।

(viii) Financial assistance to farmers of Rajasthan whose crops were destroyed due to cold wave

श्री राजेश पायलट (भरतपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अकस्मात् कारणों से और सर्दी की लहर जो कि राजस्थान में लम्बे अर्से तक रही, चने और सरसों की फसल को भारी नुकसान पहुंचा है। गरीब किसानों ने बहुत बड़ी उम्मीदें की थीं लेकिन वे सभी आशाएं मिट्टी में मिल गईं। चने की फसल,

खासकर राजस्थान के कुछ जिलों में तो बिल्कुल खत्म हो गई। बहुत दिनों के बाद राजस्थान में सरसों की फसल बढ़िया हुई थी, लेकिन इस शीत लहर ने भारी नुकसान पहुंचाया।

मेरी केन्द्र सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि वह उन गरीब किसानों को जिनका सहारा ये ही फसलें थीं, उनकी मदद के लिए कुछ उपाय सोचे। जैसे और प्रान्तों में केन्द्र सरकार ने ऐसे मौके पर केन्द्रीय सहायता दी है, उसी हिसाब से राजस्थान के किसानों को भी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाय।

(ix) Demand for more railway services for Bijnor

श्री मंगलराम प्रेमी (बिजनौर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से संसद का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र बिजनौर के मुख्यालय से लखनऊ, हावड़ा तथा इलाहाबाद से सीधी रेल सेवा की व्यवस्था के अभाव में वहां के निवासियों को होने वाली परेशानियों से अवगत कराने की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। कोई भी सीधी रेलगाड़ी लखनऊ, इलाहाबाद तथा हावड़ा तक बिजनौर होकर नहीं जाती है। क्षेत्रीय जनता की बराबर यह मांग रही है कि नजीबाबाद से होती हुई देहरादून से जो जनता एक्सप्रेस चनती है, उसको बिजनौर से गजरौला होते हुए मुरादाबाद को निकाल दिया जाए और वह फिर लखनऊ जाए या एक दूसरी रेलगाड़ी (एक्सप्रेस या पैसेन्जर) बिजनौर से लखनऊ तक चलाई जाए जो लखनऊ से दिल्ली के मध्य की सवारियों को सुविधाजनक हो। नहीं तो कम से कम दो डिब्बे बिजनौर से नजीबाबाद तक और दो डिब्बे बिजनौर से गजरौला तक लखनऊ मेल में लगवाये जायें और देहरादून से हावड़ा जाने वाली 10 डाउन में जोड़े जायें—जो एक प्रथम श्रेणी एवं एक द्वितीय श्रेणी का हो।

नजीबाबाद, बिजनौर और नगीना रेलवे स्टेशनों के पास रेलवे फाटकों के पास सड़कों के ऊपर ओवर ब्रिज बनाने की भी अत्यधिक यातायात से होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं एवं चौराहों पर यातायात को नियंत्रित करने की दिशा में अत्यावश्यक है।

[श्री मंगलराम प्रेमी]

जनता एक्सप्रेस जो देहरादून से बनारस जाती है उसे मौजापुर नारायण पर रोका जाए क्योंकि मौजापुर नारायण एक जंक्शन है, सभी जगह को रेलें वहां से होकर निकलती हैं।

अतः माननीय रेल मन्त्री जी से अनुरोध है कि उपर्युक्त बिन्दुओं पर दिलचस्पी लेकर अविलम्ब कारगर एवं प्रभावी कदम उठाने का कष्ट करें, ताकि लोगों में रेल सुविधाओं का लाभ पहुंचे और रेलवे की आय में भी वृद्धि होगी।

(x) Need to declare Amravati as industrially backward district

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी (अमरावती) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महाराष्ट्र के अमरावती जिले में आदिवासी जनता का बाहुल्य है। यह जिला अत्यन्त पिछड़ा हुआ है। सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से यह क्षेत्र पिछड़ा रहा है। सर्वत्र गरीबी और बेरोजगारी व्याप्त है। शिक्षा की दृष्टि से समुन्नत होते हुए भी शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या इस क्षेत्र में काफी अधिक है। युवकों में गहरी निराशा फैली हुई है। खनिज पदार्थ वन सम्पदा और कृषि की दृष्टि से समृद्ध होने पर भी अमरावती में इनके व्यावसायिक उपयोग की कोई योजनाएँ न होने से लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार नहीं है। अमरावती परस्पर विरोधाभास का मूर्त रूप है। हथकरघा बुनकरों की कला और शिल्प के लिए विख्यात इस जिले में हस्तशिल्प को प्रोत्साहन देने की कोई महत्वपूर्ण योजना नहीं है। बड़ा उद्योग का तो नाम मात्र भी नहीं है। पिछली बार जब मैंने इसी आशय का एक प्रश्न लोकसभा में उठाया था तो सरकार ने यह उत्तर दिया कि इस विषय पर विचार किया जा रहा है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि शिवरामन समिति को यह मामला निदिष्ट कर अमरावती को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाए और इसे अधिसूचित कर आदिवासी प्रधान अमरावती क्षेत्र के प्रति अन्याय का निवारण किया जाए।

(xi) Need to provide residential accommodation to traders of Kashmir in Delhi

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Numerous housing colonies came up in Delhi for various categories of people during the past three decades. The fruit growers and merchants from the J and K State who make a livelihood from this industry have to be in Delhi for most part of the year as the sole marketing place for Kashmir fruit happens to be in Azadpur in Delhi. These merchants/growers have been facing great hardship in the absence of proper residential accommodation. They have been pressing their demand for a pretty long time. The most convenient thing would be to accommodate Kashmiri fruit growers in the Shalimar housing complex, which is in the vicinity of Azadpur market. Alternatively, land could be allotted to them at some convenient place. This matter can hardly brook any further delay.

Another category of people are the labourers who are mainly dependent on this industry and have per force to migrate to Delhi for over six months every year. It would be in the fitness of things to build a Sarai in the Azadpur Market complex to accommodate such people during their stay in Delhi. India being a welfare State, it should take measures whereby weaker sections can derive benefit through the Central Government's welfare measures.

14 22 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported failure of Delhi Development  
Authority to allot land to a large number  
of Group Housing Societies

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I call the attention of the Minister of Works and Housing to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

“The [reported failure of the Delhi

Development Authority to allot land to a large number of Group Housing Societies which are registered and have deposited several crores of rupees with D.D....and the action taken by the Government in the matter."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Delhi Development Authority invited applications in July-August, 1981 from Cooperative Group Housing Societies for allotment of land. In response, 453 societies applied for allotment of land. After scrutiny of the applications of the Cooperative Group Housing Societies, the demand notices were issued by the DDA to them in January-February, 1982 asking the societies to deposit 25% of the cost of land within 30 days and balance 75% within 90 days from the date of issue of demand notices.

#### Allotment of Land

All of the 453 societies did not make the full payment of the cost of the land within the prescribed period and some of them also failed to comply with the requirement of the Registrar Cooperative Societies Delhi in regard to verification of membership. Therefore the DDA issued allotment letters for land in June, 1982 to the 262 societies which had made full payment towards the cost of land within prescribed period and also complied with the requirements of the Registrar Cooperative Societies.

In the next batch the DDA issued allotment letters to another 147 societies in February-March, 1983, which subsequently made full payment/completed the formalities prescribed by the Registrar Cooperative Societies. In the third batch the D.D.A. issued letters of allotment of land in September, 1983 to 15 Societies which fulfilled the conditions of full payment of cost of

14.24 hrs.

[SHRI F.H. MOHSIN in the Chair]

land and formalities prescribed by the Registrar Cooperative Societies. The cases of balance of 29 Cooperative Group Housing Societies which failed to make the payment of the land/fulfil other formalities prescribed by the Registrar Cooperative Societies in spite of several opportunities given to them, were closed.

DDA made allotment of land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies in the areas earmarked for the purpose namely Pitampura, Rohtak Road, Rohini, Bodella, CBD Shahdara, Geeta Colony and Patparganj on the basis of the choice indicated by the societies, the seniority of the societies in registration and guidelines laid down for allotment of land to women and weaker sections or persons having a common place of work in an area near to the place of work of their members as far as possible.

#### Possession of the Land

After earmarking the localities for individual Cooperative Group Housing Societies, the DDA prepared the detailed lay out plan and actual demarcation of individual plots at the site. The process of the handing over the possession of the allocated site to the societies was commenced by the DDA in March, 1983. Till date land measuring 769 acres has been handed over to 314 societies out of a total allotment of 985 acres of land made to 424 societies. There are still 110 Cooperative Group Housing Societies which are to be given possession of land measuring 214 acres.

Among the 110 societies which have not been given possession of the land, 15 societies whose plots are clear, have themselves not come up for taking over possession of the sites allotted to them on account of their seeking change of locality or non-availability of authorised, office bearers in the city. There are Court stay orders in case of land allotted to nine Cooperative Group Housing Societies. The sites of 86 Cooperative Group Housing Societies are under encroachment.

Under this scheme there is no provision for paying interest to the Cooperative Group

[Shri Mallikarjun]

Housing Societies for the time taken in giving actual possession of land to them. The DDA has taken 12 to 18 months for giving possession of the land to 314 societies. The allotment of land to the Cooperative Group Housing Societies is not on par with the allotment of flats under DDA Self Financing Scheme. Interest is paid after taking a normal period of construction as 2½ years and cost of escalation during the whole period is borne by the allottees. In the case of allotment of land to cooperative Societies, fixed cost as in 1981 is being charged without any element of escalation thereof. There is, thus, no justification for paying any further interest to the registrants of the Cooperative Societies.

#### Encroachment of Land

Some land allotted by DDA was under encroachment. The land has been acquired by the DDA for which compensation had also been paid by the DDA and legal possession of the same was obtained. It was anticipated that by the time the societies complete the required formalities, the DDA would be in a position to remove the encroachments. The DDA are in the process of removing the encroachments wherever these exist subject to the exigencies like court stay orders, law and order situation, etc.

Considering the number of societies involved, the extent of land to be acquired and the various operational difficulties in the field, it has been no mean achievement on the part of DDA in allotting 985 acres to 424 Societies and giving actual possession of 769 acres of land to 314 societies within 12 to 18 months. In regard to the remaining societies numbering 110, the DDA are taking effective steps to give the possession. I am issuing instructions to the DDA to complete this work within the shortest time possible.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** It appears that the statement made by the hon. Minister is an apology for various failures of the D.D.A. in the matters of allotment of land to the co-operative Group Housing Societies.

If you recall, I had sought to raise this

question through an adjournment motion because to me this problem is a matter of urgent public importance. But I am glad that instead of adjournment motion at least a Call Attention Notice has been actually allowed by the hon. Speaker.

I would like to use your good office to ensure that specific questions that I will pose to the hon. Minister will not receive only vague answers but concrete and time-bound replies will be given to the queries that I make.

Land at cheap price and provision of loan assistance at a reasonable rate of interest are the basic requirements and pre-requisites for the success of the Cooperative Group Housing Scheme. I would like to ask questions to find out whether these pre-requisites have been fulfilled so that co-operative experiment can be a great success.

At the very outset I would like to know from the hon. Minister is it not a fact that though the Co-operative Group Housing Scheme was introduced in Delhi as early as 1970, no serious attention was given to both these problems i.e. making the land available to the societies at a moderate rate and at the same time giving loan assistance with the requisite rate of interest? As a result of that I would like to know from the hon. Minister—is it not a fact that quite a large number of Co-operative Group Housing Schemes are coming under liquidation? In fact, if he knows the exact number, I would like to know from him—as a result of this failure on the part of the D.D.A., how many co-operative group housing societies have undergone liquidation? Is it also not a fact, I would like to have concrete figures, that 67 co-operative group housing societies went in liquidation from the first lot of 161 which were registered in 1971 and 1972? I make query about the definite number and I would like to get concrete answer.

Is it not a fact that in a number of cases physical possession of the allotted land has not been made available to the co-operative societies? And further, is it not a fact that in a large number of cases No Objection Certificate has not been issued at all? Is it not true that if No Objection

Certificate is not issued, in that case, mere allotment of certain piece of land in the Group Housing Co-operative Society becomes meaningless and irrelevant? I would like to know how many cases are there in which No Objection Certificate has not been given and as a result of that scheme for allotment has not been implemented.

I would like to ask question regarding land price or cost of land. According to the figure available for 1982—has the D.D.A. increased the price of land under the Co-operative Group Housing Scheme from Rs. 54/- per sq. mt. to Rs. 135/- per sq. mt.? This query I am marking on the basis of reports available for 1982. Is it true that Co-operative Group Housing Societies have also to meet expenses for internal development and have to leave 5% of the land for community services like roads, parks, etc.? Does it not result into the rise in cost of built up area, for them to Rs. 450 per sq. mt.? If that happens, economically, the entire proposition becomes non-viable.

Then, I would like to ask about the question regarding increase in prices of land. Even for old societies and that too remember, it was with retrospective effect. Is it not true that even for some old societies, DDA has increased the price of land from Rs. 54 per sq. m. to Rs. 60 per sq. m. and more than that, the important query is, is this increase not recovered with retrospective effect and that too contrary to terms of agreement between the Cooperative Group Housing Societies and DDA? There was a clear-cut written agreement that such a retrospective effect will not be applied. But I would like to know despite this written agreement, whether the recovery is not made with retrospective effect. Regarding the unauthorised collection by the DDA, probably in the present context, unauthorised recovery has become the rule of the day. Is it not true that DDA is making unauthorised collection from the Cooperative Group Housing Societies on an average to the tune of Rs. 5,000/- for proportionate cost for central overhead storage for water supply; Rs. 18,000 towards the cost of common sewer and Rs. 12,000 for land for service personnel from a society with one acre of

land? This happened despite the fact that the Ministry of Works and Housing in its letter No. J-13030(27)/75-UDIIA, dated the 12th April 1978, addressed to the United Association of Group Housing Cooperative Societies—now the name is different, Delhi Cooperative Group Housing Federation Ltd.—have made it clear that services like water, electricity, sewerage, etc. are provided up to the periphery of the land allotted to the Group Housing Societies by the DDA. I have got this record. Will this assurance be kept up? A clear assurance was there that this will not be included. Despite that, there is unauthorised collection and that too with retrospective effect.

Let us come to the loan assistance. It is very clear that besides the allotment of land unless there is loan assistance at a moderate rate of interest, no cooperative group housing societies will be able to function effectively. And, therefore, in this context, I would like to know whether it is a fact that there is no sound scheme to ensure timely disbursement at a reasonable rate of interest to Cooperative Group Housing Societies. Will the Minister assure the House—of course, directly he has no jurisdiction—that this loan assistance would be given in time through his good offices?

There is a very interesting aspect. For house-building activity, just as loans at moderate rates of interest are necessary, allotment of land is also necessary. Even when the land is made available and even when loan assistance is made available at moderate rate of interest, even then if one of the important raw materials, cement, is not made available and that too levy cement, the Housing Societies' building activity will go to dog. Is it a fact that the office of the Commissioner, Food and Supplies has stopped registration for allocation of levy cement to Cooperative group housing societies? Of course, they were able to contribute to certain trusts, and the availability of cement would be there. But let us leave aside this. These are the extraneous challenges. I am not referring to anyone in particular. Therefore, I would like to know will the issue of levy cement to be made available to the Cooperative Group Housing Societies be reviewed and the order that has been given that this levy cement should not

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

be made available to the cooperative group housing societies, would be revoked and that particular ban will go.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, you should leave some questions for the other Members also. Don't exhaust everything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, we have lot of questions. The Opposition has full of points. Even if I speak for one hour, Dr. Swamy can speak for two hours.

Then, about the lease deeds, whether it is true that the DDA has so far not issued lease deeds to a number of cooperative group housing societies and will the Minister assure that it will be expeditiously implemented ?

Sir, grasping your advice, I would not like to go into details which are already mentioned in the PAC Report. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that 130th Report of the PAC has been laid on the Table of the House. It is not only laid on the Table of the House but it is just now laid on my table also. If you carefully go through—I do not want to repeat ; some of the members will refer to that—130th Report of the PAC, it actually brings to light all the lacunae to which I have made a reference in the form of some queries. The officials of the DDA appeared before the Committee ; some other interested persons also appeared before the Committee and the experts too appeared before the Committee. Some of the details have been spelt out in the 130th Report of the PAC pointing out as to what is the position of the entire scheme of housing on the co-operative basis and, particularly, through the group housing schemes today.

Most of the queries that I have made are already there in the PAC Report. Firstly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has carefully gone through the 130th Report of the PAC, its recommendations and also some of the findings which have been brought out, the lacunae in the present housing schemes and in regard to the group housing societies, and, if he has gone through all of them, whether the hon.

Minister will assure that in respect of various suggestions that have been made in this Report and some of the shortcomings that have been very specifically brought out in this Report, the Government will apply its mind to all these lacunae and failures and see that all the loopholes are plugged and this housing scheme is made more effective because in our democratic policy today where we want more self-reliance to be built up rather than rely solely on the State initiative and State help, if we rely more on the cooperatives, in every sphere of activity, that will broaden the democratic principles of our country. From that point of view also, I would like to know whether they will encourage cooperative activity and see that some of the difficulties that they are seriously facing are completely eliminated so that the housing schemes which they have launched become a great success.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, the Government is keen to encourage the cooperative group housing schemes so much so that it will really eliminate into certain reality which we all aspire.

