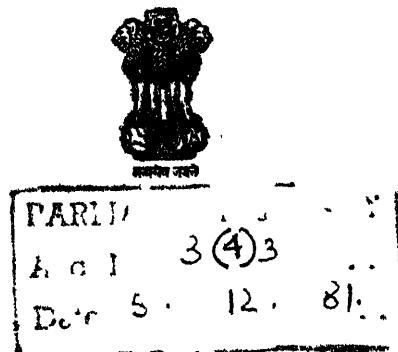


Seventh Series, Vol. XVIII No. 6

Monday, August 24, 1981
Bhadra 2, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



(Vol. XVIII contains Nos. 1-10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 24, 1981/Bhadra 2,
1903 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION

Rural Water Supply Schemes under Sixth Plan Period

*101. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a
proposal to launch Rural Water Supply
Schemes vigorously during the Sixth
Plan period;

(b) if so, whether priority will be
given to the backward districts of
various States while implementing the
Rural Water Supply Schemes;

(c) the total number of villages of
Sundergarh District in Orissa identified
to be brought under this Scheme;
and

(d) the details about the implemen-
tation of the above proposal?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Priority will be given to pro-
vide drinking water to problem vil-
lages wherever they are situated.

(c) 1,227.

(d) 23,276 problem villages were
provided with drinking water facili-
ties during the year 1980-81 according
to information so far received from
the State Governments. Of these, 67
problem villages were in Sundergarh
district in Orissa.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : पिछले वर्ष
भी गर्भियों के समय में और एक वर्ष
भी गर्भियों के समय में ड्रिलिंग रिज
उपलब्ध न होने की वजह इस काम की
रक्फ़तार धीर्घी रही है और जिह रक्फ़तार
से खुदाई का काम होना चाहिये था
नहीं हुआ है। पर्याप्त मात्रा में रिज
उपलब्ध हों, इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या
कोई कार्रवाई की है, या कार्रवाई करने
का प्रस्ताव है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और प्राचारास
मंत्री (श्री भोषन नारायण सिंह) :
यह सवाल रिज से संबंध नहीं रखता
है। माननीय सदस्य अगर अलग से
सूचना देंगे तो मैं जवाब दे दूँगा।

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : आमीर जल
सप्लाई की योजनाएं बिना रिज के आग
नहीं बढ़ सकती है। मैंने अपने निर्वा-
चन क्षेत्र का दूर करके देखा है और
मैं बता रहा हूँ कि रिज वहाँ उपलब्ध
नहीं है और राज्य सरकार ने अपनी
रिज की आवश्यकताओं को केन्द्र के पास
भेज दिया है। उस पर इन्होंने क्या
कार्रवाई की है। अगर उनकी रिकवायर-
मेंट नहीं आई है, तो स्पैसिफिक इसका
जवाब मंत्री महोदय दें।

श्रीमती महोदय : अलग से आप नोटिस दे दें तो मैं इसका जवाब दिला दूँगा। यह तो नीचे की बात है। लेकिन हैंड से पम्प करके भी तो पानी आ सकता है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I want to know whether, in formulating the scheme, he has with him the statistics about the number of villages per year for the last three years that had been supplied drinking water.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: We have got statistics and we get them from the State Governments actually. They identify problem villages. The total number of villages in the country which have to be provided safe drinking water is nearly two lakhs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I asked how many villages had been provided drinking water year by year for the last three years.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: The total number of problem villages covered during 1980-81 is 23,276.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: What is the procedure that is followed by the Government of India in approving the scheme, because we find that recommendations are made by the State Governments, but the approval of the Central Government, which is very essential in the case of certain types of rural water supply schemes, takes a very long time?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: We have laid down the criteria which we expect the State Governments to follow in identifying problem villages. There should be no safe drinking water facility within 1.6 K. M. Then a village will be identified as a problem village. That is the main criterion.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: May I know how many such problem villages in the State of West Bengal have been identified and how many of

them have been provided with drinking water? Whenever the State Government try to supply drinking water, the difficulty of rigs arises. I want to know whether you are efficient only in rigging elections and ballot boxes and you are not efficient in the matter of giving us proper rigs for supply of drinking water?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: So far as West Bengal is concerned, the total number of problem villages is 25,243.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: What is the number of villages which have been supplied with drinking water?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: The number of villages covered in 1980-81 is 874.

श्रीमती महोदय साहें : श्रीमती महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार में प्रोबलम विलिजेज के लिये कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई है जिससे पेय जल की समस्या दूर की जा सके?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: The total allocations for Bihar in the sixth plan for the minimum needs programme is Rs. 75 crores.

Allocation for Development Projects in Sunderbans Area

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

(a) the total amount allocated for the various development projects in the Sunderbans Area the most backward one in West Bengal during the current year and the nature of the projects covered;

(b) the progress made in the execution of the Sunderbans Agricultural Development Project; and

(c) the amount received from the International Bank for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for certain projects like putting up of marketing centres and how it has been or is proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) A total allocation of Rs. 6.26 crores has been made for the current year (1981-82) by the Government of West Bengal. The amount will be spent on promotion of agriculture, horticulture, fisheries. Social forestry, adult education, loans to small scale industries and such other development activities both under the normal development programmes of the Sunderban Development Board and for the implementation of the Sunderban Development Project assisted by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

(b) The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) assisted Sunderban Development Project is a five year State Government project which became operational in current financial year. The State Government has provided a sum of Rs. 4.21 crores for 1981-82. The first progress report is due in September, 1981.

(c) Since no reimbursement claim against expenditure incurred has been sent by the Government of West Bengal, no amount has been received from the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

Shortage of Essential Commodities

+
*103. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the shortage created by the traders in the market of all essential commodities his Ministry

has taken the steps to make them available at ration shops or in Super Bazar;

(b) if so, whether the shortage is on the increase every day;

(c) if so, what steps Ministry has initiated to provide all essential commodities in the market and fair price shops; and

(d) whether several measures have also been initiated to compel the hoarders to bring them open in the market?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The availability of essential commodities, in general, is satisfactory except localised shortages of a temporary nature in respect of a few commodities. As and when reports of shortage are received, appropriate remedial measures are taken by the concerned Departments and agencies. The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase the production of essential commodities and improve their movement and distribution. The domestic production of the commodities in short supply is being supplemented by imports. The public distribution system is being expanded. The State Governments have been advised to see that the commodities meant for sale through the public distribution system are properly distributed. The State Governments are vigorously implementing the Essential Commodities Act, the Prevention of Black-Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act and other relevant measures.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: We are all aware that shortage of essential commodities in this country is always created by the trading community because they are interested in black-marketing and profit making.

In spite of repeated calls from the Government, they are not prepared to mend themselves. In view of this fact, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking of bringing out a comprehensive programme of procurement and distribution throughout the country, particularly to the poorer sections of society both in rural and urban areas?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The Government is already following a policy of distribution of essential commodities through fair price shops at a reasonable rate. We also procure very large quantities of foodgrains, which is the most important essential commodity. We supply foodgrains at a fixed price throughout the year to public as well as to flour mills. In the matter of sugar also which is another essential commodity we have a system of procurement from the mills. The levy share is 65 per cent of their total production. That too is distributed through fair price shops at a fixed rate of Rs. 3.50 per kg. Similarly, kerosene, coarse cloth, matches and things like that are also distributed through fair price shops, the number of which has been increasing. In the last year its number has gone upto 2.96 lakhs or so. Since January, 1980, 60,000 more shops have been opened.

If the hon. member wants to know whether the Government will think of taking over the trade in the matter of these commodities, that is not our policy. What we are doing, we think, is sufficient. Certainly we want to improve the system and resort to procurement wherever necessary.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: The situation now prevailing throughout the country demands that at least the wholesale trade should be taken over by the Government. Has the Government any programme to take over wholesale trade? Is Government prepared to supply essential commodities at a subsidised rate to the poorer sections of the people who

form a major portion of our population?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: As I said, foodgrains are being supplied to all the population at subsidised rate. But the Government has not taken a decision to abolish private wholesalers and take over the trade in its own hand.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Minister has stated that the supply position of essential commodities is satisfactory. So far as wheat is concerned, I can say that it is not supplied properly, at least in my State of West Bengal. The Minister has explained that all the wholesale trade in commodities cannot be taken over by the Central Government. The West Bengal Government has put forward a suggestion that 14 essential commodities should be procured by the Central Government and distributed through the public distribution system. In view of the fact that the festival (Puja, Bakrid, Dewali, Onam) season is coming, will he ensure that items like maida, wheat and sugar are supplied in adequate quantities to the people?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Government have not decided to undertake monopoly procurement of any of the essential commodities.

श्री नारायण चौके : गेहूं की वसी है, गेहूं नहीं मिलता है बंगाल में।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप तो चावल खाते हैं।

राब बोरेन्ड्र सिंह : वैस्ट बंगाल 'गेहूं की एलोकेशन शायद और बहुत सी स्टेट्स से बहुत ज्यादा है। वैस्ट बंगाल को बहुत गेहूं और चावल दे रहे हैं।

For the festival season we have already released larger quantities of wheat, edible oils and sugar. An additional quota of about 40 thousand tonnes of wheat has been released for the coming months, so maida, atta and suji are easily available to the consumers.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: This question of price rise and availability of procurement repeatedly touch every family in our country. Have the Government made any survey of the price and availability of essential commodities? Is it not a fact that it is more a question of pricing rather than availability? What do the Government propose to do in the matter?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The hon. Member perhaps knows that it is only on account of Government's vigilance and the successful policy with regard to the distribution of essential commodities that within the last few days the sugar prices have crashed. Sugar is now available for anything around Rs. 600 per quintal in any part of the country. In Delhi it is around Rs. 6.50 per kg:

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 6 हप्ते का सहा है?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Nobody could have thought of it last time, when I assured the House that the sugar situation will be improving in the coming year. We have seen to it, and the hon. Members will support us in this view, that we have looked after the sugar prices very well. Last year sugar was selling during the festival period at Rs. 12 or more; may be Rs 20 per kg in some parts of the country. This year if we could peg it down to Rs 6.50 for Diwali, Id and Dusserah, the hon. Members should be happy. They should appreciate the Government's

efforts. Similarly, in the matter of oil also, we have released substantial quantities for the festival season. And upto October which is the end of oil year in our country, we had an agreement with the manufacturers of vanaspati that the ex-factory price of vanaspati would be Rs. 192 per tin of 16½ kgs. The ex-factory prices are being retained at that level. Wherever we receive reports that the retailers charge high prices than justified, we would immediately take action not only against the retailers, but also against

the wholesalers through the manufacturers because we have bound down the manufacturers to take the responsibility for availability of vanaspati also at a reasonably fixed price up to the retail level.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम लाल राही : धी के दाम रोज बढ़ रहे हैं, धी के बारे में बताइए।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : अगर बढ़ रहे हैं तो एवं शिकायत तो आप ने भेजी होती, फिर हम बताते कि क्या एक्शन हम ले रहे हैं।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि अभी दिल्ली के बाजार से कौन-कौन सी आदश्यक बस्तुएं गायब हैं और क्या वह सही है कि इसमें व्यापारियों वा तो दोष है ही लेकिन व्यापारियों के साथ माथ सरकार की भी सांठगांठ इसमें है? माल को छिपाने में सरकार का भी हाथ रहता है और दोनों का साठ गांठ इसमें रहती है?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : माननीय सदस्य का यह इल्जाम बिलकुल वाहियात और बेविनियाद है।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir, the hon. Minister has painted a very rosy picture about the public distribution system. But I make bold to say that your public distribution system has collapsed, if not completed at least partially in the sense that people do not get essential commodities regularly and at cheaper rates. When I had raised this point and complained once on the floor of this House that people of Bombay did not get sugar for two months continuously, at that time you were angry with me on this. But when I talked about this to the Chief Minister there, he agreed that this was a statement of fact.

Sir, I say that the common man is not getting regularly all the essen-

tial commodities. I may tell you that in the Janata Party regime sugar was available at Rs. 2.50 per Kg. and people are remembering those golden days today (*Interruptions*). Well, if the truth is not palatable to the treasury benches, how can I help? (*Interruptions*). If the truth is not palatable to this side, I cannot help. You are taking the pride that you have been able to bring down the prices of sugar to Rs 6/- per Kg. But that is a very high price. If the zonal system is abolished completely and India is made as one zone, then it will solve the problem. Now, in Bombay the price of wheat is Rs. 350 per quintal and in U.P. wheat is sold at 125 per quintal.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not to give suggestions, you have to put a question, Mr. Rajda.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I agree it is a suggestion, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I want to have your question.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister. Would you kindly construct a consumers' basket and put all the essential commodities into pipeline very regularly so that the common man would get essential commodities at cheaper rates and regularly?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, it was only because of the constant vigilance that we have exercised that now I can say that the hon. Member is in a very happy position and people can eat as much sugar in Bombay as they like.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: At what price?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: At Rs. 6/- per Kg. in Bombay. It has gone down by Rs. 60/- to Rs. 80/- per quintal within the last two days. Other suggestions of the hon. Member have been noted. We shall see

what can be done to make our distribution system more effective.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Thank you.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: For the last one year throughout Tamilnadu public has been making complaint unanimously that they have not been getting supplies of wheat and maida. Distribution of these commodities is not proper. I want to know from the hon. Minister, if the Centre is sending commodities regularly to Tamilnadu Government especially rice. If it is true, will the Centre take proper action against the maldistribution system of the Government of Tamilnadu? We want essential commodities. Recently, I am told this information has been given by very responsible people belonging to various parties. There is no politics in my question—that they did not get maida. Government of India has been supplying it to the Government of Tamilnadu. I am also told that somebody is indulging in blackmarketing. It is being done at the highest level. I want the Central Government to take action so that maida is distributed properly.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Within the last few months the supply of rice to Tamilnadu has gone up four fold. It is four or five times now of what it used to be. The pressure on our distribution system is increasing on account of various factors. Probably there has been drought in Tamilnadu and failure of paddy crops in the last season. But we are meeting the demands of Tamilnadu. Large quantities of rice and wheat have been allocated for Tamilnadu. But sometimes there are certain constraints of movement for the southern States. We keep on monitoring and pursuing the matter with the Railway authorities. We hope there will be no difficulty in Tamilnadu. With regard to allocation from the Central Government, I may say that

adequate allocations for the people of Tamilnadu are made. Perhaps, I said earlier also, all these deficit southern States—Tamilnadu, Kerala, they are getting huge quantities of food—130,000 tonnes of rice per month and that bears a subsidy of about Rs. 4 crores per month from the Central Government. It is such a huge quantity that it will not be possible to move it.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. 104.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I am not being allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: You may please co-operate with me so that I may be able to cover more questions.

Death due to poisonous pesticides

*104. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the report of the World Health Organisation indicating that Five lakhs of persons die every year because of use of poisonous pesticides;

(b) whether Ministry of Agriculture or any State Government have provided a laboratory for testing pesticides which are used for protection of plants and crops in the country;

(c) whether Government of India recently appointed Five Regional Survey Committees of experts to find out the quality of pesticides provided to the farmers of the country;

(d) whether the above committees' interim reports reveal that 385 samples of pesticides were taken out of which 134 samples were chemically analysed of which 44 were found to be sub-standard and adulterated; and

(e) what action Government have taken against the manufacturing units and the sellers which were found in possession of sub-standard pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The World Health Organisation has not issued any such report.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The report of the Survey Team for the Eastern Zone is awaited. The Survey Teams for the Southern and the Western Zones did not take any sample. The Survey Teams for the Northern and the Central Zones took 131 samples of which 64 were found to be sub-standard. The samples were taken for the purposes of assessing status of the quality of pesticide. Since the formalities of taking samples for prosecution purposes were not satisfied in all the cases, the Teams did not suggest prosecution. However, the report of the Survey Teams for the Northern and Central Zones containing the particulars of the manufacturing and selling units found to be in possession of sub-standard pesticides, have been sent to the concerned State Governments for necessary action.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, very heinous crimes are being committed because of the use of poisonous pesticides.