So far as the first question of the hon. Member is concerned, as to how many societies have gone into liquidation, there are 29 societies which have gone into liquidation. 354 group housing societies were on record in 1981 with the DDA. Out of these 354 group housing societies, 424 societies have been allotted land. The rest of these 29 societies for various reasons have gone into liquidation mainly because of the non-payment of the cost of land.

As regards the second question of the hon. Member, as to how many of them have been given the possession of land, out of these 424 societies, 314 societies have been given the possession of land, leaving 110 societies which have not been given the possession of land. As regards the reasons for not giving the possession of land to these 110 societies, there are 9 cases where there are stay orders from the courts and there are about 86 cases in which there is encroachment. There are also 15 cases out of these 110 societies to whom the plots were cleared but still the societies themselves have not taken the possession of land. Out of these 314 societies whom the possession

of land has been given, no-objection certificates are in the process and I do not have the exact number as to how many societies have obtained the no-objection certificates.

So far as the cost of land is concerned, I have already mentioned in the statement. These group housing societies are in certain localities, like, Rohini, Gita Colony, CBD Shahdara, Pitampura and Patparganj.

In these areas, the cost that has been fixed according to the market value of 1981, is Rs. 110/- per sq. metre.

Except in Rohtak Road and Pritampura, the cost is Rs. 135/- per square metre.

The next point is about unauthorised collection by the DDA. It is part of the plan of the DDA itself to develop these lands and to provide proper water supply and sewerage facilities.

The apprehension in the mind of the hon. Member that DDA is not taking interest in the allotment of lands is actually baseless.

So far as financial assistance is concerned, it is true that the development of any cooperative movement necessitates a proper loan assistance with a low interest.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Ministry of Works and Housing had given through its letter a clear-cut understanding that all this expenditure will not be borne by the Societies but by the DDA. I made a specific query whether the DDA would adhere to this assurance that was already given.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : In the scheme of things itself, it is provided that the land to be allotted to the cooperative societies was to be on leasehold basis on the predetermined rates covering full rate of the cost of acquisition, departmental charges, zonal road charges, beautification charges and the village re-development charges.

All these charges go into determining the cost of the land itself which is to be allotted to cooperative society. It does form the

basis, as the hon. Member is saying.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : So far as assistance is concerned, Delhi Administration already has the Cooperative Financial Institution and this Institution has taken about Rs. 10 crores loan from the LIC and this loan has been given to the Group Housing Societies and further negotiations are in progress between the financial institutions and the LIC.

I have replied to what all has been asked for by the hon. Member and there should not be any apprehension in the mind of the hon. Member.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the ban on issuing levy cement be removed ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The issuance of levy cement to the cooperative society is a matter primarily concerning the Department of Supply. I do not know exactly. I do not have the information with me.

The earlier position was that we used to impress upon the authorities concerned to make available the levy cement if the cement was available.

But I cannot say off-hand whether the condition which the hon. Member mentioned was there or not.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What have you to say about the non-issuance of lease deeds to a number of cooperative societies ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : We have made it clear that there is no question of non-issuance of lease to those societies which are pending with DDA for allotment of land.

We cannot issue the lease deed only in the case of those Societies which are in default, I am afraid.

But all the Societies cleared by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies will get the lease deeds.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What about PAC report ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I have mentioned all these points. If I have to go to the PAC report, then I will have to give all the answers to the points mentioned in the PAC report. All these points mentioned by the hon. Member arise out of the PAC report which was laid on the Table of the House.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : सभापति महोदय, यह मानी हुई बात है कि दुनिया के किसी शहर में इतनी तेजी से पापुलेशन नहीं बढ़ रहा है, जितनी तेजी से वह दिल्ली में बढ़ रहा है। सरकार के चाहने पर भी सरकारी माध्यम से सब लोगों को घर मुहैया नहीं किये जा सकते, इसलिए ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसायटीज की स्थापना हुई जिसकी अहम भूमिका है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य और जवाब दिया है, उनमें दो तीन बातें निकलती हैं।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज कितनी ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसायटीज रजिस्टर्ड हुई हैं और उनमें से कितनों को जमीन दी गई है—कितनों को कागज पर और कितनों को हकीकत में। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि बहुतों को एलाटमेंट लेटरज दिए गए हैं। लेकिन हकीकत में कितनों का जमीन पर कब्जा हो पाया है? कितनी सोसायटीज ने डी० डी० ए० के पास पूरा पैसा जमा कर दिया है—जिस पर वह सूद नहीं देना चाहता—और उसके पास कुल कितना पैसा जमा हो गया है? यदि सरकार गरीब से गरीब आदमी को भी किसी तरह की मदद देती है, तो वह उस पर सूद लेती है। इन सोसायटीज ने सरकार के कहने पर पहले अर्नेस्ट मनी जमा कर दिया और फिर फुल पेमेंट भी कर दिया। उसके बाद सरकार किन्हीं स्टे आर्डर के कारण या जमीन पर एनक्रोचमेंट के कारण सालों तक उन्हें जमीन नहीं दे पाती, तो यह उसकी गलती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब सोसायटीज का पैसा सरकार के पास जमा है, तो उन्हें उसका सूद क्यों नहीं दिया जाता। इन सोसायटीजों के ज्यादातर सदस्य नौकरीपेशा के लोग हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार वर्तमान नीति को बदलने और उन्हें सूद देने का इरादा रखती है।

डी० डी० ए० आस-पास के गांवों के किसानों

से जमीन लेकर ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसायटीज को देता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डी० डी० ए० द्वारा जमीन किस रेट पर एक्वायर की जाती है। क्या यह सही है कि सरकार 2 रुपए प्रति-गज के हिसाब से जमीन एक्वायर करती है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह हाउसिंग सोसायटीज को किस रेट पर जमीन देती है। क्या यह सही है कि आक्शन में जमीन का भाव 4,000 रुपए प्रति गज तक जाता है? सरकार ने व्यवस्था की है कि जिन किसानों से जमीन ली जाएगी उन्हें कम रेट पर फिर जमीन दी जाएगी। पिछले साल तक यह रेट 45 रुपए प्रति-गज था, लेकिन अब उसको 370 रुपए प्रति-गज कर दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस तरह से सीधी लूट क्यों करती है। जब दूसरे लोग ऐसा करते हैं, तो सरकार उनपर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहती है, लेकिन वह स्वयं किसानों से 2 रुपए प्रति-गज के हिसाब से जमीन लेती है और उन्हें 370 रुपए प्रति-गज के हिसाब से देती है। हो सकता है कि कल यह रेट और बढ़ जाए। क्या सरकार इस बारे में नार्मज बनाएगी कि डी० डी० ए० इस रेट पर जमीन एक्वायर करेगा, ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसायटीज को इस रेट पर देगा और जिन किसानों की जमीन एक्वायर हुई है, उन्हें इस रेट पर देगा? सरकार ने जिन लोगों की खेती के लायक जमीन ली है, क्या वह उनके बच्चों को कोई रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था करेगी?

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सरकार और दो हजार गृह-निर्माण समितियों को जमीन देना चाहती है। क्या सरकार के पास उन्हें देने के लिए जमीन है? पिछले दिनों प्रधान मंत्री ने किसानों से कहा कि अब जमीन का एक्वीजीशन नहीं होगा। यदि यह बात सही है, तो जब सरकार 1981, 1982 और 1983 की रजिस्टर्ड सोसाइटियों को जमीन नहीं दे पा रही है, तो फिर वह और दो हजार सोसायटीज को किस तरह जमीन देगी? सरकार बार-बार इस तरह वादा-खिलाफी क्यों करती है? यह वादा करने के बावजूद ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसायटीज को जमीन नहीं दे सकी है। पिछले दिनों उसने घोषणा की थी कि स्पोर्ट्स और दूसरे

क्षेत्रों में डिस्टिंग्विश्ड व्यक्तियों को हाउस-साइट्स दिए जाएंगे, लेकिन आज तक ऐसा नहीं किया गया।

आपको जानकारी होगी कि एशियाड से पहले हजारों हजार लोगों से रोहिणी आवास योजना में प्लॉट देने के नाम पर करोड़ों रुपए लिए गए थे। लेकिन आज तक उन लोगों को खबर नहीं है कि उनका पैसा सुरक्षित है या नहीं।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : अगर उन्होंने पैसा दिया है, तो वह सुरक्षित है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : उस पैसे का सूद कौन देगा ?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : The first question put by the hon. Member is : how many crores of rupees have been collected from these co-operative societies. Rs. 47 crores have been collected so far out of these co-operative societies which I have mentioned. Naturally, the agonising point of the hon. Member is about interest. It is true so far as the self-financing scheme is concerned, there is no interest paid because under the Self Financing Scheme the beneficiaries will have to pay the escalation price, so on and so forth whereas in this particular Group Housing Society scheme there is no escalation and it is a pre-determined price and this includes the developmental charges as already mentioned by the hon. Member. Now, since the Government also feels that under this scheme of Group Housing Societies, if the money is blocked, say, for about a year or so, the Government must also do justice to the Group Housing Societies' Members by considering to pay the interest. This we will now take note of because the Government itself feels about it.

So far as the other 2000 co-operative societies registration is concerned, this was just opened in September 1983 and these societies are under screening. Hardly about 1200 societies have been approved by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and these societies are now processed at this stage.

So far as the allotment of land for these societies is concerned, there is no black deed.

SHRI R.P. YADAV : You acquire the land at some price and when you give land to the same man, you charge a higher price. Why this difference ?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Let me inform the House that under the Land Acquisition Act for any public purpose under the Constitution it is provided that land can be acquired. There I hope there is no dispute about it. So far as the award is concerned to any farmer or the owner of the land, it depends upon the market value. There is a certain procedure for the Land Acquisition Officer to grant the award. We do not come into the picture. We, at the DDA, have to keep various factors of the developmental aspects and on that basis naturally there is a certain difference between the prices. One cannot help. So far as the farmer's land is concerned, naturally the DDA provides a house site and also there is a provision for allotment of shops.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : One of the largest weaker sections-oriented project is the Rohini project as the House knows. This was launched in the north-west Delhi to cover a population of 8.5 lakhs. The scheme is heavily subsidised and on each plot a subsidy of Rs. 100 has been given to enable the weaker sections to own a house of their own. 10286 developed plots have been released while 10,000 more are awaiting formal release in the middle of this month. In this Rohini itself MIG plots are 3806, LIG—8789 and Economically Weaker Sections—Janata—7794.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) : Unfortunately the DDA has come to acquire...

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Why 'unfortunately' ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : If you listen to the whole thing, you will see why it is 'unfortunately'.

Sir, unfortunately, the DDA has come to acquire a bad name in Delhi. Originally

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

under an Act of 1957 it was brought into existence to help the poor and middle class people and to develop Delhi. Unfortunately, the general impression about the DDA now is that they just take money and they do not even permit you to question them.

15.00 hrs.

That is why in jokes, sometimes, the people say that the DDA stands for 'Deposit but don't ask'. This is what the DDA stands for. Therefore, the Minister himself, in his reply in the Rajya Sabha, on the 2nd of March said that even in the housing colonies for the poor people, of the houses constructed by them at least 11% is found defective. Either something is wrong with the cement or something is wrong with the bricks. So, 11% is defective. It is the Minister's own admission. The DDA has other activities. Before I go to the Group Housing Scheme, a question I would like to ask is this. The other activity is a widespread problem about the DDA. It is all impinging together. They are very quick in giving NOCs to skyscrapers to dwarf the Jantar Mantar. Despite the Department of Conservation and Environment etc. objecting, they have given the NOC for the skyscrapers to be built which will really destroy the historical relevance and usefulness of the Jantar Mantar monuments. So, the DDA is doing like this. What came in the newspapers is the basis of our calling attention motion. In a sense, it is not surprising. What is necessary here is what is the corrective action taken by them. Through the help of our kind friends, I got some photographs. About the so-called allotment, the Minister says that the DDA prepares a detailed lay out plan and the actual demarcation of individual plots. Here are some photographs but you cannot see that from that distance. So I shall pass them on to you. Here is a colony Mandavli, Parpatganj, where the land is allotted to different Group Housing Societies. The condition is that one year after allotment, water is stagnating there. The land is uneven. The approach road is not good. Here is a photograph of the Mandavli, Parpatganj colony land allotted to a group

housing society. There is another swamp area allotted to one of the societies. I do not know how they could allot the land to them. It is not even in a condition where anybody can stay. Here is another photograph where some sort of small rivulets pass through with rocks, trees, shrubs etc. Still allotment is being made. What is more interesting is that this is the land where agriculture is going on. There is a canal. How is the land allotted to a society where agriculture is going on? If Shri Buta Singh does not recognise this, at least, he will recognise the animal husbandry. Here are two buffalos which are grazing here. The land is supposed to be allotted to a housing society. I have got many more photographs but I won't take up the time of the House. What the Minister says, I will read out very proudly. I quote :

"Considering the number of societies involved, the extent of land to be acquired and the various operational difficulties in the field, it has been no mean achievement on the part of DDA in allotting 985 acres to 424 Societies and giving actual possession of 769 acres of land to 314 societies within 12 to 18 months."

He is claiming credit for having made the allotment to so many societies. But he has not explained to the House one thing. Allotment does not mean that the Group Housing Societies can go ahead with the construction of the houses. The society has to be given the NOC. He has withheld this information. It is claimed by him that 424 societies have been allotted land. But, how many of them have been given the N.O.C. ? Only 39 societies have been given the N.O.Cs. I want to know why can't they give the N.O.Cs to others to whom they have given the land ? Sir, the hon. Minister, Shri Buta Singh went to attend a seminar recently. I follow his activities very closely because, after all, he is a Parliamentary Affairs Minister and we must know what he is up to.

He said that the D.D.A. has spent one crore of rupees. He announced that for these societies one crore of rupees is spent a day. But, we cannot know where this one crore rupee has gone. I would say that after

you make the allotment of land if you do not give them the N.O Cs within time, then, atleast the interest must be paid. The Public Accounts Committee went into this question, and the answers given were weak answers. Sir, these people who are in the cooperative group housing societies are the people who have taken loans from their Provident Fund at the interest of 9 per cent or so and, as such, I would suggest that bring the gap between allotment and giving of NOC at least for that period they should pay interest.

Sir, another aspect is that although NOCs have been given to 39 societies yet the DDA has announced that 2,000 more societies are going to be given land. What is this going on? If you are not able to service these 500 societies then why are you going to include these 2000 new societies in the scheme? You should put a ban on it. That was the position earlier during Janata rule. In the Public Accounts Committee when Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao was the Chairman during the Janata rule the position was that till DDA allots land to the existing societies no new applications should be invited and questions in this respect were asked and I quote the answers :

- "1. Allowing registration of group housing societies without any prospect of allotment of land in near future would be more detrimental to the interests of Co-operative movement.
2. Owing to the limited availability of allottable land in Delhi, the DDA is not in a position to offer land for new Societies. Hence the purpose of registering new societies will not be achieved."

15.07 hrs.

(DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI  
in the Chair)

But in 1981 under the inspiring leadership of Shri Buta Singh—under his party's government—the policy was revised and now they are taking 2,000 more societies. What will happen to the deposits of these 2,000 societies? Each society deposits

Rs. 10 lakhs and the deposits of 2,000 societies will come to Rs. 200 crores. Now, the deposits of Rs. 200 crores without interest the DDA can play around with this huge sum of the poor people.

Some people have calculated that under the Land Acquisition Act of 1884—which you have not revised and which you should revise—you have brought the land for Asiad from the farmers at the rate of Rs. 1.75 per sq. yard whereas on that land for a two-room flat you are charging Rs. 15 lakhs per flat.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Have you not got one flat ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Unless you are going to give a free flat to each MP how can I get one ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Out of your accounts from abroad.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You are confusing me with somebody else whom I would like to name.

Therefore, Madam, I think there must be some amendment. It has been estimated by the knowledgeable people that for every acre of land that DDA gets they make a profit of Rs. 1 crore. That is the exploitation. The farmers suffer and the Government gets the money. Then you will be getting money from these cooperative societies. Where does this money go, we do not know ?

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether you plans to revise the Master Plan or not? For these Group Housing Societies you have to give some definite assurances : First, on payment of interest. Second, you have to give an assurance that you will now allow and you will not call for fresh applications for any more societies till you are satisfied about these 500 societies on hand. Third, you will have to say whether you will make the necessary amendment to the Land Acquisition Law and see that the poor people are not exploited to the extent of Rs. 1 crore per acre and fourthly, your master plan said that you will acquire and develop 62,000 acres between

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

1962 and 1981, but you have developed only 15,000 acres. DDA is the biggest failure under the conception of the Master Plan. May I know whether you will revise the Master Plan and clean up the DDA so that it can serve the purpose ?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, I do not want to confuse the House and the hon. Members. The point is this : Out of 314 societies where possession has been given, only 61 societies have applied for NOC. Out of them all those who are entitled have been given the NOC and for the rest of them they have to comply with fulfilment of certain conditions. Some criteria have to be complied with. The fact that out of 314 societies only 61 have applied for NOC brings out the fact that cooperative movement is a germinating movement for the development of the country ; the societies take the responsibility for construction. Construction involves help from various financial institutions, getting loan and other factors. After taking possession of land these societies might be exploring the possibility of getting financial help from the financial institutions. Because of this they might not have come forward for the NOC. Here, because it is a Group Housing Society, the initial amount will have to be paid by the Members themselves. After that they go in for procuring loan from the financial institutions and then they come for NOC for construction. Construction can't take place without financial assistance. That is the lacuna in the development of this Group Housing Society.