MR. SPEAKER: We had a lot of discussion on this during the Calling Attention motion only the other day.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: There are some questions which arise out of the reply given to the present Question. The reply of the Government is:

"Since the formalities of taking samples for prosecution purposes were not satisfied in all the cases, the Teams did not suggest prosecutions."

This is quite a confusing answer. If the samples were taken legally and

results arrived at were valid, why were the prosecutions not launched against those concerns? I want a reply to that.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The matter is not confusing at all as the hon. Member would understand. The requirement of taking samples for the purpose of prosecution, under the Act is that the samples have to be taken in the presence of certain witnesses. The officers of the Department for the enforcement of the Act in the State have also to accompany the sample taking team. The police personnel also are required to be with them. These teams were appointed only for the purpose of knowing the present status of quality control in various parts of the country. Our purpose was not to catch hold of the people who were indulging in mal-practices but to find out what was the situation prevailing and how it could be improved. In all the cases where legal formalities have been met, we have reported to the State Governments the facts about each sample wherever it has been analysed and, we hope the State Governments will take action in the matter of prosecution.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Secondly, the reply given by the hon. Minister to part (b) of my Question is incomplete. The question is:

"(b) whether Ministry of Agriculture or any State Government have provided a laboratory for testing pesticides which are used for protection of plants and crops in the country";

The reply is:

"Yes, Sir."

That is the only reply given. I wanted to know whether laboratories have been set up by the Government of India and whether all the States and Union Territories have also set up laboratories for testing pesticides. The reply is incomplete. Will the

hon. Minister tell us as to how many States and Union Territories have set up laboratories to test pesticides the spurious pesticides which have caused crores of rupees loss to the farmers of this country?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, as you rightly remarked, a lot of discussion has taken place on the Calling Attention motion and I have given replies to almost all these questions. If the hon. Member wants to know again, I say, there are 26 laboratories set up by the States in India. There are 3 laboratories set up by the Government of India. Five more laboratories are proposed to be set up by the Government in different regions. We also want to set up regional stations for surprise check in various States. The total capacity in all these 26 laboratories and 3 Central laboratories in the country today for analysing samples is, 32,000 samples. Actually what has been provided as a rule is that one sample per tonne of pesticides/insecticides used in the country shall be analysed. So far we do not have the required capacity. I have also stated that certain States have not set up any laboratory. Certain States have not taken any sample during the last 2-3 years. I gave figures for 1979-80. When I said that very few samples were analysed and very few prosecutions were launched, that was during the period of the previous regime. But now we want to streamline the whole system of controlling the quality of this important item used by our farmers.

Irrigation projects affected by short supply of building materials

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*107. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL

NAIDU:

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a shortfall in the supply of building materials has adversely affected a

large number of irrigation projects all over the country;

(b) if so, the steps proposed by the Government to rectify the situation and complete the projects under construction; and

(c) how many projects were affected and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Shortfall has been mainly with regard to Cement and Coal. The Central Government has assigned priority to requirements of Irrigation and Power Sector in regard to Cement and Coal. So far as Cement is concerned, there is an acute country-wide shortage. The minimum requirements for irrigation projects are screened in the Central Water Commission and allocations of Cement are being made on the basis of this screening. However, the actual supplies are not commensurate with the allocations. Steps have been taken to

ensure that factories do release Cement in full and adequate number of railway wagons are allocated for transport. So far as Coal is concerned, the main bottleneck has been with regard to availability of railway wagons for transport. Steps have been taken to meet the urgent requirements of project requiring coal in large quantities. The allocations and receipts of Cement and Coal are being monitored for taking appropriate steps if and when necessary. So far as Steel is concerned, the main shortage has been regarding rounds and billets. Steps have been taken to meet the requirements of the projects from indigenous sources as well as from imports.

(c) In spite of the short supplies, the physical targets for the year 1980-81 have been largely met because scarce materials were diverted to such works which contributed to creation of potential in immediate future. The major projects which have reported shortfall are listed in Statement attached.

Statement

List of Major Projects that have reported shortage of materials like cement, steel, etc.

State	Name of Project	Shortage of material reported
Andhra Pradesh	Pochampad	Cement and Steel
Gujarat	Karjan	Cement
	Damanganga	Steel
Haryana	Modernisation of Canals	Cement and Coal
Karnataka	Ghataprabha Stage III	Cement and Steel
	Malaprabha	Cement and Steel
	Upper Krishna	Cement and Steel
Jammu & Kashmir	Ravi Canal Project	Cement
Kerala	Kanhirapuzha	Cement
	Kuttiadi	Cement and Steel
Madhya Pradesh	Hasdeo Bango	Cement and Steel
	Upper Wainganga	Cement and Steel

State	Name of Project	Shortage of material reported
Orissa	Potteru Irrigation Project	Steel
Rajasthan	Rajasthan Canal Project	Cement and Coal
	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	Cement and Steel
Uttar Pradesh	Sarda Sahayak	Coal and Diesel
	Madhya Ganga Canal	Cement, Steel & Bricks
West Bengal	Teesta Barrage Project	Steel

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
May I know the quantum of shortfall of cement and steel?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): We were allocated last year 60 lakh tonnes of cement. Out of that, we got around 70 per cent of the supplies. The supply has now improved. It was 73 per cent last year. This year the allocation for Irrigation Department is about 50 lakh tonnes and we hope the supplies would improve because production of cement has also improved.

With regard to steel, as my Hon. colleague has said apart from the improved supplies within the country, Government have taken a decision that with a view to execute all these Projects at the earliest, the Department will be competent to import steel according to its requirement.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
Can we get an assurance that the Projects will not be affected this year because of shortage of cement and steel?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Even earlier, the delay in implementation of various Schemes has not been mainly so much on account of shortage of materials but for lack of finances. As our finances improve, there should be no difficulty in getting materials also. But I cannot give an

assurance that there will be no further delay in any Project. We are doing our best.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As cement is required for Irrigation Projects, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government faces the same difficulty which the private builders face for purchase of cement. I would like to ask this specific question. In Maharashtra, for instance everybody in Bombay knows that if a bag of cement is to be purchased some extra money has to be paid besides the official price of a cement bag. A cheque is to be given for Rs. 35/- towards Indira Pratisthan and Rs 15/- in cash in black. I do not know whether the same conditions are imposed on Government also whenever Government Irrigation Projects are required to purchase cement.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Somehow I cannot believe that a person would pay Rs. 50/- for a bag of cement over and above the price of a bag of cement. Anyway if it has happened in any case, it is very sad. If the hon. Member would furnish the particulars to the Government, we shall certainly make enquiries.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am prepared to produce any number of purchasers from Bombay and I would like you to take action against the Maharashtra Government.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We shall certainly enquire and see what can be done in the matter.

भी राजनीति का विषय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी को एक जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि सिचाई की जो बड़ी-बड़ी परियोजनायें चलती हैं, बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स बनते हैं, वहां के आस-पास के लोगों को बड़ी आसानी से सीमेट मिल जाता है और मैं खुद इसको देखता हूँ । मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि ये जो बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें चलती हैं और इनमें 10 हजार, 20 हजार बोरी सीमेट जो इजीनियरों को एलाट किया जाता है, तो क्या इस बात की खोजबीन की जाती है कि जो प्रोजेक्ट चलते हैं, उन में कितना सीमेट लगा । आस-पास के जो लोग होते हैं, वे आसानी से रुपया देकर डाइरेक्ट सीमेट खरीद लेते हैं । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि वे यह बताये कि क्या इस बात की खोजबीन हो सकती है कि बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स में कितना सीमेट लगा और अगर नहीं हो सकती है तो क्या भविष्य में वे इस तरह की कोई स्कीम बनाएंगे, जिससे सीमेट का दुश्प्रयोग रोका जा सके और सीमेट ब्लैक-मार्केट में न जाने पाए ।

राज बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जितने प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनमें ज्यादातर एकीकृत्यान स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का अपना है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स अपने पैसे से ये प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाती है । मैं यह भी नहीं कहता कि इसमें लीकेज की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है । लीकेज भी होता है लेकिन उसका इलाज जहां स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करें, वहां साथ ही साथ मैं आनंदेन्द्रिय मेम्बर से भी यह दरखास्त करूँगा कि अगर कहीं ऐसा होता है तो वे इस मामले में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की सहायता कर सकते हैं । इस खाराबी को दूर करने के लिये अगर वे मदद दें, तो हम उन के मशकूर होंगे ।

भी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, सरकार यह दावा करती है कि देश में डीजल की कोई कमी नहीं है लेकिन यह जो वक्तव्य सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है, इस के अनुसार शारदा सहायक योजना इसलिये पूरी नहीं हो रही है । क्योंकि डीजल का अभाव है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह दावा कि डीजल की कमी नहीं है और यह स्वीकृति कि शारदा योजना के लिये, डीजल की कमी है, इन दोनों के अन्तर्विरोध को मंत्री जी कैसे दूर करेंगे ?

राज बिरेन्द्र सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, यह तो एक जनरल स्टेटमेंट है कि किस-किस चीज की किस वक्त कमी हुई किसी प्रोजेक्ट के लिये । मैं ने यह दावा नहीं किया कि कहीं, किसी प्रोजेक्ट के लिये किसी वक्त कोई कमी नहीं हुई है ।

भी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : डीजल की कमी क्यों हुई है ?

राज बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उस वक्त यह कमी हुई होगी । मैं आज की बात कर रहा था, यह पिछली बात हो सकती है ।

भी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : किसने पिछले वक्त की ?

राज बीरेन्द्र सिंह : यह पिछली बात हो सकती है । इसमें कोई तारीख नहीं बताई गई और न ही कोई सन बताया गया है ।

भी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री जी ने जो कहा, वह यह स्पष्ट करता है कि जो भी जवाब दिये गये, वे पिछले वक्त के थे । चीनी के लिये 600 रुपये प्रति किलोल की बात जो कही गई है, वह भी पिछले वक्त की होगी, जनता सरकार के वक्त की बात होगी ?

राज बीरेन्द्र सिंह : वह आज की है।

Programme for storage of Agricultural produce

*108. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes proposed and undertaken by Government of India to provide facilities to farmers to store their produce and to get interim credit till the final disposal of the produce, during the current year and the years following;

(b) the estimated number of farmers likely to be benefited and the

agricultural produce likely to be covered by these programmes; and

(c) the probable relief estimated to be obtained by the Public Credit System?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The scheme for establishing a National Grid of Rural Godowns has been launched with the object of providing facilities to farmers to store their produce and to get interim credit till the final disposal of the produce.

The targets fixed for the current year and the years following under this scheme are as under:

Year	Target (Lakhs tonnes)
1981-82	5.00
1982-83	6.00
1983-84	3.53

(b) Storage capacity of 20 lakh tonnes is proposed to be created under the scheme. At this stage it is difficult to estimate the number of farmers likely to be benefited by the scheme. However, on a rough estimate, approximately 30 lakh small and marginal farmers are likely to take advantage of the scheme.

(c) It is difficult to make an estimate at this stage. But, small and marginal farmers will be entitled to get loan upto Rs. 5,000 at an interest rate of 12-1/2 per cent.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: Sir, the question was about the linkage provided between the storage credit and recovery of loans. I wanted an answer to this problem. But unfortunately, the answer that is given says that thirty lakhs marginal farmers will be benefited. The estimate is approximate. I have not got the figure. Anyway, what are the details of the National Grid of Rural Godowns to provide the linkage between storage credit and recovery of loans.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I exactly cannot follow the intention of the hon. Member.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: I shall explain. The question put by me is like this:

"(a) The programmes proposed and undertaken by Government of India to provide facilities to farmers to store their produce and to get interim credit till the final disposal of the produce...."

That was the question. In short, it means that you store the goods of the farmers, especially, the small and marginal farmers, give them credit and, then, at the appropriate time, they dispose of the goods and you give the final price recovered to the farmers deducting loans so that there will be avoidance of exploitation of the farmers by the traders.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants you to pass on the profits to them.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That is exactly the intention, the propose, of this scheme. The farmers who do not want to sell when there is slump in the market would be entitled to store their goods in the rural godowns and they will be allowed a ready cash upto a certain extent, say, upto 80 per cent. There will be 20 per cent margin for small farmers and if they want to sell their goods, they can withdraw their goods and sell them. They will only be paying the storage charges for keeping their produce in the rural godowns. My hon. colleague has already stated that there has been a ceiling fixed for the purpose. Advance against stocks at lower rates of interest will be available upto a maximum of Rs. 5,000 worth of goods. This Rs. 5,000 will be advanced to the farmers so that the big farmers and traders and hoarders cannot take undue advantage of this scheme.

That is the whole purpose. And for that purpose, it has already been stated that 20 lakhs tonnes of capacity is intended to be created within the Sixth Five Year Plan.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : इस स्कीम के अन्दर आपने बिहार में कितनी क्षमता पैदा की है उस और से बिहार के कितने छोटे और मध्यम किसानों को लाभ हुआ है ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: They have not asked for information State-wise. But, the scheme was started only in 1979-80. It is a new scheme, recently started scheme. Before the start of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the capacity of only 47,000 tonnes could be assorbed. It is intended to be increased.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Will the hon. Minister assure the House to take steps to nationalise the private godowns already existing as they are nothing but to misuse the public institution's funds, especially, by paying uncalled for huge rental income to the parasites who do not deserve that by any moral justification?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, the nationalisation of private godowns may not be in public interest. Mostly, the private godown owners would like to hand over their godowns to Government. Government is creating its own capacity. Government is also pursuing the policy of constructing its own godowns for the F.C.I., for the Central Warehousing Corporation and for the various States Warehousing Corporations. With the new scheme of rural godowns which we want to create for such a large capacity, it will automatically become uneconomical for the private godown owners to construct the same and to be able to exploit the situation.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Sir, in Punjab during the Janata Party, Akali Dal regime under integrated rural development scheme they had decided to have godowns in the rural areas for every 25 villages group and 100 godowns were built up during the first year and 100 were to be built up next year. They are under construction. Is it true that the present Government has stopped the scheme for the present and if so whether Government would take into consideration the scheme that has already started in 1978-79 and give a green signal to it?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The hon. Member is talking of this very scheme

which I said started in 1979-80. Under the integrated rural development programme, we have no scheme for construction of rural godowns. It is a beneficiary-oriented programme to bring up the people above the poverty line. It is an individual programme.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: One hundred godowns were constructed in the first year. What about the second instalment of 100 godowns?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I do not know Madam. I do not think there was much done during the Janata regime which is worth remembering or mentioning.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Under the scheme of storage-cum-credit what percentage of the total produce of the farmer is being benefited?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: As I said very small capacity has so far been created.

Installation of Statues of Late Shri Kamraj and Mahatma Gandhi

110. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in the installation of the statue of Late Shri Kamraj in the Capital though the committee for this purpose is headed by the Finance Minister; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in the installation of the statue of Mahatma Gandhi in the Capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The statue is not to be installed by the Government. Therefore, question of any delay on their part does not arise.