Now, so far as the first Master Plan is concerned, there is the master plan for the period 1962 to 1981. Now the master plan upto 2001 AD is under examination of the Government.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : How long it will take ?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : I cannot say definitely. But I hope that shortly it will be cleared.

So far as land development is concerned, the hon. Member mentioned that as per the

master plan 6,000 acres had to be developed and only 15000 acres were developed. But at the same time he says that DDA is acquiring the land and at the same time land is not being developed and so on. It is all a kind of package work ; it is not a segmented work. Land development is a composite work. It depends upon your housing scheme, it depends upon your industrial complex coming up and so many other purposes. As I have pointed out, the second Master Plan is already under the examination of the Government.

Another emphasis which the hon. Member made, was about the interest. So far as the possession which has not been given to the Societies, to whom the land has been allotted and about which I have already mentioned, is concerned, the Government is keen to see that justice is done to the Members of the Society.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What about the Land Acquisition Act ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I agree with the hon. Member that the present Act governing the land at present is very old and we have been stressing on the Rural Development Ministry to bring forward a new legislation. I am sure the hon. Law Minister, who is here now, would perhaps kindly consider this and it has gone for wetting and the Act will be brought forward in this Session itself. As soon as it is available, we will see to it that the Land Acquisition Act is implemented. Not only our Hon'ble Prime Minister but also in this House, we have given assurance that the Land Acquisition Act will be brought forward in this Session. Various aspects of the DDA's activities have already been explained by my colleague. While meeting the arguments of the learned friend, Dr. Swamy, I want to say a few things.

The Delhi Development Authority has over the years undertaken a very large number of development schemes to facilitate orderly growth of Delhi. Now, you look at the magnitude of the problem. The D.D.A. has a massive, unprecedented house construction programme before it. Plans of

1,10,000 houses for weaker sections, low, middle income groups and self-financing schemes has already been finalised and cons-

truction in most areas already started. The programme has the following break up.

No. of Houses	Category	Stage
50,000	General (Weaker sections, low and middle income groups), 75% will be for weaker sections and low income groups).	Construction already launched.
30,000	Self-Financing Scheme (Category I, II and III)	Construction work being taken up.
30,000	General (Weaker Sections, low and middle groups)	—do—

Now, in most of the schemes, the construction work has already been launched and the remaining two schemes, the construction work is being launched. Similarly, we have the land development programme about which the hon. Member was very much concerned. In the land development pro-

gramme, plotted development and group housing have had the major share. About 125 residential areas including Group Housing and resettlement schemes have been developed by DDA. The Land Development Programme has the following highlights :

Land placed at the disposal of DDA :  
Residential

About 19,170 hectares.

(i) General	About 5382 hectares
(ii) Slum and JJ	About 2250 "
(iii) Group Housing Societies	About 1847 "
Horticulture	About 2,926 "
Industrial	" 1,090 "
Commercial/Institutional Circulation etc.	" 3,487 "
Area under development under litigation and encroachment	" 2,187 "

These are the various dimensions which the DDA will have to look after. We should be proud of what the DDA has been doing. As my colleague has already said, we are

having an ambitious Master Plan and the neighbouring States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana have already agreed in principle to decentralise the population

[Shri Buta Singh]

growth in Delhi and also to establish satellite towns around Delhi in an area of about 100 Kms. On all sides with a view to reduce the pressure on Delhi and make life in Delhi congenial and liveable. All these things will have to be carried out by the DDA and we should not discourage these young engineers and the officials of the DDA who are at the moment engaged in this huge task.

15.20 hrs.

### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1984-85

Ministry of Law, Justice and Company  
Affairs—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri to continue his speech.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने पिछले दिन ला मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर बोलते हुए अपनी बात को समाप्त नहीं किया था और कहा था कि समाचार भारती जैसे प्रतिष्ठान पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। मान्यवर, यह बात खत्म हो चुकी थी लेकिन आज एक नई बात सामने आई है और वह यह है कि समाचार भारती के बोर्ड की बैठक 4 तारीख को होने वाली थी और इसी बीच दुर्भाग्यवश अक्षय कुमार जैन, जो उसके चेयरमैन हैं, उनको कोई एक लम्बी बीमारी हो गई है। इसलिए ऐसी उम्मीद की जाती है कि यह बैठक 4 अप्रैल को नहीं होगी और ऐसी सूरत में 3 माह से 18 माह तक का वेतन जो उस संस्थान के कर्मचारियों को नहीं मिला हुआ है, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप इसकी जांच कम्पनी ला बोर्ड से कराएं और उनके वेतन को दिलवाएं और उनकी दिक्कतों को दूर करें।

अब मैं आपसे कानून मंत्रालय के हिस्से पर

बात करूंगा। निश्चय ही कानून मंत्रालय एक बहुत बड़ा मंत्रालय है और देश का हर आदमी कानून का आदर करता है। हमारे मुल्क की परम्परा यह रही है कि न्यायालय भगवान का मन्दिर माना जाता था और न्यायाधीश को हम दूसरे ईश्वर की संज्ञा देते थे। लेकिन, बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि जिस न्यायालय और न्यायाधीश का इतना बड़ा आदर किया जाता था, आज देश के अन्दर लगातार उसकी प्रतिष्ठा गिरती जा रही है। यह सबको मालूम है कि छोटे न्यायालयों में पेशकार, पुकार करने वाला, चपरासी और टाईप वाचू तथा इसके बाद साहब की गाड़ी चलाने वाला ड्राईवर भी होता है। ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक कोई भी ऐसा कर्मचारी नहीं है जो न्याय को बेचता न हो अथवा न्यायालय के अन्दर खुले-आम घूस न लेता हो। हमारे यहां उत्तरप्रदेश में सब लोगों की जुवान पर है कि न्यायालय के अन्दर गांधीजी की तस्वीर टंगी हुई है और वह अपना हाथ शांति मसीहा के रूप में दिखा रहे हैं। गरीब किसान जब पेशकार से बात करता है तो वह घूस मांगता है। पुकार करने वाला आदमी कहता है कि यहां तो गांधी जी की तस्वीर है और वे कहते हैं कि पांच रुपया लो, उससे कम नहीं। गांधी जी को भी न्याय के मन्दिर में बदनाम किया जा रहा है। हमारे देश की कैसी विडम्बना है कि बकील, बैरिस्टर और जज के होते हुए भी आज न्याय नंगा होकर नाच रहा है। न्यायालय कुछ लोगों के लिए स्वर्ग तो जरूर है लेकिन इस मुल्क की 90 प्रतिशत जनता के लिए न्यायालय आज नरक का घर हो चुका है। जज का लड़का जज ही होता है। लेकिन, खेत जोतने वाले हलवाहे का लड़का जज नहीं हो सकता, वह हलवाहा ही होगा। जब वह न्याय मांगने जाता है तो वह जज का लड़का उसके साथ सौदा करता है। मैं निश्चित रूप से कहना चाहूंगा कि आज हमारे मुल्क में न्याय काफी महंगा है। न्याय के लिए आज आम जनता परेशान है। लाँकमीशन की 87वीं और उसके बाद की कुछ रिपोर्टों को मैं अभी देख रहा था। उनमें कहा गया है कि कोर्ट फीस बढ़ती ही जा रही है। कोर्ट फीस देने के लिए गरीब आदमी बहुत परेशान हो गया है। कोर्ट फीस का मामला

आज देश में बहुत बड़ा मामला हो गया है। हमारे संविधान में व्यवस्था थी कि हम आम जनता को न्याय अच्छे ढंग से सुलभ कराएंगे। लेकिन जिस तरह से कोर्ट फीस बढ़ रही है, इससे हमें लगता है कि न्याय आम जनता के लिए नहीं है। इन कमीशनरों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में भी कोर्ट फीस को कम करने और समाप्त करने की सिफारिश की है। लेकिन आज तक सरकार ने कोई विचार नहीं किया। कहा जाता है कि स्टेट एग्री नहीं करते। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट रजामंद नहीं होते तो छोड़ दीजिए लेकिन जो केन्द्र सरकार के अधीनस्थ स्टेट हैं उनमें आप माफ कर दें और फिर देखें कि दूसरों पर इसका क्या असर होता है। अगर इसमें हमारी मंशा माफ है। जहां तक स्टेट्स का सवाल है, उनको कुछ अनुदान देने की बात की जा सकती है। इससे वे कोर्ट फीस को कम कर सकते हैं या समाप्त कर सकते हैं। मैं सीधा सा प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इस देश में गरीबों को न्याय दिलाने के लिए कोर्ट फीस कम करने जा रहे हैं आगामी वर्ष में या नहीं। जहां तक डिमांड का सवाल है, इसमें ऐसा नहीं है। लेकिन मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा, आप भी लाँ में माहिर व्यक्ति हैं, आपने भी देखा होगा, गांव में गरीब आदमी को देखा होगा, उनकी मजदूरियों से आप निश्चित रूप से परिचित होंगे, मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि इस विषय पर ध्यान देकर ऐसा जरूर करें तो यह निश्चित ही अच्छा काम होगा। (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, देश में गरीबों और हरिजनों को न्याय देने की बात की गई और इसके लिए कई तरह की बातें कही गई हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप हरिजनों को केवल कागजों पर न्याय दे रहे हैं। अदालतों में कुछ वकील नियुक्त कर देने से न्याय नहीं मिल सकता। इससे इतिश्री नहीं होगी। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। यह मुकदमा सन् 1962 से बनारस में चल रहा है सीता राम बनाम शिव लाल, चनकपुर थाना, जिला वाराणसी का मुकदमा है। यह शिव लाल हरिजन है और 40-50 साल से इस भूमि पर इसका कब्जा है। इसको जोतता है और अपने

परिवार का पालन-पोषण करता है। एक व्यक्ति आकर कहता है कि यह जमीन मेरी है और इस हरिजन के खिलाफ 1962 में मुकदमा कायम किया और आज तक वह तड़प रहा है। हर तीसरे-चौथे दिन पुलिस पहुंचती है, उसको हटाने के लिए। उसको अभी तक न्याय नहीं मिल सका है। हरिजनों को कहां न्याय मिल रहा है। इसकी प्रक्रिया को मजबूत बनाना होगा। इसको कारगर ढंग से कार्यान्वित करना होगा।

मान्यवर आज जिला न्यायालय में काफी केस लंबित पड़े हुए हैं। एक-एक केस 25-30 साल से लंबित पड़े हुए हैं। समझ में नहीं आता कि कब फैसला होगा। अभी पिछले सत्र में मैंने आपसे एक प्रश्न किया था जिसके उत्तर में बताया गया था कि हाई कोर्ट में कुछ ऐसे केस हैं जो 20-22 साल से लटके हुए हैं। ये क्यों हैं। यह समझ में नहीं आता। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए लाँ मंत्रालय जिम्मेदार है। मान्यवर 1980 में एनुअल रिपोर्ट है उसके मुताबिक 678951 केस थे। 1981 में 844508 और 1982 में 976781 केस थे। इतने केसेस पैडिंग हैं। 30 नवम्बर, 1983 को सुप्रीम कोर्ट में नियमित सुनवाई के लिए 42,146 केसिज और एडमिशन हेतु 33,061 केसिज, दोनों मिलाकर 75,207 केसिज थे।

इस संदर्भ में मैं वाराणसी में दोषीपुरा के कब्र-कांड का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। उच्चतम न्यायालय ने फैसला दिया है कि 142 वर्ष की गड़ी हुई कब्र को उखाड़ा जाए और उसको दूसरी जगह स्थानांतरित किया जाए। मैं इस फैसले पर टीका-टिप्पणी नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मगर मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस मामले पर ध्यान दें। इसकी वजह से वाराणसी का सारा जिला प्रशासन परेशान है और वहां पर कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। इस बारे में इलाहाबाद और लखनऊ के जिला प्रशासनों को एलर्ट कर दिया गया है। इस बात की आशंका है कि वहां पर कोई भयंकर विस्फोट हो जाएगा। वर्तमान लाँ की यह भी एक कमी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन कमियों पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। मुझे विश्वास है कि उत्तर देते हुए मंत्री

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

महोदय इस बारे में सरकार की नीति को स्पष्ट करेंगे।

1-4-83 को सुप्रीम कोर्ट में केवल 18 जज थे। 75 हजार मुकदमों को केवल 18 जज निपटा सकें, यह कैसे संभव हो सकता है? यह मामला इस हाउस में भी बार-बार उठाया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को और जजों की नियुक्ति करनी चाहिए।

हाई कोर्टों में भी 1-4-83 को 418 जजों में से केवल 333 जज काम कर रहे थे। वहाँ पर पेंडिंग केसिज 9,76,781 हैं, आरिजिनल केसिज 81,776 और अपील केसिज 53,927 हैं। निचली अदालतों में भी इसी तरह केसिज की भरमार है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में दिलचस्पी लें और उचित कदम उठाकर केसिज को निपटाने की व्यवस्था करें।

सी०आर०पी०सी० और सी०पी०सी० में कुछ रूल्स की वजह से मजिस्ट्रेट चाहते हुए भी केसिज को ठीक ढंग से और जल्दी नहीं निपटा सकते हैं। वकील मुकदमों को लगातार आगे बढ़ाते रहते हैं। देश में 5,000 मुन्सिफ मजिस्ट्रेट हैं और सबसे ज्यादा बेईमानी वहीं पर है। मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में छान-बीन करायें और अदालतों की संख्या भी बढ़ाएं। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि मुन्सिफ मजिस्ट्रेट के स्तर को बढ़ा कर उसे जिला तथा सत्र न्यायाधीश का दर्जा देना चाहिए और उसकी योग्यता सेशनज जज के बराबर की जानी चाहिए।

न्यायालयों में सबसे अधिक काम पुलिस ने बढ़ाया है। पुलिस कानून को एक मजाक समझती है। इसी कारण 37 वर्षों की आजादी का यह सब से दुखदायी वक्त है। इसलिए सरकार को पुलिस को कंट्रोल करने के लिए पग उठाने चाहिए।

हमारा कानून और भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा दोनों विवाद का विषय बने हुए हैं। कानून की पुस्तकें और कानून की व्यवस्था हिन्दी भाषा में होनी

चाहिए। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि कानून के मामले में हिन्दी को जितना दूर रखा गया है, उतनी ही परेशानियाँ बढ़ती जा रही हैं। देहात का किसान जब अदालत में आता है, तो वह मुकदमों की कार्यवाही अंग्रेजी में होते देखता है। उसको पता नहीं चलता कि कौन से वकील साहब क्या कह रहे हैं। लॉ की किताबों का ट्रांसलेशन करने के लिए एक अलग विभाग बनाया गया है।

इस विभाग की कुछ किताबों को मैंने देखा। देश का इतना बड़ा हिस्सा जो हिन्दी भाषी है वहाँ पर इन कानून की किताबों की संख्या बहुत ही कम है इसके मुताबिक जो प्रकाशन चलाया है चिकित्सा, न्याय विभाग और विश्व विज्ञान पुस्तक आदि का बहुत अच्छा तजुर्बा हुआ है।

**सभापति महोदय :** आपको बोलते बहुत ज्यादा समय हो गया है, अब खत्म कीजिये।

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मैं कह रहा था कि विधि प्रकाशन ने अच्छी किताबें छपवायी हैं, लेकिन इन किताबों के प्रचार और प्रसार के लिए कोई कार्य नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहूँगा जितनी अच्छी-अच्छी किताबें हैं उनको छपवाकर आपको न्याय पचायतों में, बार असोसियेशन के दफ्तरों में, वकीलों के पास सस्ते मूल्य पर भिजवाना चाहिए। हो सके तो आधा पैसा आप ग्रांट के रूप में देकर हिन्दी की किताबों का प्रसार और प्रचार करवायें। अगर ऐसा करते हैं तो कानून आम लोग समझेंगे और देश की जो ज्यादा जनता हिन्दी समझती है वह उसके माध्यम से अपना काम कर सकेगी। लोग कानून की किताबों को पढ़कर समझेंगे और उस पर अमल करेंगे।

आज संविधान का 25 वां अनुच्छेद जलाया जा रहा है। यदि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता से पूछा जाय कि यह अनुच्छेद क्या है, मैं समझता हूँ किसी को नहीं मालूम होगा। अगर हिन्दी में होता और लोग जान गए होते तो मुल्क में इतना बड़ा हंगामा हुआ होता कि कुछ कहने की बात नहीं। आज