(b) Some aspects of the project are under consideration of the Government. The work will be taken in hand as soon as these are finalised.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Mr Speaker, Sir, even though the installation of the statue of Kamaraj is invested with the private person I would like to know whether the permission has been given to Nadar Mahajan Sangam, Madurai for the last three years yet they have not done it. Sir, now a separate committee is formed under the Chairmanship of our Finance Minister and other responsible persons. So, why not the Government come forward to cancel the permission already given to a private party and hand it over to this committee?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The hon. Member is correct. They have not done and, as such, the permission has been cancelled. We have now written a fresh letter to Mr. K. T. Kosalram who is convener of the Kamaraj National Memorial Committee on 20.8.1981 and the site for installation of Kamaraj statue has also been decided. It is near about Duplex Road. We are expecting reply from Mr. Kosalram.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: About the installation of Mahatma Gandhi's statue in the capital, reply has been given by the Hon. Minister that 'some aspects of the project are under consideration of the Government.' What are those aspects?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Earlier there were some different views which were expressed about the installation of Mahatma Gandhi's statue at India Gate. Keeping in view the personality of Gandhiji and his status, we have been trying to evolve some consensus. By and large, some consensus has been evolved and therefore it has taken some time.

श्री मनो राम बाटाई : विदेशियों की मूर्तियों को हटवाने के सवाल को लेकर हम लोगों ने दिल्ली में सत्यग्रह किया था। जार्ज पंचम की मूर्ति जब हटाई गई थी तब हमें विश्वास दिलाया गया था कि इसके

स्थान में गांधी जी की मूर्ति लगाई जायगी । लाई इवित की मूर्ति जब हटाई गई थी तब विश्वास दिलाया गया था कि यहां शहीदे ग्राजम भगतसिंह की मूर्ति लगेगी । इसको काफी लम्बा समय गुजर गया है । इन दोनों की मूर्तियों के स्थान पर गांधी जी और भगत सिंह जी की मूर्तियां आज तक नहीं लगी हैं । इसका क्या कारण है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय विश्वास दिला सकते हैं कि फलां तारीख तक निश्चित रूप से यहां पर गांधी जी और शहीदे ग्राजम भगत सिंह की मूर्तियां स्थापित कर दी जायेंगी ।

श्री भोदम नारायण सिंह : भगत सिंह जी की मूर्ति के बारे में तो सूचना नहीं मांगी गई है लेकिन जहां तक गांधी जी की मूर्ति का सवाल है मैंने अभी बताया है कि उनका व्यक्तित्व कितना बड़ा रहा है उसको आप भी जानते हैं और हम भी जानते हैं । उनकी मूर्ति इंडिया गेट पर लगाने के बारे में कंट्रोवर्सी चली थी जो अब लगभग समाप्त हो गई है । और एक आम राय बन गई है । आम राय यह बनी है कि इंडिया गेट में छवि के नीचे ही गांधी जी की मूर्ति स्थापित की जाय । मैंने शुरू में कहा है कि गांधी जी का इतना बड़ा व्यक्तित्व रहा है कि उनके नाम में संबंधित कोई काम किया जाए और उस में कोई कंट्रोवर्सी हो तो इसको न आप पसन्द करेंगे और न ही सरकार पसन्द करेगी । इसलिये विलम्ब हुआ है । मैं समझता हूं कि अब शीघ्र ही इस विषय में कदम उठाये जायेंगे ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There has been a long delay in the installation of these two statues of these two great leaders of our country. Even the selection of site and implementation of the project should not have been delayed so long. We have to keep in view the traditions and culture of our country: and the respect we have for these great departed leaders. In view of that the private organisations and the Government must come forward in the implementation of this project.

But there are certain bottlenecks. Even in the matter of collection of funds by the private organisation, the necessary income-tax exemption has not been given by the Government in regard to installation of the statue. This action should be taken very early. Will the hon. Minister agree to the suggestion of giving income-tax rebate or exemptions for collection of money by these private organisations? Will the hon. Minister make financial allocation immediately for installation of these two statues?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: The hon. Member has given these views by way of suggestions. I have noted these suggestions.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: I would like to know whether the Janata Prime Minister passed an order on my letter in the year 1977 regarding the installation of the statue of Kama-raj in the Capital and that order was sent to Nadar Mahajana Sangam, a communal body, instead of to me. This is the reason for the long delay.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I have already replied to this supplementary question earlier

श्री राजनीति सोनकर शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि महात्मा गांधी और कामराज की मूर्तियां लगाई जा रही हैं । क्या उनको ऐसी भी सूचना है कि देश के कुछ स्थानों पर मूर्तियों को तोड़ने का काम भी शुरू हो गया है ? और गांधी जी की मूर्ति कहीं तोड़ी गई है । और क्या मंत्री जी को पता है कि बाराणसी के अन्तर्गत चौबेपुर धाने के अन्तर्गत गांधी जी की मूर्ति के नाक और कान दोनों काट लिये गये हैं, क्या उस पर आपने कोई कार्यवाही की है ? यदि नहीं, तो क्या सूचना देने पर जिन लोगों ने ऐसा कुहातः किया है उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I require notice for this.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मंत्री जी ने क्या कहा अध्यक्ष जी, दृष्ट समझ में नहीं आया । कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष भूषण : कार्यवाही करेंगे ।

श्री भोष्टम नारायण सिंह : मैंने यह कहा है कि जो सवाल है उससे यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता । अगर अनग से सुचना देंगे तो देख लेंगे ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Fire in Supreme Court Building

*105. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLIK:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

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

(a) whether a Committee was set up to investigate the causes of fire in Supreme Court building on 30 June, 1981 and to suggest measures for its prevention; and

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee and action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) On the basis of the evidence available, the Committee could not come to any definite conclusion as to the cause of the fire. However, the Committee have stated that the possibility of some moisture entering the electrical wiring system and giving rise to an accidental spark at some point and initiating the fire could not be altogether ruled out.

The Committee have also suggested certain preventive measures, *inter alia*, systematizing the fire fighting

arrangements in the Supreme Court building; use of non-combustible/flame retardant material for air-conditioning ducts; false ceiling etc., preventive maintenance and periodical inspections of electrical, mechanical and air-conditioning installations. These suggestions are being examined by Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

Abolition of Octroi

*106. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 957 on 27 April, 1981 regarding Octroi in Municipalities and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the recommendation made by the National Council of Applied Economics Research regarding abolition of Octroi in smaller towns; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Levy of Octroi is a State subject. Recommendations made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research in its Study Report have been sent to all the State Governments/Union Territories for their views. The views of the State Governments/Union Territories are still awaited. They are being requested to expedite the same.

(b) Does not arise.

Asiad Projects

*109. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Asiad Projects under his Ministry have run into trouble and their completion is likely to be delayed;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the names of the projects and the period by which these projects are likely to be delayed;

(c) the estimated rise in the cost of these projects as a result thereof and overall increase in the expenditure on Asiad; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to remove bottlenecks to ensure their completion according to schedule?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) None of the Asiad Projects under by Ministry has run into trouble.

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

Tornado in Keonjher (Orissa)

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

(a) the total number of villages from Keonjher district of Orissa that suffered a great loss due to the tornado swept over there in April, 1981;

(b) whether Government have ascertained the reasons of the tornado;

(c) whether it is a fact that a Central team has visited the tornado hit villages;

(d) if so, what is their assessment about loss in Keonjher;

(e) what relief measures have been sanctioned by the Centre; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) According to the Memorandum received from the Government of Orissa, tornado struck 12 villages in Saharpada and Patna blocks of Keonjher district on the 17th April, 1981 and 9 villages in Baripada sub-division of Mayurbhanj district were struck by whirlwind on the 18th April, 1981.

(b) According to the India Meteorological Department, tornadoes are generally classified as intense atmospheric vortex which are confined to a very small area. A distinctive feature of tornado is that it seems to build up from above. Vertex seems to develop in the atmosphere and then to propagate downwards to the earth surface. The cause of such vertex is not yet known, but certain meteorological features which are favourable for a tornado formation are known. On the basis of these features, warning for thunder storm and squall are issued by the India Meteorological Department.

The India Meteorological Department reported that a scheme entitled "Severe Storm Studies" has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan of the India Meteorological Department. The object of the scheme is to establish a Research Centre for a study of past storms and to explore the possibility of evolving a technique for forecasting severe storms of short duration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The tornado struck Keonjhar district over a narrow belt 1 km wide and 25 km long and on account of this, 5733 persons were affected. Thirty seven human beings and 263 cattle heads perished, 4,000 fowls were lost and 721 persons were injured. The number of houses damaged fully or partially was 699. Some public properties like school buildings, grain-golas, gram panchayat ghars, electrical-installations, etc. also sustained extensive damages.

(e) and (f). On the basis of the report of the Central team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, the Government of India approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 55.88 lakhs for purposes of

Central assistance for various measures of relief and rehabilitation and repairs/restoration of properties damaged by tornado and whirlwind, as follows:—

Items	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Keonjher District	Mayur Bhanj District.
1. Emergent relief including housing subsidy	20.00	0.31
2. Repair to Health Centres	5.00	2.50
3. <i>Restoration of Public assets</i>		
(a) Electrical lines	10.20	1.20
(b) School and other buildings	7.85	..
4. <i>Rehabilitation of cultivators</i>		
(a) Purchase of bullocks	6.00	..
(b) Subsidy for Agricultural inputs to small and marginal farmers	1.40	..
5. Educational concession	1.00	0.10
6. Assistance to rural Artisans	0.32	..
TOTAL:	51.77	4.11
GRAND TOTAL:	Rs. 55.88 lakhs	

Zonal Plan for Storm Water Drain in Trans-Yamuna Residential Colonies, Delhi

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

(a) whether the Zonal Plan of the Storm Water Drain of the Trans-Yamuna residential colonies on both sides of Vikas Marg of Delhi has been finalised; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the abnormal delay in finalising it?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that the schemes of storm water drains for the planning zones E-9, E 10 and E-11 pertaining to this area have been drawn up by them and have been sent to Municipal Corporation, Delhi for approval. The schemes for storm water drains for E-8 and E-12 planning zones are under preparation.

(b) The delay is mainly due to abnormal unauthorised and haphazard construction in these two zones which hampered the planning work.

गुजरात में भव्यम दर्जे की सिचाई परियोजनाएं

* 116. श्री छोटू भाई गवित : क्या सिचाई मंडी निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शनि वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) वर्ष 1975 से 1980 तक गुजरात राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति के लिए कितनी और कौन-कौन सी भव्यम दर्जे की सिचाई परियोजनाएं भेजी गई थीं ,

(ख) भारत सरकार ने उनमें से किन-किन सिचाई परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति प्रदान करती है और उनका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) प्रत्येक परियोजना पर अनुमानतः कितना खर्च होगा और उनसे कितने एकड़ भूमि की सिचाई हो सकेगी ?

हृषि तथा प्रानी पुनर्विकास और सिचाई तथा नागरिक पूति मंडी (राज बौद्धन्त सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . गुजरात सरकार ने 1975-76 से 1980-81 तक योजना आयोग के अनुमोदन के लिए 20 भव्यम सिचाई परियोजनाएं भेजी थीं । इनमें से प्रत्येक स्कीम के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

गुजरात सरकार द्वारा 1975-76 से 1980-81 तक के बीच में भेजी गई मध्यम सिवाई स्कॉलों को दियती

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम	केन्द्रीय जल आयोजन में प्राप्त होने की तारीख	योजना आयोग	योजना आयोग	लाभ (हजार हेक्टेयर)	लाभान्वित होने वाले जिले	प्रभावित
			द्वारा अनुमोदित किए जाने की तारीख	अनुमानित लागत ¹ (करोड़ इपयों में)	लाभ (हजार हेक्टेयर)	लाभान्वित होने वाले जिले	प्रभावित
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
क. योजना आयोग द्वारा आव तक अनुग्रहित स्कॉल							
* 1.	उन्ड	अप्रैल, 75	12-7-76	2. 55	5. 33	जामतगर	
* 2	देव	अप्रैल, 75	12-7-76	3. 88	6. 53	पंचमहल और बदोदरा	
3	सार्वी	अप्रैल 76	2-2-77	1. 82	3. 31	जामतगर	
4	मितों ¹	जुलाई, 76	11-8-78	1. 88	1. 57	कच्छ	
5	वेनुदों*	फरवरी, 77	11-8-78	3. 25	5. 29	राजकोट	
6	करतारीं	जनवरी, 77	16-3-78	1. 14	1. 75	पंचमहल	
7	हरतन चरण-नी	सितम्बर, 78	12-2-81	3. 49	3. 44	बारकंडा	
8	कोईदा*	जुलाई, 79	14-5-80	2. 84	3. 31	वलसड	
9	काज़ ²	नवम्बर, 79	14-5-80	5. 36	5. 60	वलसड	

10	हुहई*	नवम्बर, 79	30-12-80	9.33	8.326	सावरकंठा
11	हुक्का*	फरवरी, 80	11-2-81	6.78	4.95	पंचमहल
12	ऐमी-दो*	मार्च, 80	4-5-81	5.38	2.437	सावरकंठा
13	भाजी-तीन*	जून, 80	4-5-81	13.23	6.84	राजकोट और जामनगर
14	भाजी-दो*	जून, 80	4-5-81	6.22	2.39	राजकोट
						जोड़
				67.15	61.104	

ख. अनुरोदन के लिए लिखित स्क्रीन

115	भादर*	अप्रैल, 75 (पंचमहल	—	—	5.48	पंचमहल और कैरा	योजना आयोग की सलाह- कार समिति द्वारा स्वी- कार्य पाई गई लेकिन श्रद्धिम रूप से अनुमोदित नहीं की गई।	राज्य सरकार द्वारा केंद्रिय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों के उत्तर/ अनुमोदित रिपोर्ट भेजी जानी है।
116	मुकेशर	अप्रैल, 79	—	—	4.74	बनासकंठा	—	—

*विष्व वैक कण सत्त्वयता के लिए प्रस्तावित परियोजना ।

क्रम सं० परियोजना का नाम		केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त होने की तारीख	योजना आयोग द्वारा प्राप्तमोदित किए जाने की तारीख	योजना आयोग द्वारा प्राप्तमोदित लागत, (कारोड़ रुपयों में)	लाभ (हजार हजार रुपयों में)	लाभान्वित होने वाले जिले	आम्याक्षित
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	माजम*	दिसम्बर, 80	—	—	5.50	सावलंठा	वही
18	उमरिया	अप्रैल, 80	—	—	1.99	पंचमहल	वही
19	मेन	जनवरी, 81	—	—	6.48	बदोदरा और भंडोंच	वही
20	उबेन*	जून, 80	—	—	2.53	जूनगढ़	आमोशित रिपोर्ट भारत, 81 में प्राप्त हुई थी और उसकी जांच की जा रही है।

* विश्व बैन क्रुण सहायता के निए प्रस्तावित परियोजना ।

Reviewing Support Price of Kharif Crop

*117. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether following the increase in prices of various petroleum products in July this year and the consequential hike in the general price trend, Government have reviewed and raised the support prices of different Kharif crop items; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Consequent upon the increase in the prices of fertilisers and diesel oil w.e.f. 11th July 1981, the Government requested the Agricultural prices Commission to re-work their recommendations on procurement/minimum support prices of agricultural commodities for which they had already submitted their reports. The Commission has since given its revised recommendations and the relevant details are given below:-

Commodity	Recommendations made in the Report prior to raise in price of fertilisers and diesel oil	Recommendations made in the Supplementary Report subsequent to the raise in the prices of fertilisers and diesel oil.
(Rs. per quintal)		
<i>Kharif cereals</i>		
Paddy	113	115
Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi.	115	116
<i>Cotton</i>		
Kapas (FAQ Cj-34/414-F)	375	380
<i>Oilseeds</i>		
Groundnut-in-shell (FAQ)	270	273
Soyabean (Black) (FAQ)	210	213
Soyabean (Yellow) (FAQ)	230	234
Sun flower seed	250	253
<i>Sugarcane</i>	15.50	15.50
<i>Tobacco</i>	Rs. per Kg	Rs. per Kg.
Light soil	8.50	8.50
Black soil	8.00	8.00

(Minimum prices payable by sugar factories are linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent).