सरकार को विवश किया जा रहा है और आप 25 वें अनुच्छेद को बदलने जा रहे हैं।

संविधान का आपने अनुवाद करके हमें दे दिया है। लेकिन एक बार सदन में प्रश्न हुआ था और आपको उत्तर देना था, आपने कहा था कि इसके बारे में बाद में स्पष्टीकरण दूंगा। आज हिन्दी की कापी की कोई मान्यता नहीं है न्यायालयों में। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या इसकी मान्यता अदालतों में स्वीकार की जा रही है? नहीं। हिन्दी की इतनी बड़ी उपेक्षा क्यों की जा रही है? इसलिए विधि प्रकाशन जो हिन्दी का संस्थान है उसको आप अधिक अनुदान दें, इसमें जो नजीरे हैं 100, 200 साल की उनको हिन्दी में छपवाकर हर जगह भेजा जाय और हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में विशेष तौर से इसका प्रचार हो सब लॉ सस्ता होगा और हर व्यक्ति इसकी कद्र करेगा।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं कह रहा था आपके कुछ कानून ऐसे हैं ऐवीडेंसी वर्गैरह के हिसाब से जिनमें काफी गड़बड़ियाँ हैं। इनको आपको सुधारना है। आज कातिल छूट जाते हैं, जाब्ता फौजदारी की धारारें इतनी गड़बड़ हैं कि बहस में सब गड़बड़ हो जाती है और अपराधी छूट जाते हैं तथा निर्दोष व्यक्ति पकड़ लिए जाते हैं। इस मसले पर आप जरूर ध्यान दें।

इसी तरह से जो आपने सरकारी वकील रखे हैं, एक-एक सरकारी वकील की नियुक्ति पर 25,000, 50,000 रु० घूस देकर नियुक्ति होती है। वह कैसे न्याय दिलायेगा? वह खुले आम घूस लेता है सरकारी मुकदमों की पैरवी में।

इस सब बातों पर आप ध्यान दें और कानून को जनता के लिये सुलभ बनायें तभी देश का कल्याण होगा।

सभापति महोदय : टाइम का माननीय सदस्य ख्याल रखें। अगर सभी लोग इतना समय लेंगे तो मुश्किल होगी।

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Madam Chair-

man, for the last two days we are discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. The very first point which is arising in our minds is that though this Ministry is being discussed in this House after eight years, even then enough enthusiasm has not been found among the hon. Members though the subject is so important that a full debate is necessary as far as this Ministry is concerned. We always speak about the rule of law and since we have accepted the Parliamentary form of democracy in our system of Government, the rule of law is a very important factor for the success of the Parliamentary democracy. Though the judiciary, the legislature and the executive, the three organs of the Government, have to work together shoulder to shoulder, with mutual respect and understanding and also respecting each other's jurisdiction, we find that the situation is such that there is head on collision between all these organs. As a result of this, that justice is not being given to the people of this country as we promised to them. One point I can tell you that whenever we meet the common man in the villages and in other areas, we find that they are gradually losing their faith in the judicial system. They say they do not understand that judiciary is separate or independent, wherever their cases are pending in a court of law, they say that it is the Government who is not doing anything, it is the ruling party who is not doing anything, it is the Prime Minister who is not doing anything. So, they do not understand whether the judiciary is separate or independent. Since they are not getting the results out of the system, their faith in the system is eroding day by day. So, we should enforce our laws and improve the judicial system to see that justice is provided to the common man. We have to see that certain things are done in a proper perspective. I would like to mention here that whatever justice is available nowadays, that is available only in the lower courts, in the Judicial Magistrates' courts or in the Metropolitan Magistrates' courts. Up to the district courts you can get justice to some extent but so far as the High Courts and the Supreme Court are concerned, it is alleged that there the justice is sold. If one has got enough money, and can engage a big lawyer or a particular lawyer in a particular court, he can get the judgement as he likes. So, if

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

this feeling is developed in the country, I am sorry, I am afraid, a time will come when the judiciary will have no relevance in our country.

Another point I would like to mention is that many hon. Members, while speaking, have said about the independence of the judiciary. I also believe that judiciary should be independent.

But up to what extent? When we say that the judiciary is independent, it means that in the democratic society, in the parliamentary system of Government, when there is a case pending in a particular court, no one has the right or jurisdiction to interfere in that case. But, so far as the conduct of the Judges is concerned, so far as the procedures are concerned, or harassment is concerned, those things must be within the purview of Parliament, because we are the representatives of the people and we must put forward the grievances of the people before this House.

I have noticed that when the defence budget is being discussed, the Service Chiefs sit on the gallery and watch what Members are saying. But when the demands of the Ministry of Law and Justice are being discussed, we do not find either the Chief Justice or other Judges of the Supreme Court or High Court coming here to know what the representatives of the people talk about them, or about the judicial system, or the harassment of the people.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): They need not come here; they will read the proceedings.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: See what has happened in Andhra Pradesh. The way they encroach on the jurisdiction of the legislature and the executive, I do not know where it will lead to and what effect it will have. I have my own doubts.

Our judicial system is deteriorating so fast that I think the time has come when the whole judiciary has to be overhauled to provide justice to the common man. I suggest to the Law Minister that it is necessary

to convene a meeting of all political parties and evolve a method and see that the respective jurisdictions of judiciary, executive and legislature are respected by each other. There should be dialogue so that some method could be evolved in this matter.

Shri Parulekar was referring to a Judicial Commission. We have had enough of Commissions. They do not give any result. If you want to delay a thing, the best thing is to appoint a Commission. We have Law Commission continuously from 1955. Yet, the number of cases in different courts is piling up year after year. In many a case, the party dies before the judgement is given. This is the state of affairs prevailing in the country.

In a democratic society when we have the parliamentary system of Government, the Parliament must be supreme, so far as the grievances of the people are concerned. The redressal of grievances is the responsibility of the legislature, not of the Supreme Court or the High Court. We are elected on the basis of an election manifesto. If we are not in a position to deliver the goods, then it is a failure of our responsibility, and not that of the Supreme Court or the High Court. So, the people will blame us and not the Judges. Therefore, we have to overhaul the system and see something good is done for the common man.

My constituency, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, is a Union Territory. Our High Court is situated at Calcutta. For any litigation, for filing of any case, we have to come all the way to Calcutta. In the Calcutta courts the cases have piled up so much that for years together the cases are not heard.

And even administrative problems have been created by those cases, because most of the cases are under Article 226 even against the order of the Estate Officer or Government servants for transfer or for posting or anything like that. These cases are pending in the Calcutta High Court. The Union Territory administration is a small administration and is situated in a very strategic position in the country. So far as our judicial system is concerned things are not moving as they should be. That is why

would request the Hon. Minister with folded hands kindly to consider to have one single-Member permanent Bench of the Calcutta High Court at Port Blair. That will ease the situation there.

I shall be grateful again if you kindly look into the question of legal aid. The present rate of Rs. 200/- is so meagre that even the daily wage worker is not covered under that. It should be increased to Rs. 500 per month so that the purpose of providing legal aid is made meaningful.

At the same time I would request you kindly to see that in other Union Territories also this legal aid is provided so that the people get the benefit out of it.

With these words I conclude my speech.

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) :** सभापति जी, संविधान एक क्रान्तिकारी दस्तावेज है। सोचा था कि देश ऐसा बनेगा जिस देश में गरीबी और अमीरी मिट जायेगी, अमीर अमीर नहीं रहेगा और गरीब गरीब नहीं रहेगा। हमने सोचा था कि इस देश में दमन की नीति नहीं चलेगी, सामन्तवाद दफना दिया जाएगा, देवदासी प्रथा नहीं रहेगी, बन्धुआ मजदूर नजर नहीं आयेंगे। संविधान ने यह सोचा था कि हिन्दुस्तान की धरती पर एक नया समाज बनेगा और उस नये समाज को बनाने का भार इस न्याय प्रणाली पर है। लोगों ने ईमानदारी से संविधान की शपथ ली थी और संविधान में यह कहा गया था कि हम देश को एक नया समाज बनाएंगे। लेकिन उस नए समाज के बनाने के बदले हमें क्या मिला? आज देश के अन्दर शोषण और दमन क्यों कायम हैं, देवदासी प्रथा क्यों लागू है, इस देवदासी प्रथा का जन्म क्यों लागू है, इस देवदासी प्रथा का जन्म क्यों हुआ? 300 देवदासी महिलायें पूना और बम्बई के वैश्यालयों में क्यों पहुंच जाती हैं?

Justice Bhagwati, who spoke on the Legal Literacy Programme observed :

“We are of the firm view that the law must not only speak justice, but also do justice. Law must become a

source of strength and comfort to the deprived and the vulnerable section of society. If we want to bring about a socialist economic change in the country through the process of law, a preventive legal service programme is more important and essential than the traditional court-oriented legal service programme.”

15.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी बातें लोगों ने कह दीं और यह कह दिया कि कानून की मंशा यह थी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज कोई भी गरीब आदमी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दरवाजे अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए खटखटा नहीं सकता। आज कोर्ट्स की क्या हालत हो गई है। हजारों, लाखों की संख्या में मुकदमे पेन्डिंग हैं। न्यायाधीश 190 दिन बैठता है, उसकी तनखाह कम है और उसके एमोलूमेंट्स ज्यादा नहीं हैं, जिसके कारण कोई आदमी न्यायाधीश नहीं बनना चाहता। आज कलकत्ता बैंच क्या फंक्शन कर रही है, किस तरह से काम कर रही है। उसमें लाल झण्डों का प्रदर्शन होता है। वहां कोई सीनियर आफिसर नहीं है और कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट में कितने मुकदमे अन-एटेंडेड रह जाते हैं। इसी तरह से मद्रास हाई कोर्ट की क्या हालत है। कौन सी जगह आप अच्छी तरह से फंक्शन कर रहे हैं। आज 50 हजार से ज्यादा मुकदमे सुप्रीम कोर्ट में इस बात के लिए पेन्डिंग हैं कि उनको लिया जाए या न लिया जाए। 18 हजार मुकदमे 10 साल से ज्यादा पुराने हैं। यह न्याय को चुनौती है। यह न्याय आप दे रहे हैं। इन बातों को कौन कहेगा। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि हमारा ध्यान जमाने के साथ जाना चाहिए और लोगों को शीघ्र इन्साफ देना चाहिए। इस बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने क्या कहा है, वह मैं पढ़ कर आपको सुनाता हूँ :

“The Supreme Court has clearly stated by a majority of two in a three judge bench that the poor of this country cannot approach the Supreme

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

Court normally through a letter for the enforcement of fundamental rights. Ordinarily the court will require a document alleging violation of fundamental rights of the poor to be supported by an affidavit. This poses a massive organisational challenge to the courts, organisations of the poor and the legal profession vis-a-vis public interest litigation (PIL)."

आज कोर्ट में कोई गरीब आदमी इन्साफ लेने के लिए नहीं आ सकता। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कुछ ऐसी संस्थाएँ हैं, जिन्होंने कहा है कि एक सेल बनाया जाए और वह गरीबों को शीघ्र इन्साफ दिलाए। चीफ जस्टिस, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी इसके बारे में कहा है। एक गरीब आदमी अपनी बात को लेकर इस सेल के अन्दर जा सके और एक दिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट में इसके लिए मुकदमा होना चाहिए कि ऐसे मामले जो पब्लिक इन्ट्रेस्ट के हों, उनको सुना जाए। अगर एक साधारण आदमी भी ऐसे मामले को लेकर जाता है, तो उसको सुना जाय।

आज जेलों में क्या होता है। जेलों में औरतों के साथ बलात्कार होता है और दूसरे लोगों के साथ अत्याचार किए जाते हैं और उनको कई-कई साल तक बिना ट्रायल के जेलों में रखा जाता है। इस तरह से जो ह्यूमन राइट्स हैं, और जो फंडामेंटल राइट्स हैं उन पर कुठाराघात किया जाता है। आज देवदासी प्रथा है, बंधुआ मजदूरों की प्रथा अब भी है। जब ऐसी सारी बातें समाज में चलती हैं, तो क्या ये हमारे समाज पर कलंक के धब्बे नहीं हैं। कभी आप ने उनको इन्साफ देने की बात सोची है और क्या कभी आपने सोचा है कि संविधान के अंदर गरीबों को न्याय कैसे दिया जा सकता है। आज न्याय विकता है और लोगों को नहीं मिलता है यह बात आप मानेंगे। इसलिए इस बात का सवाल उठता है कि आज किस प्रकार से कोई नया रास्ता निकाला जाए, जिससे इन लोगों को न्याय मिल सके। बंधुआ मजदूरों को किस तरह से न्याय मिले, यह देखना होगा। हमें इसके लिए अपने रबबे को

बदलना होगा। हिन्दुस्तान कई क्षेत्रों में आगे बढ़ा है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार का समाज बनाने की हमारी इच्छा थी, जैसा समाज हम बनाना चाहते थे, वैसा हम बना नहीं पाए हैं। हम समाज को शोषण और दमन से मुक्त नहीं करा पाए और हम गरीबों को इन्साफ नहीं दे पाए और अगर इन्साफ नहीं दे पाए, तो फिर एक अच्छे ढंग का समाज हम नहीं बना पाए।

16.00 hrs.

हससे हमारा गरीब आदमी, पिछड़ा हुआ आदमी अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा नहीं कर सकता और ये कांस्टीट्यूशन के फंडामेंटल राइट्स केवल कुछ लोगों के लिए ही रह गए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, you can continue after the statement by the Home Minister. Now Home Minister.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मंत्री जी स्टेट-मेंट देंगे। अभी जो मर्डर हुए हैं, श्री खन्ना एक्स एम०एल०ए० और दूसरे जो कत्ल हुए हैं, क्या इसके बारे में भी जिक्र है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : इसको आप क्लीयर कर दें कि इसमें है या नहीं है।

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We can hear his statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him make the statement.

16.01 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : AKALIS DEMANDS  
CONCERNING ARTICLE 25 OF THE  
CONSTITUTION

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, Hon'ble Members are aware that in recent weeks the Shiromani Akali Dal has been carrying on

an agitation to secure amendment to Article 25 of the Constitution. Although some public statements in this regard had been made by the Shiromani Akali Dal, Government had not received any formal communication from them in this regard before 18th March, 1984. This issue had not been discussed if any of the earlier talks, nor did it figure in their list of demands. Government had always maintained that Article 25, far from weakening the distinct identity of the Sikh community, was a recognition of their identity. Several Sikhs and Hindus belonging to my Party and even non-political persons have been pointing this out, but felt that since doubts have been raised, they should be looked into.

As I had occasion to mention in the House on the 29th March, unfortunately instead of discussing the matter or proceeding to seek the amendment through constitutional means, the demand was backed simultaneously by a programme of agitation. Many Hon'ble Members of the House have commented on the impropriety of such an agitation, especially as it involved demonstrations of disrespect to the Constitution of India.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, time and again Government and also Opposition Parties have called upon the leaders of the Akali Dal to come back to the negotiating table. In fact Government has never been averse to dialogue and negotiations on any of the issues, including those relating to the adequacy or otherwise of Article 25. It was in this spirit that I had to make the following statement on 31st March, 1984 :

"There seem to be some misgivings among members of the Shiromani Akali Dal that the wordings of Explanation II of Article 25(2)(b) of the Constitution does not reflect the distinct identity of the Sikh community. Government will be prepared to consult the SGPC and other representatives of Sikh community as well as legal experts and undertake such legislation by way of amendment as may be necessary to remove doubts on this point. In view of this, I trust that Shiromani Akali Dal will withdraw the agitation proposed to start on the 2nd April."

I am glad that the leaders of the Akali Dal have withdrawn the agitation which was to start from today.

The entire nation is shocked at the continued killings. Prominent personalities, people with whom, for one reason or another, they do not agree, members of sects such as Nirankaris as well as others totally unconnected with the issues are innocent victims of this criminal violence.

Hon. Members are aware of the dastardly killing of 3 Nirankaries and today we have the further shocking news of the murder in Amritsar of a leader of a political party. The House will join me in condemning these diabolical acts and in conveying our profound sympathy to the bereaved families.

We have noted that the Shiromani Akali Dal have stated that they are committed to the peaceful solution of their problems. Those who started the agitation should make a major effort to control the forces of terrorism which have been let loose.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : I want to seek clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Should you not sit when I am standing ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : May I seek clarification ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may please listen to me first.

At 3 O'Clock there was a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. The Business Advisory Committee has decided to fix a day for discussion on all these issues and also on the statement that has been made by the Minister today. But the day which would be fixed by us....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Tomorrow. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen.

Why can't you listen to me ? I am coming to the point. It will be fixed in the items of business, we have given top priority to this. We are not going to take up any other issue. First priority is given to this and some other issues were also withdrawn by other Members of the Business Advisory Committee in favour of this.

Therefore, discussion under rule 193 is going to take place on the subject and all of you can participate and at that time you can ask for any clarifications.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : One thing, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not allowing anybody.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, in the morning you have asked them to tell the reasons and one Minister has said that they will be able to tell the House why the statement was first made outside Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already given my ruling.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : It was because the agitation there was to start on the 2nd of April. Parliament was closed on Saturday and Sunday. Therefore, I had to issue this statement so that they had an opportunity to withdraw the agitation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Very good.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I am very grateful to you, Sir, and to the Business Advisory Committee that you have fixed up a discussion. I think, tomorrow or Wednesday or any day, you may fix this up. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Tomorrow, you can all participate.

If I allow you, then I have to allow all the other Members also. Why can't you cooperate with the Chair ?

Now, we can do some other business.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Bagri Saheb, what is there ? This is the difficulty with you. You are a very senior leader. I have to beg of you to please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He sat down because of his seniority.

16.07 hrs.

### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1984-85

Ministry of Law, Justice and Company  
Affairs—Contd.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : मैं विधि मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाह रहा था कि न्यायालयों के अंदर कुछ इस प्रकार का सिस्टम चालू किया जाए ताकि फण्डामेंटल राइट्स पर कोई भी गरीब आदमी अपनी आवाज उठा सके। आजकल जजेस की क्वालिफिकेशन भी कुछ नहीं रह गई है। इस पर एक जज ने खुद कहा है :

Groupism, over-ambition on the part of the judges, lack of patience, use of intemperate language, non-observance of necessary aloofness and increasing number of altercations between the Bench and the Bar are the causes which could seriously harm the whole judicial pattern unless these were curbed immediately.

आजकल जजेस लीडर बन गए हैं। विधि मंत्री जी जानते हैं क्योंकि ये वकील और गवर्नर रह चुके हैं। आजकल जज बड़े-बड़े भाषण देते हैं। उन का तरीका जजेज का नहीं रहा है, वे लोग बड़े आराम से बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं। वे बड़ी मुश्किल से 190 दिन कोर्ट में बैठते हैं। जजेस ने कहना शुरू कर दिया है कि "पार्लियामेंट इज सुप्रीम"। जो जज, न्याय के मामले में अच्छे नहीं हैं, उनको रखने के क्या लाभ हैं ?

आज जजिज की क्या हालत हो गई है ? वे हम लोगों से भी ज्यादा बोलते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि

हम सुप्रीम हैं। हमने कब उनकी सुप्रिमेसी को चैलेंज किया है ? अगर इस झगड़े को समाप्त करने के लिए कानून में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता हो, तो वह कर दिया जाए। जब हमने प्रिवीपर्स खत्म किए या बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, तो अदालतों की वजह से हमें परेशानी उठानी पड़ी। इन जजिज के कारण हमें बहुत तकलीफ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की सर्वोच्च संस्था यह पार्लियामेंट है और वह जो कानून बनाती है, जजों को उन कानूनों के अनुसार चलना चाहिए।

हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के एक आर्टिकल में कहा गया है :—

“To sit on judgement over the deeds and misdeeds of others is a difficult task. Even the best judge can falter occasionally in deciding cases. And if his relative happens to be practising in the same court, his job becomes more difficult. Even a fair verdict is taken with a pinch of salt if it goes in favour of his relative. B.M. Sinha says to dispel doubts in the minds of the litigants the judiciary should heed the advice of the Chief Justice of India, Mr. Y.V. Chandrachud, that judges whose relatives practise in the same court should offer themselves for transfer to another State. In Delhi, Allahabad, Punjab and Haryana High Courts there are 17 judges whose relatives practise there.”

आज-कल एक अच्छी बात हो गई है। अगर अपने मुकदमे को जल्दी तय करवाना है, तो जज के रिस्तेदार को वकील मुकदमे कर दीजिए। एडवोकेट्स को मुकदमे करने का कोई कानून या नियम आज तक नहीं बनाया गया है। जिनको रखा जाता है, वे कोर्ट में हाजिर नहीं होते हैं। कलकत्ता में बिना कोर्ट में पैरवी किए हुए मुकदमे डिसाइड होते हैं। कलकत्ता और मद्रास में बैचिज काम नहीं करते हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज साल में 190 दिन भी नहीं बैठते हैं।

इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस के एक आर्टिकल में कहा गया है :—

“Towards a common law.

The State is required under Article 44 of the Constitution to endeavour to secure for the citizens of India a uniform civil code. This well-intentioned article, designed with a view to bringing about a feeling of Indianness among the different communities at least in matters of law, is often looked upon with distrust and suspicion by one section of the community or the other. So much so that the State, instead of making any serious endeavour in this direction, tends to adopt an indifferent attitude ostensibly as a matter of political expediency.”

आज भी देश में एक कॉमन लॉ नहीं बनाया गया है। एक आदमी चार शादियां कर सकता है, जबकि दूसरा एक शादी कर सकता है। बच्चों का शोपण हो रहा है। लेकिन सारे देश के लिए एक कॉमन लॉ नहीं बना है।

केसिज को जल्दी निपटाने का एक तरीका यह है कि ट्रिब्यूनल बनाए जाएं और केसिज को समरी तरीके से निपटाया जाए। लेकिन यह भी नहीं हो रहा है। अगर आप ट्रिब्यूनल मुकदमे करते हैं तो एक काम होगा और वह यह कि हमारे मुकदमे जल्दी तय हो जायेंगे। अगर आप आर्टिस्ट्रेशन कोर्ट मुकदमे कर देते हैं तो आपके जजेज पहले उनको सुनेंगे, और यह सजेशन आप मानेंगे। आज मुकदमे काफी लम्बे चलते हैं। आपके इन्वेस्टीगेशन अफसर की तनख्वाह, जो मर्डर केस की तफतीश कर रहा है, उसकी तनख्वाह एल०आई०सी० के चपरासी, ड्राइवर से कम है। यह हालत है। आप कैसे उम्मीद करते हैं उसमें कि वह ईमानदारी से और जल्दी इन्वेस्टीगेशन करे? अगर हम लोगों को न्याय नहीं दे पाते तो हमारी गर्दन नीची होगी। हमें कोई न कोई तरीका निकालना होगा। आपको जुडिशियरी के अन्दर जल्दी से जल्दी रिफार्म करना पड़ेगा। अगर आपने यह क्रान्ति-

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

कारी कदम नहीं उठाया तो कहते रहिये लीगल एड टू दी पूअर, जो एक नई बीमारी चली है, उसका कोई लाभ आम आदमी को नहीं मिलेगा। जस्टिस कृष्णाअय्यर ने एक रिपोर्ट लिखी 400 पेज की उसके बाद एक कमेटी बनी जस्टिस पी० एन० भगवती की अध्यक्षता में जिसका नाम है सी०आई०एल०एस०। यह क्या इम्प्लीमेंट कर रही है? इस कमेटी की फंक्शनिंग के बारे में मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कैसे आप गरीबों को न्याय दिलाना चाहते हैं। यह केवल एक प्रचार का माध्यम बन कर रह गया; लीगल एड टू दी पूअर। और इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कमेटी रिपोर्ट देगी 1985 में। उसके पहले भगवती जी हजारों भाषण दे चुके हैं। एक मंच तैयार हुआ। आप रिटायर्ड जजेज को चापलूसी की कतार में खड़ा न करो। अगर न्याय प्रणाली में परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ तो हम और आप दोनों भागीदार बनेंगे। क्या आज गरीबों को सस्ता न्याय मिल रहा है? आज गरीबों की ज़मीनें जाती हैं, आंखें फोड़ी जाती हैं, उन्हें कोई राहत नहीं है। आज गरीबों का भयंकर शोषण है। गरीबी और बढ़ रही है। इस तरह हम समाजवाद और गांधी जी के स्वप्न को पूरा करने वाले नहीं हैं। आपको न्याय प्रणाली में हिम्मत के साथ परिवर्तन करना करना पड़ेगा।

जजेज के ट्रांसफर का मामला खटाई में है। सरकार के कदम बढ़ते-बढ़ते रुक जाते हैं। इसलिए आप कॉमन लॉ को लागू कीजिए और ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिए जिसके अन्दर गरीब से गरीब आदमी भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट का दरवाजा कभी भी खड़खड़ा सके। कानून मातृभाषा में होने चाहिये। ऐसा न होने से वकील लोग क्लाइंट्स को बेवकूफ बनाने के लिए लम्बी-लम्बी बहसें करते हैं।

आपका रवैया, लॉ कमीशन और जो आपका डिपार्टमेंट है, उसमें 20 आदमी हैं लेकिन 13 जाइंट सेक्रेटरी हैं।..... लेकिन एशियाटिक सोसायटी बिल का ड्राफ्ट इतना बुरा आया जिससे

ऐसा लग रहा था कि लॉ डिपार्टमेंट में कोई ड्राफ्ट-मैन है ही नहीं या शायद घूमने के लिए विदेश चले गए हैं। पता नहीं लॉ डिपार्टमेंट में क्या काम होता है। आप और अधिक समय नहीं दे रहे हैं, इसलिए इतना ही कहकर मैं बैठ जाता हूं।

\*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore) : Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to make a few suggestions on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

Many hon. Members who preceded me have referred to the growing number of pending cases before the Courts of law in the country. I have found out that in all the courts of the country pending cases number about 1 crore and 9 lakhs. You can imagine the plight of litigants who have to wait for judgment for decades! You know, Sir, that justice delayed is denied. In our country, we are denying justice to the people by inordinately delaying the cases. If we want to render justice to the people, then I suggest that the Government should constitute *ad hoc* courts exclusively for completing the pending cases. I request the hon. Law Minister to examine the feasibility of setting up such *ad hoc* courts so that pending cases can be settled without further delay.

In order to avoid such delays in the Supreme Court, I suggest that the Supreme Court should be divided into three wings. There should be one permanent wing for hearing the Writ Petitions. There should be another exclusive wing for hearing constitutional controversies. There has to be a separate wing for hearing the Civil and Criminal appeals. Then only the highest court in the country can absolve itself from the blame of delaying justice. I request the hon. Law Minister to look into this and take appropriate steps in this matter.

Sir, the Supreme Court is located in the capital of the country. It is as it should be. I do not suggest that capital of the country should be shifted to a central place. But it must be conceded that Delhi is far away for the people in southern States to come

and file their cases in the Supreme Court. In reply to a written answer of mine on the floor of this House, the Minister replied to me that the question of having a bench of the Supreme Court at a place in one of the Southern States was under consideration. I raised this question in 1981. The reply also indicated that the Ministry of Law and Ministry of Justice would be holding consultations about this matter. This is 1984 and yet the consultations have not ended. No decision has been taken to have a bench of the Supreme Court in one of the southern States. I do not know when this examination would come to fruition and when this bench would be established in a southern State. According to me the most convenient place for the location of Supreme Court Bench is Madras. You know, Sir, in the pre-Independence days Madras Province comprised of Andhra Pradesh, portions of present Karnataka State, portions of Kerala and entire Tamilnadu. Madras is the most convenient place for the entire southern region. Sir, the middle class people and the lower middle class people find it extremely difficult to come to Delhi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Instead of asking for the bench of the Supreme Court at Madras, you demand that it should be located in one of the southern States. Do not fix the place.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : I say preferably Madras.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you don't fix the place for the bench of Supreme Court, then Prof. Ranga will also support your demand.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : I demand that a bench of the Supreme Court should be set in one of the southern States, preferably at Madras. Prof. Ranga, Shri Lawrence and all other Members from southern States are supporting this legitimate demand. On their behalf and on your behalf, I appeal to the hon. Law Minister that a bench of Supreme Court should be located in one of the southern States. It is big problem for the common people from south to come to Delhi. Firstly it is very expensive and secondly the language problem is there. They feel that they are helpless in a new environ-

ment. This is a long standing of the demand of the people of southern region. Instead of repeating as he did in 1981 in reply to my written question that the question is under examination, I request him to announce the decision to set up a bench of the Supreme Court in one of the southern States while he replies to this debate. He should assure the House that this would be done by the end of 1984.

One of the other reasons for the delay in delivering judgment in lakhs of pending cases is the vacancies of judges in the Supreme Court. I do not know why the vacancies cannot be filled on time. We have got any number of legal luminaries in the country who deserve to be put on the Supreme Court bench. The delay in Supreme Court and the clearance of all pending cases can be avoided by timely appointment of judges in the Supreme Court as soon as the vacancies occur.

Sir, there has also been another long-standing demand of the people of Tamil Nadu and that is the setting up of a bench of High Court of Madras at Madurai. Like Delhi, Madras is also in one corner of the State and the poor people are unable to get justice without much expense. I understand that Jaswant Singh Commission is examining this issue. I do not know whether the report of this Commission has come out. I demand that a bench of Madras High Court should be set up at Madurai for helping the common people of the State.

As there are vacancies in the Supreme Court, there are many vacancies of Munsiffs, Additional Judges, District Judges etc. in the lower courts of the States. From my experience in Tamil Nadu, I can say that numerous posts of Munsiffs, Additional Judges, District Judges in the lower courts in Tamil Nadu are lying vacant continuously for years. The Law Minister should get in touch with the Chief Ministers of States and ensure timely appointment of presiding officers in these courts. In the High Courts also there are many vacancies. Such delays in the appointment of Judges lead to piling up of cases. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Law that he should take effective measures for filling up the vacant posts of Judges in the Supreme Court, in the High Courts

[Shri Era Mohan]

and also in other lower Courts in the States. When a student goes to a school, it is shameful to say that there is no teacher. Similarly, when a person goes to a Court, it is really regrettable to say that there is no judge to hear his petition. The Court premise is there and the employees are there. Yet there is no judge. In a vast country like ours, where we have abundance of legal talent, we cannot give the excuse of not getting men to fill up these posts. I want the hon. Minister of law to exert himself in this matter and ensure that the pending cases are reduced by quick appointment of judges in all the law courts of the country.

We are talking so much about free legal aid programme. When we ask the Centre, we are told that the States are the implementing authority. When we ask the States, they say that paucity of funds prevents them from implementing this noble and laudable objective of extending legal aid to the poor. I would request the hon. Law Minister to provide funds to those States which complain about lack of money and ensure effective implementation where the States are simply lethargic.

Sir, we must take justice to the door-steps of the people in rural areas. This is possible only when mobile courts are sent to the rural areas. We have mobile courts in metropolitan cities for particular offences like traffic violations. We have such a mobile court in Madras. The cases are heard on the street and judgments delivered on the spot. Punishment is awarded on the spot. Penalties are collected then and there. Such mobile courts should be constituted for serving the poor people in the country. I request the hon. Law Minister to give serious thought to this proposition.

Sir, many private sector companies are violating with impunity the M.R.T.P. and FERA Acts. Such violations were few in number some years ago. But now it has become the order of the day. Some companies have got evolved schemes to violate these laws. The M.R.T.P. Commission do look into the complaints as and when received. The reports are submitted and there ends the matter. For example, the MRTP

Commission reported against Modi Industries and 4 other companies. I have no personal acquaintance with any of these companies. But I find that no action has been on the reports of MRTP Commission. If this is to be the administrative course, then why should we have a Commission with Members and all the necessary staff at a cost of several lakhs of rupees? It is not that I want that for punishment sake these reports should be implemented. I do not know anyone of these in person. But the punishment to these companies will prove a deterrent for others from violating the laws of the land with impunity. There is no question of companies in the good books of the Government which need not be proceeded against for such violations. Strict adherence of laws must be ensured by private sector companies, whosoever they may be. I want that the hon. Minister should look into this and ensure effective steps on the MRTP Commission Reports.

I find that the Criminal Procedure Code and the Civil Procedure Code are available only in English. They are there in English for ages. I suggest that for the benefit of common people, these two laws should be translated into all the regional languages of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This can be done by the State Governments.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : The State Government is not doing this. The Centre should ensure this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Since you want them in regional languages, the State Governments can do this.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : When the State Governments are not doing this, then it becomes the duty of the Centre to ensure that they are available in all the regional languages of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In all the 14 languages of the country.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : Yes, Sir. Steps should be taken to get this done. In conclusion, I would refer to the issue of court fee stamp.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Many hon.

Members have referred to this.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : In many courts, 2 rupees, 5 rupees court fee stamps are not available. The people have to pay more money to get these court fee stamps. I do not know the total revenue being earned by the Government from the court fee stamp. If this system is abolished, it will help the common people of the country. The hon. Minister of law in his first speech in this House as Law Minister referred to the question of abolishing the court fee stamp. This must be done in the interest of common people. Before I resume my seat, I would once again appeal to the Law Minister that he should announce the decision of the Government to set up a bench of the Supreme Court in one of the Southern States, preferably at Madras.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want to repeat what has already been said by my friends. Sir, justice in this country is a commodity. Justice is delayed. The cases pending in the Supreme Court are several thousand ; the cases pending in High Courts are some lakhs ; the cases pending in Magisterial courts are 63,84,727 and the cases pending in Sessions courts are 1.85 lakhs. All these things are known to everybody and, as such, I would not like to go into the details.

Actually, Sir, one thing has to be noted that the present system is failing in taking justice to the common man. This has been the opinion of the Members from both sides of the House. So, steps need be taken so that justice reaches the common man.

My friend, Shri Shejwalkar, spoke the other day that the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs is like 'Brahma' the creator.

Sir, what exactly is the creation of this Param Brahma ? This Ministry is the Param Brahma. For, Brahma merely created this universe ; but this Param Brahma created a system which is out to devour the creation of Lord Brahma. This Param Brahma has created the demons and sharks like mono-

polists and multinationals, gave them power to devour more and more, grow fatter and fatter, while always chanting socialism, social justice and what not. But what they are doing ? See the figures. These figures are about the assets of the monopoly houses. In 1980 the assets were worth Rs. 14,408.92 crores. In 1981 it came to Rs. 17,443.72 crores. In 1982 it came to Rs. 21,688.39 crores. From 1980 to 1981 the increase was 21.1 per cent. From 1981 to 1982 the increase was 24.3 per cent. The Assets of Tatas were Rs. 1309.38 crores in 1979 and it increased to Rs. 2430.83 crores in 1982. The assets of Birla grows from Rs. 1309.99 crores in 1979 to Rs. 2004.79 crores in 1982. Same is the case with Singhania, Mafatlal, Thapar, ACC and Reliance Group. Regarding Hindustan Lever, it had Rs. 187.80 crores in 1979 and it grew to Rs. 286.72 crores. Regarding Mahindra and Mahindra Group...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The only company left is Choubey !