These recommendations are under the consideration of the Government.

Failure to Maintain Ex-Factory Price of Vanaspati by Manufacturers

*118. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI RAJESHI KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Vanaspati manufacturers in the country had voluntarily fixed ex-factory prices of vanaspati;

(b) whether these manufacturers have failed to maintain the ex-factory prices of Vanaspati voluntarily agreed to by them;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor stating the extent of rise in the price of Vanaspati as a result thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to check the price rise and to ensure availability of Vanaspati to the consumer at a reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

(a) to (d). As a result of the discussions initiated by the Government with the vanaspati manufacturers, the industry had announced its decision to observe a voluntary price-restraint by pegging the ex-factory prices of 16.5 kg. tin at a maximum of Rs. 192 (including excise duty) from the 11th April 1981. The prices of small packs were to be correlated with the price of 16.5 kg. tin. The prices, by and large, are being maintained, as reflected in the wholesale price index of vanaspati which has remained steady. Nevertheless, this arrangement has been kept under constant watch and review by the Central Government and the State Governments have also been requested to ensure its implementation in the field in coordination with the vanaspati industry and trade.

Government is continuing dialogue with the vanaspati manufacturers re-

garding the production and availability of vanaspati in sufficient quantities and at the price so announced, during the festival season. Government would continue to take such appropriate steps as the situation demands, from time to time.

There is no overall shortage of vanaspati in the country and the production is being maintained at a rate much higher than in the preceding year. To maintain the present trend of production so as to meet the demand of the consumers, the Government have taken a number of steps like maintaining adequate supplies of imported oil to the vanaspati industry having periodic meetings with the representatives of vanaspati manufacturers to sort out any problems regarding the supply of various inputs, requesting the State Governments to keep vanaspati industry out of the purview of the power cuts etc. In order to check any attempts on the part of any section of the trade to hoard stocks, the State Governments have been requested to effectively implement the Storage Control Order and other enactments.

Non-Implementation of Labour Court Judgement by Central Tobacco Research Institute

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

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has received any representation from staff of Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry, complaining about non-implementation of Labour Court Judgements in favour of the employees, by the Director of the Institute;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted into the complaints; and

(c) what action has been taken in regard to this and other complaints by the staff?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An award given by the Labour Court, Guntur, in favour of two employees of the Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry has since been implemented by the Director of the Institute.

In regard to the other complaints by the staff of the Institute, the Deputy Director General (Crop Sciences) in-charge of the Institute has been requested to enquire into the matter. He is expected to visit the Institute and report by first week of September, 1981. Further action will be taken after receipt of his recommendations.

Crash Programme for Production of Pulses

*120. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had prepared a crash programme to step up production of pulses;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) in case the programme has failed the reasons thereof and who are responsible for this; and

(d) the future plan of the Government to step up production of pulses and bring down their prices in the open market?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):
(a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for increasing the production of pulses has been under implementation through the State Governments since 1972-73.

(b) The production of pulses was 9.9 million tonnes in 1972-73 when the programme was started. It was 12.17 million tonnes in the pre-draught year

of 1978-79. The production during 1980-81 is estimated at 11.1 million tonnes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The future plan is to increase the production to a level of 14.5 million tonnes by the end of 1984-85, the terminal year of the Sixth Plan.

साऊथ और नार्थ ब्लाक, नई दिल्ली में बन्दर

1001. श्री भीकू राम जैन : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने साऊथ और नार्थ ब्लाक, नई दिल्ली से बन्दर पकड़ने के लिए 80 रुपये के पुरस्कार की घोषणा की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बन्ध जीवन संरक्षण तथा जानवरों के प्रति कूरता के निवारण और पर्यावरण संरक्षण के बारे में सरकार की नीतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उपर्युक्त कार्यवाही कहा तक उचित है ; और ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस मामले पर पुनः विचार करेगी, यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण बंकालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने सूचित किया है कि उसने बन्दरों को पकड़ने के लिए कोई पुरस्कार घोषित नहीं किया है । तथापि, पालिका ने साऊथ और नार्थ ब्लाक में बन्दरों के उपद्रव को कम करने के लिए बन्दर पकड़ने वाले एक व्यक्ति को काम पर लगाया है और उसे पकड़े जाने वाले प्रत्येक बन्दर के लिए 80 रुपये दिया जाता है । इस प्रकार पकड़े गये बन्दर दिल्ली के बाहर जंगलों क्षेत्र में छोड़ दिए जाते हैं ।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Execution of Lift Irrigation Projects under Minimum Needs Programme in Orissa

1002. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the execution work of lift irrigation projects have been taken up in some districts of Orissa under the minimum needs programme;

(b) if so, the name of the districts where such work have been started under the Minimum Needs Programme,

(c) how many of them are expected to be completed during the current financial year; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (d) Lift Irrigation Projects do not form part of the Minimum Need Programme.

Availability of Improved Technology to Small and Marginal Farmers

1003. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that I.C.A.R. has initiated a nation-wide programme to make available to the rural poor the technology for improving their products;

(b) if so, when that programme was initiated and what is the result achieved; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to ensure that this new programme should reach the small and marginal farmers throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research initiated a Lab-to-Land Programme, as part of the celebrations of the Golden Jubilee Year, in May, 1979. Under this programme, nearly 47,000 families have already been adopted by 85 Technology Transfer Centres including Agricultural Universities, I.C.A.R. Research Institutes, State Departments of Agriculture and voluntary organisations etc. The programme mainly aims to improve the income and the employment of small and marginal farming families as well as landless agriculture labour.

The programme was initially for one year but it was later extended for another two years by the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. In this programme, the scientists directly work with the poorer sections of the farming community. The programme, apart from giving technical advice, also envisages provision of critical inputs to the extent of Rs. 500/- per family. The country, for the purpose, has been divided into 8 zones and in each of these zones, there is an Advisory Committee to advise about the content of the programme.

The programme has helped small farmers, particularly in improving production from their lands and livestock.

In addition to the above, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research also has a National Demonstration Project which was initiated in 1969 with the objective of demonstrating the potentialities of high yielding varieties with improved management practices to the farming community. The key note of the demonstrations laid down under the project is multiple cropping where two or more than two crops are grown on the same piece of land in the same year. The expected yield targets of these demonstrations are 9 tonnes and 11 tonnes per hectares from two crops and three crops, respectively. The project is in operation in 47 districts, each having 25 demonstrations in the

Sixth Five Year Plan. The districts covered under the project are primarily those where agricultural technology had not any significant impact. Under this project also, the scientists of Agricultural Universities, I.C.A.R. Research Institutes and the State Departments of Agriculture themselves lay out demonstrations in the farmers' fields. In addition, 2-3 Field Days are organised at each demonstration site during the year, where neighbouring farmers witness the technology demonstrated, thereby with a wider disseminating effect.

The data obtained from these demonstrations indicates that it is feasible to obtain 2-3 times more yields of the major food crops than what are obtained by farmers themselves on their fields.

(c) The Lab to Land Programme, primarily meant for small and marginal farmers and landless agriculture labour and other weaker sections of the farming community. At present, the number of families adopted under the programme is only 47,000 and this forms a very small fraction of the total number of small, marginal and landless farmers. But it is hoped that the technologies demonstrated through this programme and through the National Demonstration Project will have multiplier effect.

DDA Flats of S. Cs. and S.Ts.

1004. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes undertaken by the Delhi Development Authority to provide houses to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Delhi since January, 1980;

(b) the number of houses actually allotted to persons belonging to these communities since January, 1980; and

(c) the details of the schemes D.D.A. propose to undertake to provide houses

to SC and ST during the Sixth Plan period and the amount earmarked for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No separate scheme for allotment of houses to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been undertaken by the DDA since January, 1980. However, a quota of 25 per cent is reserved for SCs/STs in the allotment of DDA flats in all its housing schemes.

(b) 1937 flats of various categories have been allotted to SCs and STs by the Delhi Development Authority since January, 1980.

(c) As part of its normal programme the DDA proposes to construct 20,000 dwelling units per year during the Sixth Five Year Plan period 25 per cent of these houses would be reserved for allotment to the SCs/STs.

Supply of Drinking Water to Villages of Orissa under Minimum Needs Programme

1005. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages of Orissa that have been supplied with potable drinking water under minimum needs programme during the year 1980-81;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to supply potable drinking water to some additional number of villages during the Sixth Plan period;

(c) if so, the number of villages from Dhankhat district Orissa that will be extended with facilities during that period; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 772 problem villages.

(b) The effort will be to provide potable water to all problem villages during the Sixth Plan period.

(c) and (d) The number of problem villages remaining to be provided with drinking water facilities at the beginning of the Sixth Plan was 1965 in Dhenkanal district. Of these, 48 villages were provided with drinking water supply during the year 1980-81. The remaining villages are expected to be covered by 1985.

Regularisation of Colonies in Delhi

1006. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether Government propose to regularise unauthorised colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the colonies which have been approved so far upto 30-6-81 or are planned for approval during the current financial year; and

(c) the criteria followed in regularising such colonies?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have decided that unauthorised colonies existing on non-Government land in Delhi, covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30-6-77 and 16-2-77 respectively may be regularise by Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi

(b) The Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi have regularised 20 unauthorised colonies and 187 unauthorised colonies as indicated in Annexure 'A' and 'B' respectively upto 30-6-81. Besides, the Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi have approved, after 30-6-81 another 11 and 20 unauthorised colonies mentioned in Annexure 'C' and 'D' respectively. They have not compiled any specific list of the colonies which are to be regularised during the remaining period of the current financial year.

(c) The criteria followed in regularising unauthorised colonies are laid down in Annexure 'E'.

LIST OF COLONIES APPROVED BY DDA UPTO 30TH JUNE, 1981

1. Nangal Raya Extension-II
2. Tulsi Ram Bagichi, Harijan Colony
3. Noor Nagar
4. Jamia Nagar
5. Nathu Colony
6. Ashok Nagar
7. Durgapuri Extension
8. Sanwal Nagar
9. Guru Nanak Pura Exten.
10. Basti Khajan Exten.
11. Village Maujpur & Exten.
12. Kachhi Colony
13. Vijay Colony
14. Subhash Mohalla
15. Bhajan Pura
16. North Ghonda K Block
17. Ganwari Exten. Part
18. Ghonda Exten. Part
19. Krishna Nagar
20. Arjun Nagar

Annexure 'B'

LIST OF COLONIES REGULARISED
BY M.C.D. UPTO 30-6-81

S. No.	Name of Colony.
1.	Saraswati Garden Extn. Part I and II.
2.	Ramesh Nagar Extn.
3.	Mohan Park 31 K Block.
4.	Suraj Nagar.
5.	Shastri Nagar near Sarai Rohilla.
6.	Shastri Nagar C Block.
7.	—do— M "
8.	—do— D "
9.	—do— F "
10.	—do— E "
11.	Hari Nagar C Clock Tower adjacent colonies.
12.	Kanahya Nagar.
13.	Narang Colony Near Trinagar.
14.	Raenpura Extn., Colonies.
15.	Shanti Nagar near Trinagar.
16.	Hari Nagar MS Block.
17.	Hari Nagar A, B and C Block.
18.	Nanak Pura.
19.	Janak Park and Extn.
20.	Shanti Nagar near Trinagar.
21.	Onkar Nagar A and B.
22.	Ganesh Pura A and B.
23.	Deva Ram Park.
24.	Shambhu Park.
25.	Shanti Nagar.
26.	Lakhi Nagar.
27.	Sham Nagar.
28.	Sham Nagar Extn.
29.	Vishnu Garden.
30.	Vishnu Garden Extn.
31.	Vishnu Park.
32.	Chand Nagar.
33.	Ravi Nagar.
34.	Navyug Block.
35.	H Block Vishnu Garden.
36.	F " " "

S. No.	Name of Colony.
37.	Sham Nagar K Block.
38.	" " N "
39.	Vishnu Garden J and N Block.
40.	Ravi Nagar Deleted Portion.
41.	Punjabi Garden.
42.	Bhagwan Dass Nagar Extn.
43.	Sharda Puri.
44.	EA Block Mansarovar Garden.
45.	Partap Nagar.
46.	Anand Vihar.
47.	Manak Vihar.
48.	Uggar Sain Nagar of Bindra Nagar.
49.	Vishnu Garden Extn. No. I.
50.	Vishnu Garden E Block.
51.	Vishnu Garden Extn. No. 3 and 4 (Block A).
52.	Vishnu Garden B-1, B-3 C, E and A.
53.	" " N/W, R/Z, W/E.
54.	" " F Block.
55.	" " West Block.
56.	" " B Block.
57.	" " J Block.
58.	" " Extn. No. V.
	Block M, J&T, NA, NE, P Extn.
59.	Vishnu Garden Extn. No. 5.
60.	" " N Block.
61.	" " S Block.
62.	" " Block 283.
63.	" " West Block Extn. I and III.
64.	Fateh Nagar.
65.	Asha Park.
66.	Guru Nanak.
67.	Akal Garh.
68.	Ajay Enclave Extn.
69.	Major Bhupinder Singh Nagar Group of colonies.
70.	Sudershan Park.
71.	Sudershan Park Extn.
72.	Ganesh Nagar.

S. No.	Name of Colony	S. No.	Name of Colony
73.	Mahavir Nagar.	111.	Kewal Park Extn.
74.	Ganesh Nagar Extn. (Deleted).	112.	Nirankari Colony.
75.	Mahavir Nagar Extn. (Deleted).	113.	Rameshwar Nagar.
76.	Krishna Park Najafgarh Road.	114.	Gupta Colony Extn.
77.	Krishna Puri.	115.	Manohar Park.
78.	Ganesh Pura B at Mahavir Nagar B.	116.	Kadar Bagh on Rohtak Rd.
79.	Krishna Park Extn. D at Block.	117.	Inder Lok.
80.	Krishna Puri (Deleted portion).	118.	Anand Nagar Tulsi Ngr.
81.	Mahavir Nagar (Deleted Portion).	119.	Anand Nagar Tulsi Ngr.
82.	Mahavir Nagar Extn. D and K Block.	120.	Lajwanti Garden.
83.	L Block Mahavir Nagar Extn.	121.	Lajwanti Garden Extn.
84.	Mukh Ram Park.	122.	Rani Bagh.
85.	Ram Nagar near Tilak Nagar.	123.	Rishi Nagar.
86.	Hind Nagar.	124.	Siri Nagar Extn. (E&H).
87.	Sant Nagar near Tilak Nagar.	125.	Raja Park.
88.	Mukh Ram Garden.	126.	Roop Nagar.
89.	Mukh Ram Park Extn.	127.	Mahindera Park.
90.	Sant Garden Extn. East.	128.	Hari Nagar G. Block.
91.	Chaukhandi Extn.	129.	Shiri Nagar.
92.	Ram Nagar Extn.	130.	Shiri Nagar Extn.
93.	Mukh Ram Garden.	131.	Virender Nagar.
94.	Vishnu Garden Part-I.	132.	Virender Nagar Extn.
95.	Mukherjee Park Extn.	133.	Fathe Nagar Extn.
96.	D-Block Mansarovar Garden.	134.	Gobind Puri Near Kalkaji.
97.	Sardar Nagar.	135.	Gobind Puri Extn.
98.	Punjabi Bagh.	136.	Gobind Puri, Deleted Portion.
99.	Siri Nagar.	137.	Mohan Park/Risibh Nagar C-19.
100.	Meenakshi Garden.	LIST OF UNAUTHORISED COLOCIES APPROVED BY MCD IN RURAL AREA DURING 1978-81.	
101.	Ram Garh.	138.	Palam Enclave.
102.	Rattan Park.	139.	Raj Nagar Part-I.
103.	Nirankari Colony (Deleted portion).	140.	Raj Nagar Part-II.
104.	Srinivas Puri Extn.	141.	Sadhi Nagar Part I.
105.	Adarsh Nagar.	142.	Sadhi Nagar Part II.
106.	Majlis Park.	143.	Swatantra Nagar.
107.	Kewal Park.	144.	Narela Mandi Extn.
108.	Gopal Nagar.	145.	Indra Colony.
109.	Adarsh Nagar Extn.		
110.	Majlis Park Extn.		

LIST OF REGULARISED COLONIES DURING 1980-81.

S. No.	Name of Colony
146.	Pandit Park.
147.	Radhey Puri, Kh. Khas.
148.	Shiv Puri.
149.	Chander Nagar and Silver Park Kh. Khas.
150.	Hazara Park Kh. Khas.
151.	Anarkali Part "
152.	Golden Park Kh. Khas.
153.	Lachman Park "
154.	Indera Park "
155.	Gopal Park.
156.	Ram Nagar.
157.	Gian Park.
158.	Krishan Ngr. Shahdara.
159.	South Gandhi Nagar.
160.	Kailash Nagar.
161.	Bhola Nath Ngr. I.
162.	Bhola Nath Ngr. II.
163.	Gopal Park, Kh. Khas.
164.	Gian Park.
165.	Anarkali South.
166.	Chander Park
167.	New Lyallpur
168.	Shalimar Park.
169.	Radhey Puri Extn, I and II.
170.	Radhey Puri Plots 1-16.
171.	Anarkali and Extn.
172.	Janta Colony Ram Nagar.
173.	New Lyallpur Colony Extn.
174.	Anarkali Old.
175.	New Anarkali.
176.	Anarkali South Extn.
177.	Pandit Park Extn.
178.	New Krishan Nagar.
179.	Saraswati Bhandar.
180.	Bagichi Phool Singh.
181.	Sham Block.
182.	Ghas Mandi.
183.	Multani Mohalla.

S. No.	Name of Colony.
184.	Bhola Nath Ngr. Deleted Portion.
185.	Goverdhan Behari Colony.
186.	Bhola Nath Nagar (East).
187.	Bhola Nath Nagar (West).

ANNEXURE-'C'

I. LIST OF COLONIES APPROVED BY DDA IN JULY, 1981.

Brahampuri Complex.

1. Harkeshu Nagar (Gautam Vihar).
2. Arvind Nagar.
3. Arvind Nagar Block A, V, J, H and C.
4. Jagit Nagar.
5. Jai Prakash Mohalla

II. Colonies included in MCD's list and approved by DDA as they were included in an area recently declared as Development area.

6. Brahampuri.
7. Brahampuri 'X' Block.
8. Kartar Nagar.
9. Brahampuri Harijan Colony Extn. near Ghonda.
10. Chauhan Bangar Part.
11. Zafriabad Extension Part.

ANNEXURE-'D'

The list of unauthorised colonies regularised by the M.C.D. after 30-6-1981.

1. North Gandhi Nagar to Kailash Nagar.
2. Dharampura.
3. Raghubar Pura.
4. Sham Park.
5. Ranjit Park.
6. Chand Mohalla and Extn.
7. Mohalla Ram Nagar.
8. Raghubar Pura (Left out portion).
9. Raghubar Pura I and II.

Sl. No.	Name of Colony
10.	Ajit Nagar.
11.	Subhash Mohalla.
12.	Gian Nagar.
13.	Seelam Pur (West).
14.	Jain Mohalla.
15.	Singar Pur.
16.	Kapoor Basti.
17.	Arjan Mohalla.
18.	Amar Mohalla.
19.	Anand Mohalla.
20.	Kailash Nagar (left out portion).

ANNEXE-'E'

Criteria for regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi.

(i) Both residential and commercial structures will be regularised.

(ii) Structures will be regularised after fitting them in a layout plan and after keeping clear space for roads and other community facilities. To the extent land is already available for roads and other community facilities in the immediate vicinity or neighbourhood such land should be utilised for these purposes.

(iii) Development charges as determined by D.D.A./M.C.D. will be payable by the owners of the properties in such manner as may be laid down by these bodies.

(iv) The families which are displaced in the process of providing space for roads and other community facilities will be rehabilitated in the following manner:—

(a) Owners of the houses, who or any of whose family members do not own a plot/house in Delhi will be provided alternate land/flat.

(b) The tenants will be allotted alternate accommodation provided they, or any of their dependent

members of family do not own a house/plot in Delhi.

(v) In the process of regularisation, wherever necessary, change of land use will be considered with reference to the provisions of the Master Plan/Zonal Plans.

(vi) Colonies which have been notified for acquisition will also be considered for regularisation and wherever necessary other consequential steps will be taken.

(vii) D.D.A./M.C.D. will take up the work of the completing the case by case study of all the colonies, which could not be done earlier, on a top priority basis.

(viii) Constructions already done in areas earmarked for roads and other community facilities in the colonies which had been regularised earlier, will also be regularised provided land for such facilities is available in the immediate vicinity or neighbourhood. Otherwise, they will be given alternative sites/flats.

(ix) While deciding upon the regularisation of unauthorised colonies in the manner indicated above, it is also to be emphasised that Government will not countenance any activity or action on the part of any individual or body to put up fresh structures whether in the existing unauthorised colonies or in any other areas within or outside the urbanisable limits of Delhi. Any attempt in this direction will be viewed seriously and defaulters will be dealt with severely.

Shortage of sugar

1007. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint meeting of sugar industry representatives and the Central Government was held recently in New Delhi to consider the present sugar shortage in the country;

(b) if so, the details of talks held; and

(c) the final decision taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). There is no overall sugar shortage in the country. But in view of the imbalance between levy and free-sugar, to explore the possibility of borrowing a quantity of free sale sugar up to 4.5 lakh tonnes out of the current year's production, on a replacement basis, to meet the needs of the public distribution system, discussions were held with the representatives of the Indian Sugar Mills Association and the National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories Ltd. on 23rd July, 1981. The Association and the Federation have agreed to lend the required quantity of free sale sugar.

1008. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यमुना नदी में बाढ़ के कारण दिल्ली और ढांसा में कुल कितना नुकसान हुआ है;

(ख) बाढ़ से रक्खा करने के लिए कितने गांवों को खाली करवाना पड़ा;

(ग) बाढ़ से प्रभावित लोगों को क्या सहायता दी गई; और

(च) इस दिल्ली में कब तक स्थाई व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी?

सिवाई मंत्रालय में रस्तव मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रमान अंसारी) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि मानसून के बाद भौतिक में यमुना की बाढ़ से अब तक

कुल अवधि 2.229 माला रुपये की अति व्युत्पी है;

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि केवल दो गांवों नाममां जगतपुर और बजीराबाद को खाली करवा पड़ा था। यह भी सूचित किया भवा है कि इन गांवों को खाली करने की चेतावनी 48 घण्टे पहले दी गई थी। किसवे कैम्प के निकट इन्दिरा विकास कालोनी में सभी सुविधाओं से सम्पन्न एक सहायता शिविर भी खोला गया था। प्रत्येक परिवार के लिए चार-चार दिनों का राशन मुफ्त दिया गया था।

(घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि ये गांव-नदी-न्यूनता-व्यवस्थों के अन्दर स्थित हैं और यहाँ के निवासियों को यहाँ से निकाल कर और उन्हे अन्यत्र बसा नार ही स्थाई व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। दिनांक प्रशासन जगतपुर गांव के बागे और एक ग्रिंग बध की व्यवस्था करने की व्यवहार्यता पर भी विचार कर रहा है।

Food value of chicken meat, beef, Pork, etc.

1009. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement giving the food values of chicken meat, beef, veal, mutton, pork and frog legs:

(a) the protein content of each of the above; and

(b) the vitamin content, if any, in each of the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The protein content of chicken

meat, beef, veal mutton, pork and frog legs is as follows:—

	Protein content/100 gm edible portion in (g)
Chicken meat	25.9
beef	22.6
Veal	19.4
Mutton	18.5
Pork	18.7
Frog leg	16.4

(b) The vitamin contents of the above mentioned meats are follows:—

Type of meat.	Vitamin/100 g edible portion						
	Carotene (ug)	Thiamin (mg)	Riboflavin (mg)	Niacin (mg)	Acid Folic (ug)	Vitamin B 12 (ug)	Vitamin C (mg)
Chicken meat	18	0.05	0.14	10.7	6.8	..	..
beef	18	0.15	0.04	6.4	..	..	2.0
Veal . . . . .	..	0.14	0.26	6.5	..	..	..
Mutton	9	0.18	0.14	6.8	5.8	2.6	..
Pork	0	0.54	0.09	2.8	..	..	2.0
Frog leg	0	0.14	0.25	1.2	..	..	..

Production of sugar

1010. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total sugar cane crushed by sugar mills during the 1980-81 sugar seasons;

(b) the total amount of sugar produced;

(c) the average price paid to the canegrower, State-wise;

(d) whether sugar production during 1980-81 season alongwith held-over stocks of sugar would be adequate

to meet country's requirements during the forthcoming festival season;

(e) if so, details thereof; and

(f) if not, how does the Government hope to tackle the situation arising out of sugar scarcity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):
(a) The total sugar cane to be crushed by the sugar mills during the season 1980-81 (October—September) is estimated at 515.15 lakh tonnes.

(b) The estimated sugar production during 1980-81 is 51.40 lakh tonnes.

(c) Statement showing State-wise sugar cane price paid by the factories during 1980-81 season is attached.

(d) to (f). With opening sugar stocks of 6.82 lakh tonnes as on 1-10-80 and estimated production of 51.40 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 sugar year the total availability works out to 58.22 lakh tonnes. As against this, the requirement being 51.0 lakh tonnes, the esti-

mated net carry-over stock as on 1-10-1981 would be about 7.22 lakh tonnes. Since the requirement of first two months i.e. October and November of 1981-82 sugar year would be about 9 lakh tonnes and the fresh production during these months would be available for internal consumption from November and/early December, the gap in availability has been made good by the import of upto about 2.15 lakh tonnes of sugar.

Statement

Statement showing the sugarcane prices paid by the factories during 1980-81 season (as per information received from Sugar factories)

State	Price Paid in Rs./Qtl.
1. Uttar Pradesh	19.00 to 26.00
2. Bihar	19.00 to 22.00
3. Punjab	23.00 to 28.00
4. Haryana	23.00 to 26.00
5. Assam	13.00
6. West Bengal	20.00 to 25.00
7. Orissa	17.00
8. Madhya Pradesh	17.50 to 23.50
9. Rajasthan	21.00 to 25.00
10. Maharashtra	17.50 to 28.20
11. Gujarat	12.00 to 20.00
12. Andhra Pradesh	18.50 to 22.20
13. Tamil Nadu	17.50 to 21.62
14. Karnataka	18.44 to 25.00
15. Kerala	17.00 to 18.00
16. Pondicherry	17.50
17. Nagaland	16.76
18. Goa	16.50 to 21.50

NOTE:— In Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra, the factories have usually paid provisional prices as advance.

Repairs to Bhadra Dam

1011. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal of emptying of Bhadra Dam for repairs from November 16, 1980 has almost affected 20 lakh farmers and agricultural and other categories of labour of the eight taluks in the Karnataka State;

(b) if so, whether the dam has been having leakage in the form of water crusing due in powerful jets at the sluices since last three years;

(c) whether the project authorities have prepared a plant to repair the damages;

(d) whether draining of reservoir was likely to result in a colossal loss of nearly Rs. 100 crores through loss of crops, labour and production;

(e) whether it was only on the recommendations to the Central Water Power Commission to repair the dam at an early date; and

(f) what are the difficulties being faced by the farmers and what compensation will be provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Karnataka Government have intimated that there is no proposal to deplete the Bhadra reservoir for repairs.

(b) The State Government have also stated that there is no leakage through the dam as such; however leakage in the dry wells of sluices and sides of scouring sluices has been observed in the form of jets.

(c) Project authorities are considering measures for urgent repairs without resorting to depletion of reservoir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply at (a) and (c) above.

(e) Early repairs of the dam has been recommended both by the Central Water Commission and the High Level Expert Committee constituted by the State Government.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply at (a) and (c) above.

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा स्टालों का आवंटन

1012. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली नगर-पालिका द्वारा जनवरी, 1981 में 30 जून, 1981 तक किसने स्टालों वा निर्माण किया गया ;

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्हे ये स्टाल आवंटित किये गये और यह स्टाल उन्हें किस तारीख को आवंटित किये गये ;

(ग) क्या यह आवंटन अनियमित था और क्या इन स्टालों के आवंटन के लिए जिन व्यक्तियों और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों ने पहले आवेदन कर रखा था उन्हें ये स्टाल नहीं दिये गये और इसके बजाय इनका आवंटन बाद में आवेदन करने वालों को किया गया ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस मामले में कोई जांच करेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीम नारायण सिंह) :

(क) से (घ). यह सूचना एकत्र को जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Misuse of Slum Clearance Fund by States

1013. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have since included State Capitals under the slum Clearance Scheme and necessary funds are allotted to State Governments therefor;

(b) if so, the names of such States Capitals and the details of the amount provided to State Governments for the development of their Capitals during the last three years.

(c) whether it is also a fact that many State Governments instead of utilising the amount provided for slum clearance by Government of India on developmental works are spending it on other works; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to prevent them from doing so and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme is being operated in the State Sector, out of block loans and grants given by way of plan assistance Under the Sixth Plan, provision of Rs. 151.45 crores has been made for environmental improvement of slums. The scheme is applicable to all urban areas including State capitals, regardless of size. The necessary budget provision for the slum improvement schemes is to be made by the State Governments. No specific allocation is made directly by the Central Government to the State Governments for slum improvement in State capitals.

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

Collapse of overhead tank in J.J. Colony Hasthan, Delhi

1014. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether two officials of the Delhi Development Authority were arrested for causing death due to negligence after a 50,000 gallon over-head tank in JJ Colony Hasthan, near Uttam Nagar collapsed on 28 March, 1981 killing a five year old boy and injuring several others; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the case?

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

(b) The cases are under Police investigation

Quantity of onion purchased by Maharashtra State Marketing Federation

1015. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHIE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the quantity of onion purchased by the Maharashtra State Marketing Federation during the year 1980-81 and from April 1981 to June 1981 and price paid therefor;

(b) the extent of loss suffered by it; and

(c) what steps Central Government have taken to help the Maharashtra State Marketing Federation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to information furnished by the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation, the Federation purchased under the State Government scheme a quantity of 35.15 lakh

quintals of onion during 1980-81; out of this, 19.95 lakh quintals of onion were purchased by them during April 1981 to June 1981. The purchase price ranged between Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 per quintal.

(b) Accountse are yet to be finalised to determine the financial results of this operation

(c) Question does not arise as the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation undertook the operations under the scheme of the State Government.