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You are also left, Sir.

Then, companies with minimum assets of Rs. 100 crores were 47. Companies with minimum assets of Rs. 50 crores were 72. Companies with minimum assets of Rs. 20 crores were 111. Then I come to profit before tax. It is growing. Profit before tax in 1980 was Rs. 1121.37 crores. In 1981 this was 1334.09 crores. There has been an increase of 19 per cent.

Regarding tax not paid, what is the state of affairs ? In 1980-81, 66 companies paid no tax. In 1981-82, 78 companies are there which paid no tax.

And about the figure of those who paid highest tax upto 50.1 per cent to 70 per cent what you find is this : In 1980-81 there were 29 companies under the category and it came down to 14 in the year 1981-82. The number is coming down.

And I will come to tax arrears. This is what you are doing regarding tax arrears. Regarding cases, I will come to it later. But what is the result of these cases on these companies ? Assessments upto 1981 and a few cases upto 1982 but most cases only up-

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

to 1978 reveal that 111 companies were there with tax arrears of Rs. 10,738.66 lakhs. Then as per assessment made upto 1981 in such companies owned by Birlas where they have assets of 10 lakhs, who are in 10 lakhs category, the figure comes to Rs. 975.82 tax arrears. The tax arrears of Century Spinning and Manufacturing comes to Rs. 169.51 lakhs. The tax arrears of Hindustan Aluminium comes to 169.00 lakhs. The Tax arrears of Hyderabad Asbestos comes to Rs. 136.28 lakhs. The tax arrears of Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills comes to 91.87 lakhs. The tax arrears of Kesoram Cotton comes to 133.56 lakhs. The tax arrears of ACC Vicker Babcock comes to Rs. 269.12 lakhs. The tax arrears of Bajaj comes to Rs 123.25 lakhs. The tax arrears of J.K. Singhania comes to Rs. 895.39 lakhs. And the figure regarding Tata who claims to be the cleanest among the clean comes to Rs. 370.09 lakhs of tax arrears. And TISCO alone comes to Rs. 196.11 lakhs of tax arrears. So, this is the condition.

Sir, we are all very glad that this Congress Party, the party of our Minister, has now inducted\*\* as a Member of the Rajya Sabha. I don't know what they are aiming at.\*\*

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): How is it Parliamentary, Sir? How can he mention names? Why do you mention name?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please avoid names.

He is a Member of the other House. I am not going to allow the name.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: This is not fair. Sir, you will have to look into the proceedings.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He is not a Member of this House. He is a Member of the Business House. (Interruptions).

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Sir, it is not proper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): All Mr. Choubey wanted to know is: why the Congress Party which swears by socialism and by the poor people sponsored the candidature of \*. That is all he wanted to know. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Congressmen have voted for him. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any citizen of this country can contest the election, whether he is an industrialist or capitalist or socialist. Therefore, there is no question of barring him from contesting. If he is a citizen of this country, he can contest the election.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Sir, you cannot allow it in the proceedings.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Now, I will show how the big houses are penetrating into the small scale sector. A study made by Dr. S.K. Goyal of the Indian Institute of Public Administration has proved effectively how in the name of small scale sector, big houses are growing and how they are penetrating in the small scale sector rapidly. The paid up capital of Shafko India Bearing (Tata) is Rs. 8 lakhs. Their assets are Rs. 484.50 lakhs and their turn-over is Rs. 844.68 lakhs, M/s. J.K. Heler Curtis has a paid up capital of Rs. 6.13 lakhs and their assets are worth Rs. 78.17 lakhs. Their turn-over is Rs. 235.14 lakhs.

Now, to allow the big houses to enter into this sector, the limits of tiny, small and ancillary industries have been raised as follows:

Tiny industry —1 to 2 lakhs  
Small Industry —10 to 20 lakhs  
Ancillary " —15 to 25 lakhs.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

\*Not recorded.

Now, to help the big houses, after all the present Government has come to power. Now, a study shows that the number of small scale units registered with the State Governments and other official agencies established to promote small scale sector are either owned or controlled by the Indian monopoly houses and subsidiaries and associates of foreign companies. M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals, Junagarh, is controlled and owned by Jiyajee Cotton Mills, Birla, M/s. Fertiliser Mixing Work, Cochin, is owned by M/s. Shaw Wallace and the 12 units of the Hume Pipe Company are controlled by Walchand Group. Even the small items of manufacture like steel rack, almirah and steel furnitures at Jaipur are controlled by M/s. Godrej Co. Further study shows that dereservations have taken place under pressure from monopoly houses. Since February 1981, 17 items meant to be manufactured in small scale sector only have been dereserved. Some 65 items have partially been dereserved.

Even the manufacture of synthetic detergent items has been dereserved. Colgate Palmolive Co. has been granted letter of intent for manufacture of detergent powder, etc. M/s. Hindustan Livers have been allowed to double their detergent items manufacture unit at Jammu from 10,000 to 20,000 tonnes.

Now, the TISCO have sought approval of the Government to amalgamate with the Indian Tube Company of Jamshedpur with its own plant. There are 60 small and medium scale steel tube producers in this country. The amalgamation will provide immense advantage to the country's biggest monopoly house against the interests of the small sector.

This will help TISCO to avoid payment towards Steel price equalisation fund, sales-tax relief, and have domination in steel tube market. Similar is the case of transfer due to deal of Hindustan Lever to Lipton. This is an illegal deal, and the Law Ministry feels that the permission of the Government as also MRTP clearance in this regard is needed. But the Controller of Capital in the Ministry of Finance has already permitted Liptons to issue new 62,20,576 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each only to Indian shareholders of Hindustan

Lever. You say something else and the Ministry of Finance says something else. I would like to know why this is being done.

Now, on page 40 of the Report of this Ministry, you have mentioned the cases against the companies. In the year 1982-83, 12,849 cases had been started against the companies, and 21,713 cases were pending. In the year 1983-84, 8440 cases were started. And the cases pending as on 1.4.1983 were 26,205. What a performance? On 8357 cases you had imposed a fine of Rs. 25,194; that comes to Rs. 3/- per case. This is your performance. This is the punishment that you are giving to the companies. This is the system how you work.

Even your favourite guy Swaraj Paul states that eleven big houses have obtained Rs. 27000 crores of public money by investing Rs. 148 crores only. They are the new *rajas* and *maharajas*, who are allowed to grow, and six hundred million out of seven hundred million of Indian people, as Shri Vasant Sathe states, are crushed under the advancing wheels of the chariot of socialism of India, nay Indira. That is the reality today.

I could have supported the great *Brahma* for creating the universe, but this *Param-brahma* of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, the creator of starks and demons, I cannot support.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैंने सब साथियों की बातों को बड़े ध्यान से सुना और इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि हमारे देश में न्यायपालिका से सम्बन्धित जो कानून हैं वह अंग्रेजों की देन हैं। अंग्रेजों ने अपने तौर-तरीके और अपनी सुविधाओं के अनुसार ये कानून बनाये थे। वही कानून आज चला आ रहा है। हालांकि समय-समय पर इसमें अमेन्डमेंट्स होते रहे हैं लेकिन इसकी जो मूल भावना है आज भी वही है जो अंग्रेज छोड़ गए हैं।

हमारा देश एक महान देश है जहाँ विभिन्न

[श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी]

जाति और विभिन्न धर्मों के लोग रहते हैं, विभिन्न प्रकार की बोली बोलने वाले, विविध प्रकार के वस्त्र पहनने वाले और विभिन्न रीति-रिवाजों को मानने वाले लोग रहते हैं। होना तो यह चाहिए था, हमारे अपने देश की जो सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनैतिक और सांस्कृतिक स्थिति है उसके मुताबिक कानून बनाए जाते लेकिन आज भी हम एक तरह से उन्हीं अंग्रेजों के बनाए हुए कानूनों पर चल रहे हैं जिनको कि आज की तारीख में आउट ऑफ डेट हो जाना चाहिए था।

इण्डियन पीनल कोड और क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड आदि कानून सब अंग्रेजों के बनाये हुए हैं और आज भी उनकी मूल भावना में अंग्रेजियत झलकती है।

बहुत से साथियों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं लेकिन मैं यह मानकर चलता हूँ कि हमारे देश को प्रतिबद्ध न्यायपालिका की आवश्यकता है। हमारी सरकार को देश की जनता चुनती है। आपको याद होगा कि हमारी प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने जब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया और राजाओं के प्रीविपर्स खत्म किए तो उन्होंने देश की जनता की नब्ज को टटोलकर जनता के हित में जो कदम उठाए थे, लेकिन उस वक्त यह जुडिशियरी, न्यायपालिका सरकार के रास्ते में रोड़ा बनकर आई थी। उसके बाद फिर नये सिरे से यहां पार्लियामेंट में इस पर विचार किया गया और उसके बाद हमारी नेता और सरकार जो चाहती थी, उसके मुताबिक काम हुए।

आज जुडिशियरी में जो बड़े-बड़े पदों पर बैठे हैं, चाहे हाई-कोर्ट के जज हों या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज हों, उनमें बहुत कम ऐसे हैं जो कि गरीब परिवार से आते हैं या शोषित समाज से आते हैं। ऐसे पदों पर वे लोग हैं जो बड़े घरों में पैदा होते हैं, बड़े स्कूलों में एजुकेशन पाते हैं और उनके दिल-दिमाग वैसे ही हैं जैसे अंग्रेजों के होते थे। जब भी सरकार जनहित में कोई प्रगतिशील कदम उठाती है तो जुडिशियरी निश्चित रूप से उसमें

बाधा बनकर सामने आती है और बहुत से जज उस कदम का विरोध करते हैं और कभी-कभी सरकार के कार्यक्रमों को रद्द कर देते हैं।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि छोटे स्तर की अदालतों में, यहां तक कि हाईकोर्ट, सुप्रीमकोर्ट में अगर आप जाएं तो पायेंगे कि वहां क्या हालत है। मैं स्वयं एक छोटी-सी जगह का रहने वाला हूँ, और आमतौर पर वहां देखता हूँ कि जिला-स्तर की कचहैरियों से क्या होता है, किस तरह से वहां गरीब आदमी चक्कर काटता है, उसे पता नहीं होता है कि उस पर मुकदमा जायज है या नाजायज है, लेकिन इन्साफ उसे नहीं मिलता है।

मेरी ऐसी मान्यता है कि न्यायालय न्याय के मंदिर हैं, लेकिन उनकी गतिविधियों को देखा जाना चाहिये। उनमें जो लोग बैठते हैं, चाहे पेश-कार हों, मजिस्ट्रेट हों अथवा जज हों उनकी गतिविधियों के बारे में यहां कुछ शब्द कहते हुए मैं शर्म महसूस करता हूँ, लेकिन जो कुछ इस बारे में देखने को मिलता है उस आधार पर अगर इन्हें भ्रष्टाचार या रिश्वत के अड्डे कहा जाये तो यह गलत बात नहीं होगी, क्योंकि वहां पर इन्साफ रुपये से खरीदा जाता है, न्याय में पक्षपात चलता है। रिश्वत-देवी ऐसी देवी है जो हर जगह प्रवेश कर जाती है। न्याय के मन्दिरों को भी इसने नहीं छोड़ा है। वहां पर न्याय का गला घुटता है और गरीब को न्याय नहीं मिल पाता। इन्साफ मंहगा तो है ही, साथ ही उसके मिलने में देरी भी बहुत होती है। जो आदमी 10 रुपये रोज कमाता है, अगर उसकी जान को कोई मुकदमा लग जाये तो उसकी हालत यह होती है कि वह अदालतों के चक्कर काटता रहता है और उसे न्याय नहीं मिल पाता। मजिस्ट्रेट और वकील लोग किस तरह से उसका खून चूसते हैं और शाम को बैठकर किस तरह रंगरेलियां मनाते हैं, कभी आपको मौका मिल जाए तो पता लगा सकते हैं कि उनकी गति-विधियां क्या हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो गरीब लोग हैं, कम-से-कम उनके मुकदमा लड़ने का सारा खर्च सरकार दे।

हालांकि कुछ नियम सरकार ने बनाए हैं, लेकिन वह बहुत इधर-उधर दब गए हैं, उनका पूरा-पूरा लाभ गरीबों को नहीं मिल पाता है।

आज लाखों की तादाद में मुकदमे अदालतों में पैडिंग पड़े हुए हैं, इसका कारण यह है कि मजिस्ट्रेट लोग ईमानदारी और वफादारी से बैठकर काम नहीं करते हैं और उन्हें टालते रहते हैं।

हमारे देश में 14 भाषाएं हैं जो कि हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय भाषाएं हैं। हम देखते हैं कि छोटी अदालतों में तो क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का कुछ प्रयोग होता है, जो कि खुशी की बात है, सरकार इसके लिए बधाई की पात्र है, लेकिन बड़ी-बड़ी अदालतों में, हाईकोर्ट और सुप्रीमकोर्ट में सारा कामकाज अंग्रेजी में होता है।

17.00 hrs.

मैं समझता हूं कि अगर वहां पर हिन्दी में काम किया जाए, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

सबसे खेद की बात यह है कि हाई कोर्टों और सुप्रीम कोर्टों में आज भी बहुत सी जगहें खाली पड़ी हैं। चूंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्टों में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के जजों की संख्या नहीं के बराबर है, इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि नए एपायंटमेंट्स करते समय शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को, जो काबिल हैं और न्याय कर सकते हैं, वरीयता दी जाए।

चुनाव एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है, जिसके द्वारा विधान सभाओं और संसद के चुनाव होते हैं और राज्यों तथा केन्द्र की सरकारें बनती हैं। आज बहुत सी जगहों पर कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को वोट नहीं डालने दिया जाता है, चुनाव के समय उनके घरों पर ताले लगा दिए जाते हैं और समाज के सबल लोग जोर-जबर्दस्ती करके उन्हें वोट नहीं डालने देते हैं और उनके नाम पर फर्जी वोट डाल देते हैं। इसलिए चुनाव कानून में इस तरह का परिवर्तन करना चाहिए कि कमजोर वर्ग के लोग बगैर

किसी भय, डर, बाधा और दबाव के वोट डालने के स्थान पर जाकर मत-दान कर सकें।

कुछ दिन पहले मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा था कि दिल्ली की मतदाता सूची में एक लाख बंगला-देशियों के नाम शामिल किए गए हैं। अगर यह बात सही है, तो यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है और सरकार को इस बारे में कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। अगर बंगलादेश के एक लाख लोग दिल्ली की मतदाता सूची में अपने नाम लिखा लें, तो यह देश के लिए बड़ी खतरनाक बात है। अगर इसी तरह की स्थिति दूसरी जगह भी होगी, तो इससे देश की एकता और अखंडता के लिए खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। इसलिए सरकार को इस मामले की छान-बीन करानी चाहिए। अगर यह बात सही पाई जाए, तो सरकार को यह पता लगाना चाहिए कि वे लोग कितने दिन से दिल्ली में बसे हुए हैं, वे मतदाता बनने के अधिकारी हैं या नहीं, अगर नहीं हैं, तो वे कौन लोग हैं, जिन्होंने इनके नाम मतदाता सूची में लिखवाए हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देते हुए इस पर प्रकाश अवश्य डालें।

हमारे देश में काला धन बुरी तरह से बढ़ रहा है। बहुत से लोग सोचते हैं कि काला धन किस तरह से पैदा होता है, कहां पैदा होता है और कौन लोग इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति और उद्योगपति टैक्सों की चोरी करते हैं, नकली माल बनाते हैं, सरकार को धोखा देते हैं और काले धन का अर्जन करते हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि जो लोग टैक्स की चोरी करते हैं और काला धन बनाते हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। कम्पनी लाँ में कुछ सुधार अवश्य हुआ है, लेकिन उसमें आमूल-मूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे काला धन बाहर निकल सके।

सरकारी क्षेत्र में जितने भी कारखाने और कम्पनियां हैं, वे क्यों घाटे में चलते हैं और प्राइवेट सैक्टर के कारखाने क्यों मुनाफा कमाते हैं, इसकी तह में जाना पड़ेगा। मेरा विचार है कि जो

[श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी]

चेयरमैन, मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर, अधिकारी और कर्मचारी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स में काम करते हैं, वे समझते हैं कि लाभ में से हमें कुछ नहीं मिलना है, हम तो सरकार के नौकर हैं, इसलिए वे उतना ही काम करते हैं, जितना वे अपने दिमाग से मुनासिब समझते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि हर एक पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स या अलग-अलग चेयरमैन और मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर होना चाहिए। आज-कल कहीं-कहीं एक ही आदमी चेयरमैन भी है और मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर भी है। सरकार को उन लोगों पर अंकुश रखना चाहिए और उनकी गतिविधियों पर नज़र रखनी चाहिए। जो लोग ईमानदारी और वफादारी से काम नहीं करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लेना चाहिए।

पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स में काम करने वाले मजदूर अपने खून-पसीने से देश की सेवा और निर्माण करते हैं और उत्पादन को बढ़ाते हैं। लिहाजा बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में उनको प्रतिनिधित्व देना बहुत आवश्यक है।

देश में सैकड़ों की तादाद में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की अंडरटेकिंग्स हैं। लेकिन बहुत कम देखने में आया है कि उनमें शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का कोई आदमी चेयरमैन या मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हो। हर पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स की इकाई के अलग नियम और कानून होते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हम आटानोमस बाडी हैं, हमारा सरकार से कोई वास्ता नहीं है। और जब वह पाप, पुण्य करते हैं तो उसका जबाब मंत्री जी को इस सदन में देना पड़ता है। कई पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग ऐसी देखी गई हैं जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के बारे में सरकार द्वारा घोषित रिजर्वेशन पौलिसी को लागू नहीं करती हैं। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि वह नियम में सुधार करें और ऐसे नियम बनायें ताकि हर पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग में जितना रिजर्वेशन का परसेंटेज शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के लिए सरकार ने निश्चित किया है उतना रिजर्वेशन उनमें भी होना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका आभारी हूँ जो आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

SHRI ABDUL SAMAD (Vellore) : In the High Courts of the country hundreds of thousands of cases are pending for disposal for years together. It is a well known saying 'Justice delayed is justice denied.' It is reported in the Annual Report of the Department of Law that out of the sanctioned strength of 421 in the High Courts, 72 seats of Judge are vacant. This further delays the disposal of the cases and thereby increases the cost of legal remedy. Out of these 72 vacancies, in my State of Tamil Nadu 7 seats are vacant against the sanctioned strength of 24. I appeal to the Government to take up the matter not only of filling the vacancies but also sanctioning the additional seats as demanded by the various High Courts.