गंगा यमुना, नदी जल विवाद के अन्तर्गत राज्य

1016. श्री चतुर्भुजः क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गंगा और यमुना नदी जल विवाद किन-किन राज्यों के बीच है, विवाद का स्वरूप क्या है और केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ख) राज्य के हितों को देखते हुए राजस्थान सरकार ने इस बारे में भारत सरकार और केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के साथ क्या कार्यवाही की है?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउररहमान अंसरी) : (क) और (ख) गंगा नदी के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार का कोई अन्तर्राजियक विवाद नहीं है। तथापि, राजस्थान सरकार ने 1975 में चुरु लिफ्ट सिंचाई स्कीम की एक व्यवहार्यता ट्रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी जिसमें राजस्थान के चुरु और कुनैनु जिलों में सिंचाई के लिए आंशिक रूप से गंगा से और आंशिक रूप से यमुना से 3000 क्यूसेक जल के उपयोग की परिकल्पना की गई थी। बेसिन राज्यों के बीच यमुना के जल के

बंटवारे के बारे में निर्णय न होने के कारण और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के इस कथन के कारण कि उनके अनुमान के अनुसार उनकी निर्भाणाधीन और प्रस्तावित स्कीमों के पूरा होने के पश्चात् गंगा में कोई फालतू जल नहीं बचेगा, यह स्कीम स्वीकृत नहीं की गई थी।

यमुना नदी के बारे में विवाद बेसिन राज्यों, नामाशः हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश और दिल्ली के बीच इसके जल के उपयोग और विवास के सम्बन्ध में है। अप्रैल, 1981 में मुख्य मंत्रियों की जो अन्तर्राजियक बैठक हुई थी उसमें जल की उपलब्धता की जांच करने और यमुना के जल के आवंटन के लिए मानदंडों सिद्धांतों की सिफारिश करने के लिए एक तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ समिति गठित की गई थी जिसके अध्यक्ष केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष है और राज्यों के मुख्य इंजीनियर इस समिति के सदस्य हैं। उक्त समिति की रिपोर्ट जब प्राप्त हो जाएगी तो उस पर मुख्य मंत्रियों के स्तर पर आगे विचार किया जाएगा।

Setting up of forest based industries

1017. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set-up some forest based industries in the country during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of such forest based industries proposed to be set-up in Orissa during the above plan period;

(c) the places where those industries will be located; and

(d) the details about the progress made so far in the implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the Ministry of Industry and the State Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Categories of forest adopted for protection and preservation

1018. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise, the areas under Reserve Forest, Protection Forest unclassified forest and other categories of forests so far adopted by the Centre and the States for protection and preservation of forest;

(b) what was the area of different classified forests before and after the report of the National Commission of Agriculture on forest placed before the Government of India;

(c) the acts, legislations, Resolutions and other measures taken by the Centre and the States to achieve the target of representation and deforested areas; and

(d) what are the policy guidelines to the States from his Ministry with regard to deforestation by clear felling of the areas by State Forest Development Corporation for afforestations by replacing other raw fast growing species in the name of man made forest and productive forest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The State-wise forest area under different categories is given in the enclosed statement

(b) The National Commission on Agriculture was constituted by Government of India in 1970. The Commission submitted its final report in 1976. The details of forest area by classification in these years are given below:

(Unit: thousand ha.)

Year/Categories	Reserved Forest	Protected Forest	Unclassed Forest	Total Forest
1969-70	38,118	23,816	12,957	74,891
1976-77	39,010	23,209	12,560	74,780

(c) The question is not clear. It is presumed that the information sought is on reforestation of deforested areas.

The Centre and the States have taken up programmes of planting for reforestation from the time planned development started in 1951. Upto 1980-81 an area of 23 lakh ha. has been planted.

The Sixth Five Year Plan programme includes plantation on 624 lakh ha. area.

(d) The Ministry of Agriculture have not issued any guidelines with regard to deforestation by clear felling of areas by State Forest Development Corporations for afforestation programmes.

Statement

State-wise Forest Area by Legal Status—1978-79

(Thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Reserved	Protected	Unclassed	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>States</i>					
1. Andhra Pradesh		4,868	1,414	143	6,425
2. Assam		1,642	..	1,439	3,081
3. Bihar		505	2,418	4	2,927
4. Gujarat		1,210	115	641	1,966
5. Haryana		22	76	61	159
6. Himachal Pradesh		182	1,763	226	2,171
7. Jammu & Kashmir		2,189	..	..	2,189
8. Karnataka		2,790	458	386	3,634
9. Kerala		916	198	18	1,132
10. Madhya Pradesh		8,020	7,442	177	15,639
11. Maharashtra	• • • • •	4,232	1,557	603	6,392
12. Manipur	• • • • •	551	..	51	602
13. Meghalaya	• • • • •	71	1	779	851
14. Nagaland	• • • • •	50	52	184	286
15. Orissa	• • • • •	2,669	4,097	1	6,767
16. Punjab	• • • • •	4	84	134	222
17. Rajasthan	• • • • •	1,262	1,558	628	3,148
18. Sikkim	• • • • •	224	58	..	282
19. Tamil Nadu	• • • • •	1,770	360	44	2,174
20. Tripura	• • • • •	393	207	..	600
21. Uttar Pradesh	• • • • •	3,441	22	1,646	5,109
22. West Bengal	• • • • •	703	426	57	1,183
<i>Union Territories</i>					
23. A & N Islands	• • • • •	291	423	..	714
24. Arunachal Pradesh	• • • • •	1,238	20	3,896	5,154
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	• • • •	20	..	..	20
26. Delhi	• • • • •	1	1	2	4
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	• • • • •	2	..	129	131
28. Mizoram	• • • • •	713	..	590	1,303
TOTAL		39,976	22,750	41,839	74,565

खंड स्तर पर ग्रामीण कारोगरी के लिए ग्रामीण का विनियोजन संबंधित

1019. थी केप्र भूषण : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बातें की कृपा करेंगे कि खंड स्तर पर ग्रामीण भारीगरों के लिए योजनाओं के विनियमन तथा विनाशन की का स्थिति है तथा उनमें खादी ग्रामीण ग्राम हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड की महयोग दे रहा है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण भवालयों में राज्य मंत्री (थी बालेश्वर राम) : ग्रामीण कारोगरों को इनके द्वारा सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है :—

(1) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रोत्तराहन दिए जा रहे ग्रामीण उद्योगों, मेरांगों तथा व्यापार उद्योगों के भार्यत्रम् । 31-3-1981 के नामधेनियों की कुल संख्या 2,68,373 थी ।

(2) ग्रामीण युवकों के लिए स्वरोजगार की योजना (ट्राइमेस) जिसमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से सम्बद्ध कुशलता तथा नीदोगिकी और स्वरोजगार के लिए तैयार करने की व्यवस्था है । 31-3-1981 तक अन्तर्गत लाए गए युवकों की संख्या 1,46,706 थी ।

(3) कारोगरों की कुशलताओं तथा अन्य अपेक्षित निषेधों को मुलभ करने वाला खादी तथा ग्रामीणों का कार्यक्रम । 31-3-1981 तक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 30 लाख व्यक्तियों को लाया गया था ।

(4) हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड कारोगरों के लिए खंड विकास स्तर पर ग्रामीण विषय केन्द्र स्थापित कर रहा है । 31-3-1980 तक विभिन्न

खंडों के लिए इस प्रकार के लगभग 200 केन्द्रों को मंजूरी दे दी जाए है ।

Destruction of trees due to extraction of resin

1020. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that excessive extraction of resin has resulted in destruction of trees and the large areas exposed to perils of land-slipages and erosion in Himalayas in Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to check the peril of denudation in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the concerned State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Diversification functions of F.C.I.

1021 SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plans for diversification of the functions of the Food Corporation of India undertaken in 1975 have since been given up and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) the year-wise and region-wise statistics of procurement of foodgrains during the past five years; and

(c) the steps being taken to revitalise the Food Corporation of India so that the annual target of foodgrains procurement is achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Food Corporation of India explored the feasibility of taking up new projects mainly in the field of food processing including production of nutritious food. However, the proposals could not materialise on account of technical, commercial/economic viability reasons. Moreover, in the meantime additional responsibilities devolved on the Corporation on account of building up of substantial buffer stocks, construction of additional storage accommodation and exports of foodgrains etc.

(b) Two statements (Statement I and II) indicating the year-wise and region-wise statistics of procurement of Kharif cereals and wheat during the last five years are attached.

(c) Procurement of wheat and paddy is, at present, under price support operations whereas rice is procured under the levy system. Elaborate arrangements are made by the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments for implementing the price support policy. The Food Corporation of India is fully geared to undertake the operations assigned to it.

Statement-I

Statement showing the procurement of Kharif cereals during the years 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81
(In '000 tonnes)

State/Union Territory	1976-77			1977-78			1978-79			1979-80			1980-81 (As on 14-8-81)		
	Total		FCI	Total	FCI	Total	FCI	Total	FCI	Total	FCI	Total	FCI	Total	FCI
Andhra Pradesh	.	.	483	444	612	529	1051	952	492	410	660	483	.	.	.
Assam	.	.	155	54	21	6	32	16	10	..	37	9	.	.	.
Bihar	.	.	42	..	7	..	12	..	..	..	65	..	.	.	.
Gujarat	.	.	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.
Haryana	.	.	648	50	741	75	887	179	553	123	667	578	.	.	.
'Himachal Pradesh'	Neg.	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.
J & K	.	.	53	48	49	..	58	..	50	..	60	..	.	.	.
Karnataka	.	.	67	..	60	..	138	..	78	..	78	..	.	.	.
Kerala	.	.	20	..	12	..	1	..	1	..	Neg.	..	.	.	.
Madhya Pradesh	.	.	215	149	182	174	306	305	90	90	378	176	.	.	.
Maharashtra	.	.	215	..	4	..	115	..	84	..	162	..	.	.	.
Manipur	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	Neg.	..	.	.	.	.
Meghalaya	Neg.	..	.	.	.
Orissa	.	.	118	..	80	..	38	..	29	..	228	..	.	.	.

Neg. Below 500 tonnes.

*Includes delivery of rice collected directly by the FCI under levy scheme.
Note : Kharif Cereals include using paddy in terms of rice) and Coarse Grains (jowar, bapra, maize and ragi).

State/Union Territory	1976-77			1977-78			1978-79			1979-80			1980-81 (As on 14-8-81)		
	Total	FCI	Total	FCI	Total	FCI	Total	FCI	Total	FCI	Total	FCI	Total	FCI	
Punjab	1535	263	2193	567	2725	1037	2292	1147	2523	1147	2523	1147	2523	1997*	
Rajasthan	39	Neg.	Neg.	17	17	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	5	5
Tamil Nadu	21	94	..	..	71	19	133	..	169	..	169	..	169	1	
Tripura	10	..	Neg.	..	Neg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.P.	691	27	566	Neg.	837	15	73	..	582	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	
W. Bengal	171	245	245	146	146	146	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	134	
A & N Islands	Neg.	..	Neg.	..	Neg.	..	..	Neg.	..	Neg.	..	Neg.	..	Neg.	..
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	Neg.	Neg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chandigarh	..	..	Neg.	Neg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Neg.	Neg.
Goa, Daman & Diu	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	1	1	2	1	1	1	Neg.	Neg.	1	Neg.	Neg.	1	1	1	
All-India	4653	1248	4872	1598	6459	2690	3955	1840	5751	3985	3985	3985	3985	3985	

Note : Kharif cereals include rice (including paddy in terms of 'ic and Coarse Grains (Jowar, bajra, maize and ragi).

Neg. : Below 500 tonnes.

*Includes delivery of rice collected directly by the FCI under k.v. scheme.

Statement-II

Statement showing the procurement of wheat (According to marketing season) during the years 1976-77, 1977-78, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (As on 14-8-81)

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

State/Union Territory	1976-77			1977-78			1978-79			1979-80			1980-81@			1981-82*		
	Total		FCI	Total		FCI	Total		FCI									
			Neg.			Neg.			Neg.			Neg.			Neg.		Neg.	
Assam	1	1	Neg.	11	—	—	29	—	88	—	—	9	—	—	12	—	—	
Bihar	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gujarat	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Neg.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Haryana	907	—	—	908	164	933	176	1389	263	1003	222	1122	222	1122	222	1122	222	
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	
J & K	15	15	8	8	13	—	—	—	—	22	—	28	—	—	20	—	—	
Maharashtra	21	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manipur	—	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.										
Madhya Pradesh	274	250	11	11	20	20	20	100	100	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	
Punjab	2942	423	3234	516	3206	713	4200	966	4269	1062	3715	948	3715	948	3715	948	3715	948
Rajasthan	474	474	123	122	77	77	301	301	17	17	17	10	10	10	10	10	10	
U.P.	1711	266	853	185	1164	220	1883	359	522	86	1453	182	1453	182	1453	182	1453	182
W. Bengal	18	13	Neg.	Neg.	16	16	16	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Delhi	Neg.	Neg.	11	11	18	18	18	12	12	Neg.	Neg.	4	4	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	
Chandigarh	1	1	Neg.	Neg.	1	1	1	1	1	Neg.	Neg.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	6602	1442	5165	1017	5478	1272	8000	2006	3852	1391	6487	1471	6487	1471	6487	1471	6487	1471

@Provisional.

*As on 14-8-1981.

Note : Neg. : Below 500 tonnes.

Development of poultry, piggery, goat and sheep keeping

1022. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the exact amounts sanctioned for the development of poultry, piggery, goat keeping, sheep-keeping etc. for Bihar during the last three years as loan or subsidy;

(b) whether any part of that amount remained unspent; if so, details thereabout and reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the specific facilities for the marginal and small farmers, agricultural labourers and Harijans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) The Ministry of Rural Reconstruction gives Central assistance to the State under Special Livestock Production Programmes and under drought prone area programmes. During the last three years, the following amounts have been sanctioned to Bihar Government for Poultry, Piggery, Goat and Sheep keeping etc.:—

(1) Special Livestock Production Programmes

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Releases made (Central Share)
(i) 1978-79	21.00 (includes Rs. 19.00 lakhs as balance from last year).
(ii) 1979-80	1.00
(iii) 1980-81	3.50
TOTAL	25.50

(2) Drought Prone Areas Programmes

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Releases made (Central Share)
(i) 1978-79	45.27
(ii) 1979-80	8.86
(iii) 1980-81	4.27
TOTAL	58.40

(3) The Ministry of Agriculture gives Central assistance to the states under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on control of Rinderpest Eradication and

Foot and Mouth Disease. The following amount was released to the Government of Bihar under the Scheme:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Releases made (Central Share)
(i) 1978-79	2.96
(ii) 1979-80	0.67
(iii) 1980-81	1.63

(b) The utilisation of funds released (tentative) are as:

(i) Special Livestock Production Programmes.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Releases made (Central Share).
(1) 1978-79	10.00
(2) 1979-80	8.00
(3) 1980-81	8.63
TOTAL	26.63

Under Special Livestock Production Programmes, there is no short fall in the utilisation of funds. Under Drought Prone Area Programmes and control of rinderpest and foot and mouth disease, the figures of expenditure with specific reference to these programmes are not available.

(c) The Special Livestock Production Programme aims for providing opportunities to the rural poor through activities like cross-bred heifer calves rearing, establishment of units of Poultry, Piggery and Sheep. The assistance is provided in the form of livestock, housing, equipment and feed subsidy, provision of marketing and health cover. The Small/Marginal Farmers are provided subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent and Agricultural Labourers at the rate of 66-2/3% for

feeding of cross-bred heifers from the 4th to 28th month of age. For setting up of poultry, piggery and sheep production units assistance is given at the rate of 25 per cent to small farmers, 33-1/3% marginal farmers and agricultural labourers subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000 per beneficiary. However, in respect of tribal participants, subsidy is given at the rate of 50 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000 per beneficiary. Under Drought Prone Area Programme, subsidy is being given at the rate of 25 per cent to 33-1/3% to small and marginal farmers. However, the individual beneficiary component of Drought Prone Areas Programmes has now been discontinued after the extension of Integrated Rural Development Programme to the entire country. Under the scheme on control of Foot and Mouth Disease, 50

per cent subsidy on the cost of Foot and Mouth Disease vaccines is provided to small, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for protecting their exotic/cross-bred female cattle upto first lactation. The other Scheme Rinder pest Eradication control envisages, provision of grant-in-aid to the State Government. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme which now covers all Development Blocks in Bihar, assistance is available to Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers, Agricultural Labourers and Harijan beneficiaries in taking any viable economic activity including poultry, piggery etc. and this assistance in the form of subsidy, is provided at the scale of 25 per cent the capital cost of the project to Small Farmers, and 33-1/3 per cent of the capital cost to all other categories. The Ministry of Home Affairs gives special Central assistance which is an additive to State Government Plan Programmes for the Scheduled Castes

हरीनगर और तिहाड़ गांव, दिल्ली के बीच के क्षेत्र का विकास

1023. भी धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) का दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने पर्यावरण दिल्ली में हरीनगर और तिहाड़ गांव के द्वीन के क्षेत्र को झील और पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकसित करने की योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी डिपोर क्या है;

(ग) इन कार्य में निनदी प्रगति कैसे है; और

(घ) इन योजना के कब तक पूरे हो जाने की सम्भावना है?

संस्कृत क्षेत्र सभा निर्माण और दस्तावेज़ संस्कृती (भी शोभा नारायण रेण्ट) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण मनोरंजनात्मक प्रयोजन के लिए इस क्षेत्र का डिस्ट्रिक्ट पार्कों के साथ एक छोटी झील के रूप में विकास कर रहा है।

(ख) इस विकास कार्य में फ़लझार पेड़ और झाड़ियां लगाना तथा मैदानों पार्क, पश्चिमियों, दालाबां के चारों ओर बाड़ और झाड़ियों की स्थापना करना शामिल है।

(ग) लगभग 70 प्रांशत काम पूरा हो गया है।

(घ) लगभग 2 वर्ष।

Effects of floods on reservoirs

1024. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ordinarily the life of country's reservoirs have been affected seriously by continuous floods; and

(b) if so, the details in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rise in price of sugar, mustard oil and coal etc., in Bihar

1025. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that in Bihar State, the prices of sugar, mustard oil and coal are prevailing at Rs. 9 per kg. more than Rs. 17 per kg.

and more that Rs. 25 per maund respectively and these goods are in short supply also;

(b) whether not only the prices of soap, soda, textiles, vanaspati, rice, wheat etc. have gone up but these are also in short supply;

(c) if so, the fixed prices thereof in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the need to make these essential commodities easily available to the weaker sections of society?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Coal depot at Paschimpuri, New Delhi

1026. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 60 on 9th June, 1980 regarding allotment of coal depot at Paschimpuri and state:

(a) what is the procedure for getting a plot from DDA for the coal depots in DDA colonies;

(b) whether there is a provision to allot a plot at Pocket-III, Paschimpuri, New Delhi-63 for the coal depot in the near future;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) if so, how many applications have been received by DDA for allotment of said plot; details thereof;

(e) what is the likely date when the said plot is expected to be allotted; and

(f) whether DDA is giving preference to Scheduled Caste ladies for the allotment of plots under self employment scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA allots Coal Depot sites developed by it in various colonies on the recommendations of the office of the Commissioner (Food & Supplies), Delhi Administration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) to (f). As stated above, the applications are not received by the DDA direct. The Authority allots coal depot sites on the recommendations of the Commissioner (Food and Civil Supplies). No such recommendation has so far been received in respect of the said plot. The question of giving any preference in this regard by the DDA does not arise.

Rural Drinking Water Programme in Ghazipur District, (U.P.)

1027. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many problem villages have been identified within the District of Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh for Rural Drinking Water Programme;

(b) the villages covered so far;

(c) up to which time the rest of the villages are to be covered year by year;

(d) with the experience of draught of 1979-80 how much more problem villages have come into the notice; and

(e) what measures are being taken to cover them also under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 1110.

(b) 132 villages up to 31st March, 1981.

(c) It is targetted to cover the rest of the problem villages with drinking water supply by the end of the Sixth Plan Period—31-3-1985.

The detailed planning is done by the State Government as the execution of the schemes is their responsibility.

(d) No additional villages have been reported.

(e) Does not arise.

Area under irrigation

1028. SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated water resources in the country and area useable for irrigation and the irrigated area;

(b) a statement showing total area under irrigation from different sources of irrigation with 1951 as the base year;

(c) whether it is a fact that out of total schemes taken up for execution only half of them have been completed; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) a list of major irrigation projects with their year of completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The estimated water resource in the country is about 178 million hectare metres.

The area useable for irrigation that is the land (that can be ultimately irrigated) is 113 million hectares.

As per the latest statistics published by the Economic and Statistics Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, the gross irrigated area in 1977-78 was 45.91 million hectares.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House (Statement-I).

(c) Yes, Sir. The important reasons for this are—

(i) Proliferation of projects under construction by the State resulting in thin spreading of financial, managerial and technical resources.

(ii) Large escalations in costs of projects which were found to occur due to large scale rise in cost of labour, materials, equipments, spares land etc.

(iii) Lack of thorough investigations prior to taking up of the projects.

(iv) Difficulties in land acquisition.

(v) Non-availability of scarce materials like cement, steel, explosives, machinery, spares, foreign exchange etc.

(vi) Changes in scope of projects during implementation due to inadequate planning, including addition of drainage arrangements and flood protection to command areas.

(vii) Lack of construction planning and monitoring organisations.

(viii) Lack of detailed plan and estimates for the distribution systems and structures thereon.

(d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House (Statement II).

Gross Irrigated area under Irrigation from different sources

Year	Gross Irrigated area (million hectares)				
1950-51	22.56
1951-52	23.18
1952-53	23.30
1953-54	24.36
1954-55	24.95
1955-56	25.64
1956-57	25.71
1957-58	26.63
1958-59	26.95
1959-60	27.45
1960-61	27.98
1961-62	28.46
1962-63	29.45
1963-64	29.71
1964-65	30.70
1965-66	30.90
1966-67	32.68
1967-68	33.21
1968-69	35.48
1969-70	36.97
1970-71	38.19
1971-72	38.43
1972-73	39.06
1973-74	40.28
1974-75	41.74
1975-76 (P)	43.19
1976-77 (P)	43.53
1977-78 (P)	45.91

(P) Provisional.

Statement-II

List of the Completed Irrigation Projects

S. No.	Name of Project	Year of completion
1.	K.C. Canal	1962
2.	Tungabhadra L.L.C.	1971-72
3.	Kadam	1973-74
4.	Tungabhadra H.L.C.-I.	1971-72
5.	Badua	1965-66
6.	Chandan	1975-76
7.	Sone Barrage remodelling works and Link Canal	1972-73
8.	Banas (Dattiwada)	1969
9.	Hathmati	1969
10.	Shetrunji (Palitana)	1965
11.	W.J.C. Remodelling	1976-77
12.	Bhakra Nangal (Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan)	1963-64
13.	Beas Unit II (Haryana)	1975-76
14.	Tungabhadra	*
15.	Ghataprabha Stage-I	1975-76
16.	Ghataprabha Stage-II	1976-77
17.	Malampuzha	1966
18.	Bhander Canal (part of Matatilla Dam in U.P.)	1966
19.	Hasdeo Barrage	1972-73
20.	Hasdeo R.B.C.	1977
21.	Ghod	1956
22.	Vir	1970
23.	Girna	1970
24.	Mula	1974
25.	Purna	1974
26.	Pus	1974
27.	Kal	1977-78
28.	Tulshi	1977-78
29.	Bagh	1976-77

*Dam completed in 1956; Right Bank Canal in 1955 and Left Bank Canal in 1963

S. No.	Name of Project	Year of completion
30.	Itiadoh	1976-77
31.	Hirakud St. I & II	(i) Main dam completed in 1957 (ii) Project completed in all respects in 1974.
32.	Salandi	1975-76
33.	Beas Unit II (Punjab)	**
34.	Harike Project	1957-58
35.	Sirhind Feeder	1961-62
36.	Beas Unit II (Rajasthan)	1977-78
37.	Lower Bhawani	1956
38.	Manimuthar	1958
39.	Chittarpatnamkal	1974-75
40.	Modernising Vaigai Channels	1977-78
41.	Matatilla	1966
42.	Sardasagar St-II	1961-62
43.	Haripura	1975-76
44.	Kosi	1977-78

**See under Beas Unit II (Rajasthan) at item 36.

**..Forward trading in raw Jute and..
Hessian**

1029. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that illegal forward trading in raw jute and hessian continues to operate on a large scale at present; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to stops this illegal trade in different parts of the country?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES
(SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):**
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Incidence of illegal forward trading in raw jute and hessian is maximum in and around Calcutta. Illegal forward trading is normally conducted under the garb of commodities in which forward trading is legally permitted through recognised associations. In the case of raw jute and hessian, the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange Limited, Calcutta, has been recognised by the Government of India for conducting hedge or futures trading in sacking bags only and transferable and non-transferable specific delivery contracts in raw jute, hessian and sacking bags. In actual practice, however, futures or hedge trading takes place both in raw jute and jute goods (whereas such trading is permissible for sacking bags only). For checking this illegal forward

trading, the Forward Markets Commission has asked the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange Limited to take all possible measures to prevent its members from participating in any such illegal trading. For this purpose, the books of accounts of the members of the exchange are scrutinised by a Vigilance Committee in which one of the officers of the Forward Markets Commission is included. In June 1981, the Chairman and Member of the FMC visited Calcutta and discussed this problem with the Board of Directors of the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange Limited.

In addition to the above action through the recognised association, frequent raids are conducted by the local Police authorities with the assistance of the officers of the Forward Markets Commission and on the basis of the evidence available from the documents seized during the raids, prosecutions are launched in the law courts against the persons found indulging in such illegal forward trading. A statement showing details of cases registered under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, for illegal forward trading in jute and jute goods during the last ten years is attached.

Statement

Details of cases registered under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 at Calcutta for illegal forward trading in jute and jute goods during 1971-81

Year	No. of raids	No. of cases registered	No. out of (3) dropped for want of evidence	No. out of (3) pending police investigation	No. out of (3) sent up for trial	No. out of (6) pending trial	No. out of (6) convicted	No. out of (6) acquitted	Remarks
1971	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1972	4	45	25	..	20	6	4	10	..
1973	2	16	5	..	11	3	2	6	..
1974	3	20	6	..	14	3	..	11	..
1975	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. Referred to the Association for necessary action.
1976	5	9	5	..	4	3	..	1	..
1977	3	4	1	..	3	..	1	2	..
1978	3	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	.. One case was referred to the Association for necessary action.
1979	..	15	16	8	..	10	10	..	..
1980	..	12	24	6	..	18	18	..	..
1981 (Up to June 1981)	..	14	17	..	14	3	3	..	..
Total	..	66	162	57	14	88	48	7	33 3

Home-Stead Plots to Bargadar Families

1030. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bargadar families given home-stead plots upto 30 April, 1981 State-wise; and

(b) of these, the number of SC/ST families benefited statewise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Hike in Prices of Fertilisers

1031. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the justification for making an increase of 20 per cent in the prices of fertilizers suddenly when fertilizer factories are making regular production and the question of increase in the cost has not yet arisen; and

(b) whether a detailed statement in this regard will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The prices of fertilisers except, Ammonium Sulphate, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Single Super phosphate, were increased by about 17.5 per cent with effect from 11-7-1981. A statement indicating the prices prevailing on 10-7-1981 and 11-7-1981, is enclosed.

2. The main factors that led to the increase in the prices of fertilisers from 11-7-1981 are indicated below:—

(a) The galloping increase in the prices of petroleum products which constitute the main feed

stock for fertilisers. The prices of Naphtha and fuel oil used for fertilisers were increased with effect from 13-1-1981 to the tune of Rs. 300 per tonne and Rs. 225 per kilo litre respectively. Their prices were further increased with effect from 11-7-1981 by Rs. 352 per tonne and Rs. 235 per kilo litre for naphta and fuel oil respectively.

(b) The prices of Rockphosphate and Sulphur, which are used as raw materials for fertilisers also increased considerably.

(c) The cost of distribution, specially, transportation and inventory has also gone up as a result of increase in the prices of diesel, rail freight and Bank rate of interest.

(d) General price escalation.

(e) The subsidy on fertilisers had to be contained at a reasonable level so that the Budgetary deficit could be reduced.

3. In order to neutralise the impact of increase in the prices of fertilisers, the Government have taken the following remedial measures:

(i) Consequent on the increase in the prices of fertilisers and diesel, the Agriculture Prices Commission have been directed to work out the support procurement prices of agriculture commodities after taking into consideration the increased prices of diesel and fertilisers.

(ii) The existing subsidies on fertilisers to small and marginal farmers under Integrated Rural Development Scheme will continue.

(iii) The Reserve Bank of India have been requested to increase the availability of credit to the distribution agen-

cies like, Cooperatives etc. and the farmers.

(iv) The Government has already underlined the need for efficient use of fertilisers so that greater advantage can be taken of the same quantity of fertilisers by adopting suitable management practices in crop production.

(v) The distribution margin for the institutional agencies (Co-operatives, Agro Industries

Corporations etc.) and other distribution agencies has been increased with effect from 15-8-1981 to neutralise the increasing cost of distribution. This would enable the distribution agencies to move fertilisers to the consuming areas and stock there for timely supplies to the farmers. It is, therefore, expected that the fertiliser consumption as a result of timely availability would go up and this in turn will result in higher agriculture production.

Statement

Statement showing increase in prices fertilisers effective 11th July, 1981.

Name of Fertilizers	Pre-revised prices prevailing on 10-7-81	Revised prices effective from 11-7-81	Increase
	Rs. /MT	Rs./MT	Rs. M/T.
1. Urea	2000	2350	350
2. Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate 16:20:0	1950	2300	350
3. Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate 20:20:0	2200	2600	400
4. Nitrophosphate 20:20:0	2050	2400	350
5. Nitrophosphate with Potash 15:15:15	1800	2100	300
6. Urea Ammonium Phosphate 28:28:0	3050	3600	550
7. NPK 10:26:26	2500	2950	450
8. MPK 12:32:16	2750	3250	500
9. NPK 14:35:14	2900	3400	500
10. NPK 17:17:17	2200	2600	400
11. Urea Ammonium Phosphate 24:24:0	2600	3050	450
12. NPK 19:19:19	2500	2950	450
13. NPK 14:28:14	2600	3050	450
14. Di Ammonium Phosphate 18:46:0	3050	3600	550
15. Superphosphate Triple (Powder)	2050	2400	350
16. Superphosphate Triple (Granulated)	2200	2600	400
17. MOP	1100	1300	200
18. SOP	1800	2100	300

Hike in Prices of Fertilisers due to shortage in Production

1032. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steep hike in prices of fertilizers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are increasing complaints of sale of adulterated fertilisers; and

(c) the steps proposed to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The maximum retail prices of fertilisers were increased by about 17.5 per cent with effect from 11-7-1981.

(b) Few cases of sale of sub-standard/adulterated fertilisers have been reported by some State Governments. Reports received so far, however, do not indicate any increase in the number of such complaints.