Further, for the last 18 years not even a single Sub-Magistrate is selected for the job. For the last 8 years even the District Munsifs are also not selected in Tamil Nadu. There are 150 seats of District Munsifs vacant in the State of Tamil Nadu alone.

Further, the plight of the people in the subordinate judicial services is pitiable. Those who are in service are getting only 40 per cent of salary in Tamil Nadu when compared with the salaries offered in neighbouring States. Further, they are not provided with living quarters. Even conveyance allowances are not paid. I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and remove the disparity amongst the people who are in subordinate judicial service in the State of Tamil Nadu.

We have been told by the Government since 1976 that they are going to bring a comprehensive amendment Bill to the Waqf Act of 1954 based on the recommendations of the Waqf Inquiry Committee. I only plead with the hon. Minister to give a categorical assurance that it will be introduced in the very session, without any further delay, since the Muslims are very much agitated over it.

A piquant situation has been created by the recent judgment of the Punjab and Haryana High Court. I hope the hon.

Minister, who was the former Chief Justice of the same Court, is aware of the fact that the Court has decided, that the Punjab Waqf Board has no locus standi to maintain suits in respect of waqf properties. I do not want to comment upon the judgment of the High Court. I am happy to learn that the Supreme Court has given a stay of this judgment. Is it not strange to say that the Waqf Boards which are appointed under the Waqf Act to supervise and control waqf, have no authority over it? If salt were to lose its taste, where shall it be salted? Perhaps, the learned Court has taken advantage of some lacuna in the present Waqf Act in spelling out its decision. If it is the case, I appeal to the Government to take urgent action to cover up the lacuna or else all valuable waqf properties will be lost for ever.

As the Minister is aware of the fact that there are more than 35,000 waqfs in Punjab and Haryana, out of them more than 12,000 are mosques. I appeal to the Minister to take all possible immediate steps to save these waqfs.

I want to urge upon one important aspect of Waqf properties. Many of such properties are under illegal occupation. In order to regain these properties, exemption must be given to Waqf properties from the Limitation Acts. The State of Tamil Nadu, following the State of West Bengal, has rightly exempted the Waqf properties permanently from the operation of Limitation Acts. Similar laws must be passed by the other State Governments. I request the hon. Minister to write to the respective State Governments in this regard.

Another sad aspect of the Waqf properties is encroachment and illegal occupation. Many valuable areas are taken by unauthorised people. Even Government Departments are illegally occupying the valuable Waqf properties. It is gratifying to note that recently the Government of India has passed orders transferring 123 properties from the L and DO and the DDA to Delhi Waqf Board as per the recommendation of the Burney Committee. I thank the hon. Minister, Mr. Kaushal and the Minister for Housing Mr. Bhagat and others who are responsible for taking this right decision.

I have come to know that our respected Prime Minister has taken a personal interest in this affair and has written to all State Governments asking them to take necessary action for the restoration of Waqf properties to the rightful owners. I hope and trust that the State Governments also will come to the rescue of saving the Waqf properties.

17.12 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*]

In order to get the proper benefit out of the Waqf properties, exemption from Rent Control Act also must be given. Many valuable properties are not getting adequate income because of the Rent Control Act. I think, our hon. Minister is also aware of the fact that two shops belonging to Delhi Waqf Board are fetching 70 paise only per month as rent in Delhi. To collect 70 paise, every month seven rupees are spent on conveyance.

One tannery which is situated near Idgah in Old Delhi is paying only Rs. 50 per month as rent. In order to put an end to this sort of exploitation, I plead, exemption may be given for the Waqf properties from the Rent Control Act.

Another important aspect of the Waqf is that mosques placed under Archaeological Department. There are 260 mosques throughout the country and in the capital city of Delhi 35 mosques are under the Archaeological Department. As you are aware, mosques are intended for prayer and they will never be considered as mere show-pieces. While appreciating the concern of the Government of India in protecting the mosques which have archaeological and historical value, I appeal to the Government not to put any obstacles to Muslims who genuinely want to conduct congregational prayers in those mosques. Muslims have an inherent right to pray in all the mosques of the world.

I am happy to note with satisfaction that recently the Government allowed to conduct prayers in Safdarjung Mosque. This must be on permanent basis.

I further appeal to the Government to

[Shri Abdul Samad]

make arrangements for the purpose of regular prayers by the Muslims in Mosques which are under the Archaeological Department. Thank you.

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY** (Puri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I will invite the attention of this august House to the episode that has taken place in Andhra. The Council there was prorogued although the business of the Council was fixed up to 3rd April. It is a pre-mature action taken at the instance of the Government and when the Council met, the Ministers did not attend. You know how the crisis has generated on account of the conflict between the Supreme Court and the Council relating to a privilege issue against the Speaker.

Yesterday or day before yesterday some of the stalwarts of the opposition placed before this House the suggestion that the privileges should be codified so that there can be no crisis in the future. My submission would be that this is a very wrong assessment of the position. As a matter of fact, in the year 1965 the matter was referred to the Supreme Court by the President. The reference was reported in 1965 Supreme Court cases, the Keshav Singh's case, where a very similar issue, like the one agitating the Andhra Legislative Council, was raised. In that reference of the case to the Court by the President, the Supreme Court decided that the general warrant issued by the Legislative Assembly is not conclusive, whose implications are very serious. The implication is that the House is not supreme even inside the chamber, the finding of the House is subject to scrutiny of the court and article 21 will be applicable. So, there was a crisis generated. It was a crisis in the Constitution. It is a crisis in our political system, it is a crisis in our democratic apparatus.

This is not a partisan issue. It is not the Government alone which is answerable; the nation as a whole has to answer it. It is a question where every party has to take a decision. Subsequently, there was the Speakers' Conference, where it was decided: let there be a Constitution amendment in

which it should be established that article 194 should not be subordinate, should not be subject, to any other article of the Constitution. That is the remedy that has been suggested. But, unfortunately, nobody has taken notice of that. We wanted to ignore the problem. So, the crisis is generated.

Now the time has come when the nation should react, when the political parties should react, the Speaker should react, the Law Minister should react, some initiative has to be taken once and for all and it should be decided whether you want to keep the House subordinate to the court, or you want to give the House its supremacy, at least inside the House—I do not say supremacy in this country, because the people are supreme in the country. But the House must be supreme inside its chamber, inside the House; there should not be any interference by the court in the internal matters of the House, either of Parliament or of the Assembly. The position should emerge and that can emerge only if there is a constitutional amendment made, and that must be done on the basis of consensus of all political parties, of all forces connected with it.

The Andhra Pradesh Government has referred the matter to the President. I do not understand the wisdom of it because, as a matter of fact, the case of the editor is pending in the Supreme Court and they have to argue the case. Besides, there was a reference on the very same issue to the Supreme Court by the President of India, the well-known Keshav Singh's case. So, no useful purpose would be served by again referring the matter to the Supreme Court. Either you have to accept the judgment of the Supreme Court, in which case you accept judicial scrutiny of your decision, you have to accept the general warrant, or you have to change the statute so that your internal supremacy can be restored.

Coming to the judicial system, so far as this country is concerned, it is a democracy but a liberal democracy.

Really the will of the people will not prevail, because the Constitution has been

interpreted by the judiciary in different ways. The present position emerges that the will of the people will not prevail unless it conforms to the Constitution of India, unless it conforms to the norms of the Constitution of India and that it conforms to the Fundamental Rights incorporated in Chapter III of the Constitution of India. Sir, this is a very peculiar position that it remains as a hurdle for us to go ahead with the social change. You know what has emerged in regard to the concept of the basic structure in the law of the land. Nobody knows what is the basic structure. Nobody in the Government, nobody in the Opposition and nobody in the country knows what is the concept of the basic structure. It may expand everyday. You know about the controversy of the basic structure that had gone on and that the Supreme Court did not agree on what is the basic structure. It is a nebulous thing and at any time the court can come to a decision that this is the basic structure of the Constitution. That type of uncertainty is a great hurdle for the Government of whichever party that may be to bring about social changes. You can imagine the party with certain commitments, election manifesto when it comes into power, what its condition would be when it finds it is not possible to implement the election manifesto because the judiciary may stand at any point of time against implementation of them. So, this creates crisis and the Government does not know where it stands. That is how this uncertainty goes on. No Law Minister can say that the Government is going to negotiate for bringing about a change in article 25. I am afraid if they have got the power to do so. Of course, I am not a constitutional expert, but can we change the basic structure of the Constitution? One fine morning the Supreme Court may take the view that this is the basic structure of the Constitution and therefore, it cannot be amended it. If all the Members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha join together and all agree and raise their hands, even then that amendment will not be put through, because the Supreme Court will say it is ultra-vires. This is the uncertainty that is prevailing not today, but for decades. That is where we stand. That is the crisis and no one knows where we stand. Everything is uncertain. The crisis with the

democratic process is that whenever a political party which comes to power with a commitment to the people, it cannot go ahead. That is the reason why my submission is that there should be some serious thinking on this to see that the will of the people prevails in this land.

You know when the Constitution was framed it was conceived that the will of the people will prevail. But today deliberately the due process of the American Constitution was given a good-bye in our Constitution. Now the due process is coming into our Constitution obliquely and behind the door. So, this is the position. Now, my submission is that there should be a serious thinking about it. Otherwise it would always create trouble and no social change would be possible.

Now, I come to another aspect relating to the pending cases. Here I quote the Supreme Court Chief Justice statement made on 26-11-1981. That is on 26th November, 1981. He himself stated :

"...over a period of six months, 12340 new matters and 15600 Miscellaneous Petitions were fixed in this Court. At the end of the year, one month from now, we expect to reach the staggering figure of filings in 1981 at at 25000 new matters and 32000 Misc. Petitions."

This is the position. I think justice delayed is justice denied. What have we done for the number of cases that are pending and how could you assure the citizen? As a matter of fact, I shall also quote another paragraph of his speech :

"A National Tax Court, a National Labour Appellate Tribunal, a National Services Tribunal are suggested as possible solutions for reducing the pressure on the Supreme Court. If nothing else helps, these alternatives may have to be regretfully resorted to."

My submission would be that expeditious measures must be taken for establishing these Tribunals so that that can answer to some extent the problem of accumulation

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

of cases in the Supreme Court. Besides this, the problem is acute so far as High Courts and other courts are concerned.

Now I shall come to the other thing, that is, the system as we have evolved. I shall place before the House one Bulletin that has been circulated by the Vishva Hindu Parishad. I shall quote from paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Vishva Hindu Parishad Bulletin No. 5 :

"Nowhere in the world, apparently anything like minority rights exist. Our Constitution thinkers might have their special reason, compelled by the post-partition situations in Bharat, to think of safeguarding the interests of the non-Hindu religions. But the whole question has to be thought afresh in the light of the situation prevailing ever since, and now."

"Now, the minority rights have gone to strengthen the Muslims and Christians in such a manner that Hindus are made to suffer. Besides, in the matter of rights, how can they enjoy anything which their counterpart is not allowed? This will be discrimination between citizens, on grounds of religion, which is against the principle of secularism."

My submission would be : how to think or imagine the trend? The trend is to carry on an agitation to abolish the minority rights from the Indian Constitution. How was this literature circulated? If the law is inadequate—I invite your attention to the fact that the law permits the circulation of the literature of this type. You can imagine what the effect of this will be. How is it that the journal *Muslim India* could be permitted to be published? These are the things you must take into consideration because we are fighting against the religious fundamentalism which is eroding our system. So, my submission would be, let the law be widely examined and if necessary, changes may be brought in. The forces which do not believe in secularism, the forces which have exhibited themselves as

communalists, will they have the power of franchise? Will they have the right of citizenship? This has to be taken into consideration, if we want to survive as a democratic and secular country. Otherwise there is no escape from it.

So far as the MRTP Act is concerned, my submission would be that there is no hundred per cent answer.

The growth of monopoly has been reduced but it has not been completely controlled. In the year 1980-81 the growth is 20%, although previously it was more. At the same time the growth of public sector is 23.6%. The public sector is growing but we should go ahead in such a way so that the growth of monopoly and concentration of wealth must be completely answered. Mr. Law Minister, the amendment that you have proposed in this respect will not answer the problem. There must be re-thinking about it so that it can completely answer the problem of monopoly and there should be no further growth of monopoly. As a matter of fact the number of monopoly houses is growing every day.

I thank you for accommodating me and giving me some more time.

SHRI N. GOUZAGIN (Outer Manipur) :  
I thank you for calling me to speak.

While supporting the Demands for Grants under the control of Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs I beg to draw the attention of the hon. Law Minister to the effect that the States of Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya, do not have High Court of their own till to-day. All these States are under the jurisdiction of Gauhati High Court. Of course, Gauhati High Court has been running High Court Benches in these States. But after ten years of granting Statehood to these North Eastern States, why is there any delay in giving High Court separately for these respective States? I think this is the constitutional need and demand of the people of the North Eastern States. In fact, we are being given a step motherly treatment.

Now I will concentrate only on the basic problem of Manipur State—my constituency.

I said, we do not have High Court. Before Manipur State was merged with the Union of India—i.e. before 15th of October, 1949—we were having one District and Sessions Judge. The same pattern is still continuing. Even though we have eight revenue districts, we are still having one District and Sessions Court and Sessions Judge. That is for the whole State of Manipur and all the Sub-Divisions are left without Munsiff courts. Very few are having Munsiff courts. These courts are concentrated in State capital—Imphal. The poor rural people have to come from far off places, interior places. Why do you not establish Munsiff court, additional courts and Sessions Courts in their localities ?

As long as we deny this to them, it will amount to denying justice to them. This is the constitutional demand of the people of Manipur. I hope the Law Minister will look into this. I would like to state one thing more. Manipur has been allotted two Parliamentary seats—one for the general voters and the other for the Hill people, Scheduled Tribes, since the year 1952. But no changes have been made till today. Since 1952, about 32 years have passed. The division of voters in these two constituencies is like this :

32 general Assembly Seat voters—I have been voted to the Outer Manipur Parliamentary constituency. It is a general seat. Another seat consists of 28 Assembly seat voters including 9 general seat voters. It is the Scheduled Tribe reserved constituency. That means, for the reservation seat, people from non-reserved seats also are voting. Do you think there is any justification for this ? Since the constituencies were made in the year 1952, it is high time for the Ministry concerned to see that one more Parliamentary seat is allotted to Manipur to enable the people to have 2 seats for general voters and one seat retained for the Scheduled Tribe voters. I think, there would be justification if we do like this.

There are lot of irregularities in the boundaries of the Assembly constituency also. Even if you are not going to make general delimitation programme, kindly see that minor amendments or corrections are made to correct the irregularities caused so

that the voters are not put to inconvenience at the time of voting. It will be very much in the interest of the people. My suggestion in this regard would be that the hill sub-divisions where the Assembly constituencies are carved out should be co-terminous with the revenue sub-divisional boundaries. Likewise, the district and Parliamentary constituencies should also be co-terminuses.

These are my few suggestions and request that the Law Minister would look into this and make necessary arrangements for corrections.

Regarding legal-aid and other facilities which have been mentioned by many speakers, people in Manipur have not got the benefit till today. We are very much deprived of this because whatever Government have given towards this programme is too less compared to the amount to be paid to advocates engaged by the rich people. We cannot compete by this amount and we cannot get better service from this. Therefore, it is a wastage of money also. It could not help the poor.

With these words, I support the Demand for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चेल) : सभापति जी, लॉ एण्ड जस्टिस पर बोलने से पहले मैं, कम्पनी अफेयर्स की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आपके माध्यम से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। समाचार भारती पब्लिक लिमिटेड स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री और जयप्रकाश नारायण जैसी महती विभूति की अनुकम्पा से हिन्दी की सेवा के लिए प्रस्थापित हुई थी। लेकिन, आज इस एजेंसी में घोर अनियमितताएं देखने को मिल रही हैं। इस कम्पनी ने पिछले कई वर्षों से अपना अकाउन्ट आडिट नहीं करवाया है। जिन राज्यों ने शेयर खरीदे उनको अभी तक सर्टिफिकेट ईस्यू नहीं किए गए। शेयर-होल्डर्स के बीच में कभी भी कोई बैठक नहीं हुई और यह कोई मेरी ओर से ब्लेम नहीं है बल्कि जो रूलिंग पार्टी के संसद सदस्य हैं जैसे श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे जी और श्री राम निवास मिर्धा जी उन्होंने भी इस कम्पनी के बारे

[श्री आर० एन० राकेश]

में बड़े गंभीर आरोप लगाए। उन्होंने यह महसूस किया कि इस कम्पनी में काम करना मुश्किल है और इस्तीफा दे दिया। इसी तरह श्रीकान्त वर्मा जी ने भी सारे एलीमेशन को सही पाकर मजबूर होकर इस्तीफा दे दिया। कम्पनी के कर्मचारियों ने श्रम मंत्रालय को जो आरोप पत्र दिए थे वह उन्होंने अपनी रेकमेंडेशन के साथ कम्पनी अफेयर्स को भेज दिया। एक साल से इसके कर्मचारियों को वेतन नहीं मिला है और इसमें और अनियमितताएं हैं। इसके जनरल मैनेजर ने रजिस्टर फाड़ डाले हैं और भी डाक्यूमेंट्स वह गायब कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसका विशेष रूप से आडिट कराया जाय और इसके कर्मचारियों को अभी भी जल्दी से जल्दी वेतन दिया जाय।

जहां तक लॉ का सवाल है सारे देश के जिला-धिकारियों, एस० पी० और एस० एस० पी० की ओर मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। जिला-धिकारी अपने जिले में लॉ एंड आर्डर के मामले में सुप्रीम अथारिटी होता है। उससे आशा की जाती है कि वह अपने जिले में लॉ एंड आर्डर को सुव्यवस्थित बनाए रखेगा और हरिजन और माइनारिटीज के हितों की विशेष रूप से रक्षा करेगा। लेकिन 1983-84 में जब से नयी सी० आर० पी० लागू हुई है जिलाधिकारियों को कोई अधिकार नहीं रह गया है। डिपार्टमेंटल जो आदेश हुए हैं उसके अनुसार एस० एस० पी० और एस० पी०, डी० एम० के रैंक के हो गए हैं। इस तरह से पुलिस और एस० पी० के अधिकार अपर हो जाते हैं और जिलाधिकारियों के हाथ नीचे हो जाते हैं। इसीलिए सारे जिलों में टकराव पैदा हो गया है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट चाहे कुछ भी चाहता हो, होगा वही जो एस० पी० या एस० एस० पी० चाहेगा। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि सारे देश में एक निरंकुशता का वातावरण पैदा हो गया है। गांव-गांव और और मुहल्ले-मुहल्ले में पुलिस ने अपने बैक खोल रखे हैं। लोगों से पैसा वसूलना, लोगों की इज्जत लूटना, लोगों की जान लेना, यही उन का काम रह गया है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं डी०

एम० के अधीन जैसे पुलिस के अधिकारी पहले थे वैसे ही कर दिए जाएं। एस० पी० और एस० एस० पी०, डी० एम० के अधीन रहें और जैसे पहले डी० एम० उनकी ऐन्युअल रिपोर्ट देता था वैसे अभी भी दे। नयी सी० आर० पी० सी० वापस ली जाए और पुरानी सी० आर० पी० सी० बहाल की जाए।

यह कहा जाता है कि हम अदालतों का डिवीजन इसलिए कर रहे हैं कि लोगों को न्याय सस्ता मिले। अब तक का अनुभव तो यही बताता है कि अदालतों के डिवीजन से न्याय सस्ता नहीं मिला है बल्कि न्याय और महंगा होकर और नजदीक से बिकना शुरू हो गया है। जैसा कि और लोगों ने कहा, सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट में दसियों लाख केसेज पैडिंग हैं। खुद इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में लाखों केसेज पैडिंग हैं और तीन साल से लेकर 12-12 साल तक के केसेज पैडिंग हैं। इनका जल्दी से निपटारा करने के लिए अधिक जजों की नियुक्ति की जाए। विभिन्न हाईकोर्टों में 75 जगहें खाली पड़ी हुई हैं। अकेले इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में 20 जजों की जगह खाली है।

अभी तक जजों की जो भी नियुक्ति हुई है, चाहे वह कोई भी गवर्नमेंट रही हो, भाईवाद, भतीजावाद, जातिवाद और चमचावाद के आधार पर हुई है। मेरिट के आधार पर नहीं हुई है। जहां तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की बात है उनके लिए किसी भी अदालत में कोई जगह नहीं है। उनकी भर्ती नहीं होती है, वह भाई-भतीजावाद, चमचावाद की परिभाषा में नहीं आते हैं इसलिए उनका काम नहीं हो पाता।

इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में 20 जजेज की जगह खाली है, वहां अभी तक परमानेंट चीफ जस्टिस नियुक्त नहीं कर पाए हैं, वहां एक्टिंग चीफ जस्टिस रखे गए हैं। चाहे जो भी चीफ जस्टिस हो, सबने एक धारणा बना ली है कि किसी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब या माइनोरिटी के आदमी को हाई-कोर्ट में जज के रूप में एंट्री नहीं मिलेगी, उन पर एकदम बैन लगा दिया है। नीचे

डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट्स में जितने भी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के जजेज हैं, वह हमेशा अच्छे रहते हैं, लेकिन जब उनके प्रमोशन के चान्सेज होते हैं, जब लगता है कि वे हाई-कोर्ट में पहुंचने वाले हैं तो उनकी एन्ट्री खराब कर दी जाती है। कहा जाता है कि इन कास्ट्स में अच्छे लोग नहीं मिलते हैं। मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूं कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग जब इस देश में कानून बना सकते हैं तो इस देश में कानून को बेहतर ढंग से चला भी सकते हैं, लेकिन उनके साथ इन्साफ नहीं हो रहा है।

संविधान का आर्टिकल 16, सब सैक्शन (4) क्या हाई कोर्ट में लागू नहीं होता? क्या वह बाउन्ड नहीं है? वह क्यों इसका पालन नहीं करते हैं? मेरा कहना है कि जो हाई कोर्ट खुद संविधान की अवहेलना कर रहा है, उसके खिलाफ एक्शन होना चाहिए। हमारा आपसे अनुरोध है कि इस पर आप गम्भीरता से विचार करें।

आज देश का शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब बहुत हतोत्साहित है। इसी संदर्भ में देश में फैली हुई बदअमनी की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। सारे देश में डकैत और नक्सलवादी के नाम पर बेगुनाहों को मारा जा रहा है। उत्तरप्रदेश में लगभग 24 हजार लोगों को एन-काउन्टर में डकैत कहकर मार डाला गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश का 10 बरसों का रिकार्ड इकट्ठा किया जाए तो 60 परसेंट हिन्दू धर्म की वर्ण-व्यवस्था के द्वितीय श्रेणी के लोग हैं और 20 परसेंट बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के हैं और 20 परसेंट शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और माइनोरिटीज के हैं। लेकिन 24 हजार लोग जो डकैत के नाम पर मारे गए हैं, उसमें 60 परसेंट शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और माइनोरिटीज के लोग हैं और 40 परसेंट बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोग हैं। उसमें हिन्दू धर्म की वर्ण-व्यवस्था की द्वितीय श्रेणी का कोई भी व्यक्ति नहीं मारा गया है। हिन्दू धर्म की वर्ण-व्यवस्था की प्रथम श्रेणी का एक व्यक्ति बाधा में मारा गया है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जो डकैतों के नाम पर मारे गए हैं, वे

बेगुनाह लोग मारे गए हैं, फर्जी डकैत मारे गए हैं, यह फेक एन-काउन्टर हुए हैं।

**सभापति महोदय :** यह होम डिपार्टमेंट में कहिए।

**श्री आर० एन० राकेश :** मेरा मतलब होम मिनिस्ट्री से नहीं है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ऐसा करने से जुडिशियरी और विधायिका के अधिकारों का अतिक्रमण हो रहा है। बेगुनाह लोगों को इन्साफ नहीं मिल रहा है, उन्हें इन्साफ से अलग किया जा रहा है।

इलाहाबाद में आनन्द भवन, जो कभी स्वराज्य की लड़ाई का केन्द्र रहा था, वहां की सड़कों से लेकर गांव-गांव तक पोस्टर लगे हैं कि पुलिस तुम बेगुनाहों का एन-काउन्टर करो, कांगी सरकार तुम्हारे साथ है। मैं नहीं कहता कि आपके नालेज में यह बात है, लेकिन अगर यह सही है तो जो बेगुनाहों का एन-काउन्टर कर रहे हैं, उन पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। उनके खिलाफ 302 का मुकदमा कायम किया जाना चाहिए।

संविधान के मुताबिक सरकार की कॉमन रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी होती है लेकिन उत्तरप्रदेश में उर्दू के इश्यू पर सरकार और मंत्री के बीच में फर्क हो गया है जिससे संवैधानिक संकट पैदा हो गया है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि मंत्री महोदय इस विषय पर बोलने लगे तो इस पर अवश्य प्रकाश डालें।

संविधान देश का रूल आफ लाँ है, लेकिन देखने को मिलता है कि यह रूल ऑफ लाँ नहीं है, संविधान की सरकार नहीं है। ईक्वैलिटी विफोर लाँ नहीं है। रूल आफ पर्सनैलिटीज है। कुछ व्यक्तियों के लिए कुछ कानून होते हैं और कुछ व्यक्तियों के लिए कुछ और कानून होते हैं। कानून की निगाह में अगर सब समान नहीं रहेंगे तो कानून की गरिमा टूटेगी और संविधान की गरिमा टूटेगी।

देश में 20-पाइंट प्रोग्राम बड़ी तेजी से लागू किया जा रहा है। इसका बहुत ढिंढोरा पीटा जा

[श्री आर० एन० राकेश]

रहा है। लेकिन इस पर सांविधानिक मुहर लग जाने और इस सदन में पास हो जाने के बाद भी दो पाइंट्स में मां बेटा हैं और जीरो में सारा देश है। पर्सनेलिटी का इस ढंग से प्राजेक्शन हो रहा है कि जैसे देश में दो प्राइम मिनिस्टर हों। एक व्यक्ति-विशेष के बारे में मां कहती है कि भ्रष्टाचार के कानून में संशोधन कर दो, जबकि बेटे की ओर से कहा जाता है कि संशोधन न करो। (व्यवधान) अगर इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा की जाएगी, तो कल आपसे पूछा जा सकता है कि आप किस प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लाँ मिनिस्टर हैं।

इसलिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस संविधान के स्ट्रक्चर को खराब न होने दें, जो संविधान आपको मिला हुआ है, ठीक ढंग से उसका पालन करें। आज आप इस कुर्सी पर हैं, कल कोई दूसरा इस पर आ सकता है, लेकिन संविधान वही रहेगा। संविधान की गरिमा को तोड़ने की कोशिश न की जाए, अन्यथा इसका परिणाम बड़ा दूरगामी होगा।

कानून का इस्तेमाल देश की हिफाजत के लिए होना चाहिए, पर्सनेलिटीज की हिफाजत के लिए नहीं होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में विधि का शासन नहीं है, माइट इज राइट का शासन है, जंगल का कानून है। संविधान के अनुसार नून, खून, कानून की रक्षा की गई है और इसको बड़ा महत्व दिया गया है। लेकिन आज देश में कहीं नून, खून और कानून की कीमत नहीं है। सांविधानिक व्यवस्था फेल हो चुकी है। जब देश में लाँ नहीं है, न्याय नहीं है, तो आपका यह बिल वैधानिक और औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं है। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Ranga.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : After this speech, what is it that I can say ?

I wish to congratulate the two friends, Shri Mool Chand Daga, and our friend from Tamil Nadu, for the very useful contributions they have made. Only one difference I have, in regard to what Mr. Daga has said about the Supreme Court and the judges. I do not know enough to be able to support him and accept what he has said, but then I do not wish to differ from him very much because my knowledge about the activities of these judges is not enough.

Some friends have suggested that the court fees should be abolished. It should have been abolished long ago. It is not very much money that Government collects, but even if Government cannot do that wholesale, let them at least exempt the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Secondly, let them also exempt from these fees all those people who are poor, whose income is less than Rs. 500 a month.

Thirdly, so many friends, and the newspapers also, have been criticising the Government on the score, on the false score, that Government wants to pack the courts with their own nominees. I do not think there is any truth in it. In fact, the Government may be condemned for having failed in its duty to serve itself. They could have packed all these courts with all those hundreds and hundreds of judges who are needed, but they have not done it. It is not only this Government, but the Janata Government also was thus foolish. Actually it is not the policy of our Government, whether it is of the Janata or of the Congress hue ; it is not the policy of the Government to pack the courts with their own partisans. That is proved by the facts themselves. But at the same time I do take the Government to task, and the Ministry here as well as all others who are involved in this procedure of appointing judges, for their failure to appoint these people. There is unemployment, much more unemployment among the lawyers. And there is quite a lot of talent among the lawyers. They are really keen to be appointed as judges, and I do not know, I cannot understand, what stands in the way of our Government here and also at the State level. There must be some kind of a nervousness or atrophy somewhere.

I would like our Government here at least to make haste and get over this disease

of negligence of their duty in appointing Judges. We need them. We need more and more of them. My hon. friend from Tamil Nadu has made a very good suggestion. Let us have additional courts. Recently there was the news that the Government is thinking of or has already decided upon organising Industrial Courts, Labour Tribunals and similarly Service Tribunals. How long are they going to take in order to appoint them? I would like them to make haste about it.

In the selection of people to be Judges, they need not waste too much time. They can ask every Chief Justice at the High Court level and the Chief Justice here also to prepare panels of those lawyers among their own lawyer clientele who are considered to be good enough and fit enough to be appointed as Judges, apart from the usual qualification of 10 years standing before the Court. Now, in preparing these panels, if they so wish, they can consult their local Bar Associations and then prepare the panels and from out of that panel, whatever may be the party hue or politics at any level, the local Government should be able to recruit people and if, however, the government of the day is expected to consult the local Chief Justice or the Chief Justice here in Delhi also and if by any chance, the Chief Justice is not very co-operative in making his own suggestions or sending his remarks within a particular prescribed time and if there is any difficulty, let them get the necessary legal authority for the Government to fix the time limit and if the Chief Justice does not send his recommendations, let the Government go ahead. But there should not be these vacancies. It only means that there is something wrong somewhere in the system and the sooner the Government try to get over this difficulty, the better it would be for the reputation of our country.

Then, Sir, millions. How many millions? Nearly 11 million cases are pending and not decided. Does it stand to the credit of our democracy? For 35 years we have been having this system. I would like my hon. friend to have the assistance of one or two more Ministers—one State Minister and one Deputy Minister, if need be, and then go into this matter and try to solve it instead of

going on saying, 'What can we do?'

Then about the drafting side, Mr. M.C. Daga had the courage to say to our people, to our so-called legal experts that their drafting is very bad. I agree with him. I want my hon. friend to strengthen his own Ministry by having really expert lawyers and good draftsmen from among these lawyers themselves.

Then the poor man's lawyer. Where is he? And when he is appointed, is he of the first order and if he is of the first order, where is the money to come from? Only few lakhs of rupees to be placed at the disposal of a High Court, Rs. 10 lakhs. Why not a crore of rupees be placed at the disposal of this Minister and the Supreme Court? Because when we find that the rich people are able to employ all the expert lawyers to plead for them, on the side of the poor people should we not have equally good enough experts? And do we expect these experts to work freely for us?

All credit 'to some of our lawyers'. In many places they have come forward to plead for the poor—quite a number of them. But they are not good enough and they are not numerous enough. Therefore, the Government should be prepared to place adequate funds. I know the mind as well as the heart of the Prime Minister in regard to this matter. If only there is a good enough case made out by the Law Ministry as well as other concerned Ministers and they place it before the Prime Minister, Prime Minister would be willing to support these people *vis-a-vis* the Finance Minister and the Planning Commission.

18.00 hrs.

For God's sake, be quick about it and be energetic about it and see that the poor people are helped.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time will you take?

PROF. N.G. RANGA: I would take a few more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you like, you can continue tomorrow.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I want two or three more minutes. Otherwise, I shall sit down.

There was some proposal to extend the period of training for the lawyers from three to five years. Three years' period is enough even as it is. Why extend it to five years ? And why make them suffer and spend so much more ? After all, there is not enough employment for these poor people ; and they are educated people. I do not want them to be frustrated ; I do not want their parents to suffer.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Ranga, you can continue tomorrow.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : All right, Sir.

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18.01 hrs.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

##### Fifty-ninth Report

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Buta Singh.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I beg to present the Fifty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

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#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Poojary.

#### Notification under Central Excise Rules, 1944

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 83/84-CE (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1984 together with an explanatory Memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 108/81-CE dated the 24th April, 1984 and to extend the Scheme to newspaper mills, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

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MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 3rd April, 1984 (Chaitra 14, 1906 (Saka)*