(c) Under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957, the State Governments have been vested with necessary powers to enforce the quality of fertilisers and to take action against persons indulging in any malpractices. Wherever the cases of sale of sub-standard/adulterated fertilisers have been detected, the State Governments concerned have reported that they have taken/initiated suitable action against offenders.

Pollution of AIR Water Environment

1033. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state what recent steps have been taken by the Government to check the growing pollution of air, water and environment?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The recent steps taken in this regard are:—

1. Creation of the Department of Environment;
2. Promulgation of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Posts of Beldars in CPWD

1034. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is true that a good number of vacancies of Beldars are lying vacant in the CPWD if so, full details of total number of vacancies, circle-wise, in Delhi;

(b) whether some nominations for the said posts had been asked from the Employment Exchanges and the lists of the candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchange are lying pending in Circle No. II for more than five months without any reasons;

(c) whether there is some move to regularise the daily wages of Beldars working in various divisions whose names have not been sponsored by the Employment Exchange; and

(d) if so, is it not against Government rules framed by the Ministry of Labour as well as Ministry of Home Affairs?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. 608 posts of Beldars are lying vacant in the CPWD circles in Delhi. The details of vacan-

cies Circle-wise are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Yes, Sir. Further action was kept pending as the matter of absorption of Muster Roll staff of CPWD in Workcharged Establishment was under

consideration. Orders in this regard have since been issued.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of reply to part (c) above, the question does not arise.

Statement

Vacancy position of Beldars in CPWD Circles in Delhi.

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	Month upto which information received.	Total No. of vacancies
1. DCC-I	June, 1981	87
2. DCC-II	May, 1981	119
3. DCC-III	July, 1981	Nil.
4. DCC-IV	July, 1981	9
5. DCC-V	July, 1981	Nil.
6. DCC-VI	March, 1981	236
7. DCC-VII	May, 1981	17
8. DCC-IX	March, 1981	97
9. PWD C-I	July, 1981	11
10. PWD C-II	July, 1981	Nil
11. PWD C-III	April, 1981	13
12. PWD C-IV	June, 1981	Nil.
13. Directorate of Horticulture	March, 1981	19
			608

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में धोखाधड़ी

1035. श्री नवीन रवाणी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 30 जुलाई, 1981 के दैनिक "हिन्दस्तान" में "डॉ० डॉ० ए० द्वारा धोखाधड़ी" शब्द से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिससे सफदरजंग आवासीय योजना के अन्तर्गत काश्मरनगर के लोगों को प्लाट

आबंटित करने के बारे में विस्तार से हवाला दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि इन तात्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस समाचार पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ।

(घ) सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के खिलाफ़ सरकार द्वारा क्या कायदाही की गई है : और

(इ) सरकार के ध्यान में इस प्रकार के किसने मामले लाए थे हैं और उनका ड्यूरा क्या है और उनमें से किसनी शिकायतों का समाधान किया गया है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आबादी भवी (श्री श्रीम नारायण सिंह) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ब) से (इ) . दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने घुचित किया है कि इस के ध्यान में ऐसा केवल एक ही मामला आया है और इसके बारे निम्न प्रकार है :—

श्रीमती कान्ती देवी को कृष्ण नगर के बेदखलकारों की पुनर्वास योजना के अन्तर्गत उसके कृष्ण नगर के परिसर नं० 134ए के बदले में सफदरजंग रिहायशी योजना में 21-2-79 के द्वामे निकाली गई पर्चियां के माध्यम से 170 वर्ग मीटर माप का एक प्लाट जिसका नं० बी-3/76 था, आवंटित किया गया था। मूल्य विकास प्रभार आदि का पूर्ण भूगतान प्राप्त करने पर 18-5-79 के उसे प्लाट का कब्जा दे देने का निर्णय लिया गया था स्थल का कब्जा देते समय यह देखा गया था कि प्लाट का उचित रूप से रेखांकन नहीं किया गया था। जांच मे यह पता लगा कि इस क्षेत्र के लिए एक संशोधित विन्यास नक्शा तैयार किया गया था जिसके अन्तर्गत श्रीमती कान्ती देवी को आवंटित प्लाट का क्षेत्रफल 170 वर्ग मीटर दिखाया गया था। तथापि, तकनीकी कारणों के कारण इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र में कुछ प्लाट प्रारम्भिक नक्शे के आधार पर पहले ही आवंटित कर दिए तथा कब्जे दे दिए गए थे, श्रीमती कान्ती देवी को, आवंटित प्लाट का क्षेत्रफल 125 वर्ग

गज था। अतः उससे यह जानने के लिए कि क्या वह अपेक्षाकृत एक छोटा प्लाट स्वीकार करने की इच्छुक हैं क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र में अपेक्षाकृत बड़ा कोई प्लाट उपलब्ध नहीं था। 3-4-81 के श्रीमती कान्ती देवी को एक पत्र जारी किया गया था। इस पत्र का कोई उत्तर श्रीमती कान्ती देवी की ओर से अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है और 1-7-81 को उसे एक अनुस्मारक भी जारी किया गया है।

2. दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने यह भी घुचित किया है कि यदि श्रीमती कान्ती देवी इस प्लाट को स्वीकार करने की इच्छुक नहीं हैं तो उसे दक्षिण जोन में एक वैकल्पिक प्लाट देने की पेशकश की जाएगी बशर्ते कि प्लाट उपलब्ध हो। उसके द्वारा अदा किए गए धन को समायोजित अधिकार दायर से जैसी भी स्थिति हो, कर दिया जाएगा।

Villages without Drinking Water Facilities

1036. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about a decade ago nearly 1,50,000 villages were identified where drinking water was not easily accessible and that now this number has increased, in spite of some villages having been provided this facility in this period; and

(b) if so, State-wise facts in this regard and work done in each of the last three years and also the proposed target to be achieved in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). In 1971-72 -

total of about 1.52 lakh villages in the country were identified as being without a safe source of drinking water (problem villages). However, various State Governments subsequently reported that the earlier survey had not adequately represented the magnitude of the problem partly because it was not complete and partly because the drought conditions in subsequent years had brought to light fresh areas which were vulnerable to water scarcity. Based on the number of problem villages reported by State Governments as on 1-4-1978 and deducting the num-

ber of problem villages covered during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80, the number of problem villages as at the beginning of the Sixth Plan (1-4-1980) was estimated at about 1.90 lakhs in the Sixth Plan document.

The number of problem villages reported by the State Governments in 1972 and 1978 is indicated in Annexure I. The number of problem villages covered during the last three years is indicated in Annexure II. The target is to cover about 36,000 problem villages during the year 1981-82.

Annexure—I

Identification of Problem Villages

State/U.T.	As per original identification by 1972	Remaining to be covered	
		As reported in 1978	As per original identification by 1972
1. Andhra Pradesh	6133	5482	
2. Assam	7619	17665	
3. Bihar	35000	22773	
4. Gujarat	3000	6718	
5. Haryana	4180	3353	
6. Himachal Pradesh	9400	10245	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	4000	4809	
8. Karnataka	8252	8202	
9. Kerala	1514	590	
10. Madhya Pradesh	14020	28081	
11. Maharashtra	5233	5250	
12. Manipur	1100	1062	
13. Meghalaya	3306	3185	
14. Nagaland	814	694	
15. Orissa	4619	11286	
16. Punjab	2340	1449	
17. Rajasthan	4277	20032	
18. Sikkim	..	430	
19. Tamil Nadu	2585	17857	
20. Tripura	3396	3212	
21. Uttar Pradesh	15478	30736	
22. West Bengal	12451	27306	
23. A & N Islands	70	153	
24. Arunachal Pradesh	2451	2451	
25. Chandigarh	..	..
26. Delhi	145	166	
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	72	
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	241	73	
29. Lakshadweep	..	..
30. Mizoram	693	227	
31. Pondicherry	75	85	
	152,392	233,644	

Annexure-II

Nos. of Problem Villages covered during

		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	360	990	487
2. Assam	.	467	921	963
3. Bihar	.	3140	3319	2660
4. Gujarat	.	782	816	525
5. Haryana	.	123	182	240
6. Himachal Pradesh	.	1289	1140	1166
7. Jammu & Kashmir	.	216	198	321
8. Karnataka	.	3924	958	2063
9. Kerala	.	15	19	78*
10. Madhya Pradesh	.	1654	5289	7195
11. Maharashtra	.	2010	2618	Report in- complete
12. Manipur	.	29	26	34
13. Meghalaya	.	28	104	52
14. Nagaland	.	74	74	72
15. Orissa	.	2993*	2555	1630
16. Punjab	.	136	135	80
17. Rajasthan	.	353	1146	2402
18. Sikkim	.	119	4	Report in- complete
19. Tamil Nadu	.	1485£	230	710
20. Tripura	.	300	513	579
21. Uttar Pradesh	.	891	1250	912
22. West Bengal	.	432	216	874*
23. A & N Islands	.	4	18	18
24. Arunanchal Pradesh	.	69	63	172
25. Chandigarh	.	..	..	..
26. Delhi	.	11	18	35
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	..	..	..
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	2	11	Report in- complete.
29. Lakshadweep	.	..	..	..
30. Mizoram	.	2	NIL	NIL
31. Pondicherry	.	12	9	8
		20,920	22,822	23,276

* Includes partial coverage.

£ Includes hamlets also.

" Report of spot sources not included.

Sub-letting of Quarters by the Employees of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

1037. **SHRI RAMJI BHAI MAVANI:**

SHRI MANGAL RAM PREM:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of employees of various categories have sub-let their quarters, bungalows etc. of Dr. Ram Mohohar Lohia Hospital, Delhi;

(b) if so, the action taken against them;

(c) what steps Government have taken to find out the employees who have sub let their quarters, flats, and bungalows;

(d) whether Government have received complaints and letters in this matter from Employees social workers and from public for the same during the last two years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Some instances of sub-letting have come to Government's notice.

(b) and (c). In so far as General Pool accommodation is concerned, complaints of subletting are processed and finalised in accordance with the provision in the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963. Since January, 1980, 5 employees of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital who were in occupation of General Pool accommodation were found guilty of sub-letting and were awarded following punishments:—

(i) Allotment was cancelled in the case of four class IV employees and they were debarred for General Pool accommodation for 3 years.

(ii) One employees was debarred from sharing of his accommodation for one year.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The complaints generally relate to misuse and sub-letting of the quarters.

Price index for essential commodities

1038. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:**

SHRI SURYANARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the monthly variation of the wholesale price index for the essential commodities since March this year,

(b) how does it compare with the index for the same period last year;

(c) whether Government has announced some package measures to arrest the price rise;

(d) if so, the details;

(e) whether the measures have made any impact on the prices since then; and

(f) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) A statement showing monthly percentage variation in the Wholesale Price Indices of Selected Commodities since March, 1981 is given in the attached statement.

(b) During the period March-July 1981 and March-July 1980, there has been a mixed trend inasmuch as the wholesale price indices of some commodities have gone up, some have gone down and some have remained steady. However, the increase in the All-Commodities Wholesale Price Index during the past four months has been

nearly half of the increase that took place during the same period last year.

(c) to (f). Government is keeping a continuous watch on the prices of essential commodities and various measures are being taken from time to time to improve the situation. The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase production. The domestic production of certain commodities in short supply is being supplemented by imports. The public distribution system is being expanded and improved.

The supply of imported edible oils to the States and Union Territories for the public distribution system has been stepped up. The credit policy continues to be restrictive. State Governments are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations.

On a point to point comparison, the rate of inflation has come down from 23.3 per cent in March, 1980 to 15.6 per cent in March, 1981 and further down to 10.0 per cent in July, 1981.

Statement

Monthly percentage variation in the Wholesale Price Indices of selected commodities—March '81—July '81

Commodities	Percentage variation				
	April, 81	May, 81	June, 81	July, 81	
	March, 81	April, 81	May, 81	June, 81	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Rice	•	•	•	•	•
Wheat	•	•	•	•	•
Jowar	•	•	•	•	•
Bajra	•	•	•	•	•
Barley	•	•	•	•	•
Ragi	•	•	•	•	•
Gram	•	•	•	•	•
Arhar	•	•	•	•	•
Moong	•	•	•	•	•
Masoor	•	•	•	•	•
Urad	•	•	•	•	•
Vegetables	•	•	•	•	•
Milk	•	•	•	•	•
Eggs	•	•	•	•	•
Fish	•	•	•	•	•
Meat	•	•	•	•	•
Chillies	•	•	•	•	•
Turmeric	•	•	•	•	•

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tea	+10.6	-8.3	+9.0	-3.6
Coffee	-1.1	-0.7	+0.7	-0.9
Kerosene	Steady	Steady	Steady	+7.9
Bread	+5.4	+1.0	Steady	Steady
Sugar	+6.3	-4.7	-0.9	-4.5
Khandsari	+14.5	-5.5	+0.6	-5.4
Gur	+15.5	-0.8	+0.1	-4.8
Vanaspati	+0.4	-1.7	+0.1	Steady
Groundnut oil	+2.8	+1.7	+4.1	+7.1
Mustard oil	-2.6	+2.7	+5.0	+3.3
Coconut oil	+4.0	-3.7	+0.3	-6.0
Gingelly oil	+4.0	+1.6	+1.1	+0.9
Kardi oil	+3.2	+0.3	+3.6	+11.4
Cotton seed oil	+3.0	+0.9	+4.6	+9.2
Cotton cloth (Mills)	+0.3	+0.1	+0.8	+0.9
Khadi cloth	+6.3	Steady	Steady	Steady
Handloom and Powerloom cloth	+0.8	+1.3	-1.5	-1.3
Salt	-3.7	-1.7	-2.2	-1.4
Paper	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady
Tyres	+0.1	+4.0	Steady	+0.5
Tubes	+0.2	+3.5	Steady	+0.8
Rubber & Plastic shoes	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady
Soda Ash	Steady	Steady	Steady	-2.4
Drugs and Medicines	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady
Soap	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady
Synthetic detergents	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady
Tooth Paste	+0.4	Steady	Steady	Steady
Tooth Powder	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady
Matches	Steady	-0.7	-1.0	Steady
Cement	-0.9	Steady	Steady	+5.0
Electric Lamps	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady
Razor Blades	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady
Dry Cells	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady

Private Five-Star Hotels in Delhi are coming up in Violation of Master Plan

1039. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware that private five-star hotels are mushrooming in Delhi and using the Asia'82 games as a pretext over night clearance has been given to projects many of which are in violation of the Master Plan and the land use regulations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that no clearance in violation of Master Plan and land use regulations has been given to any private party for five-star hotel in Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

Imports of edible oils for festivals

1040. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made arrangements in view of the acute shortage of edible oils in the country, to import sufficient stocks on order to meet the enhanced demands during the festivals August to October; and

(b) if so, whether Government have also made satisfactory checking at the rising prices of vanaspati so far as the question of its distribution is concerned to the consumers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) Government have already made arrangements for the import of adequate quantities of edible oils during the current oil year, keeping in view

all the relevant considerations including the enhanced demand during the festival season, August to October, 1981.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Under Utilisation Capacity of Sugar Mill

1041. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH YADAV:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the sugar mills in the country have been using their own installed capacity during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for the under-utilisation of capacity if any, and the expenditure to which the under-utilisation has contributed towards the rise in the prices of sugar; and

(c) reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A statement showing the installed capacity, sugar production and capacity utilisation during the last 3 years is attached.

(b) The main reason for under-utilisation of capacity during 1979-80 sugar year was mainly due to non-availability of sugarcane by the sugar factories arising out of sharp decline in the production of sugarcane due to wide spread drought in several parts of the country. The sugarcane production came down to 128 million tonnes as compared to 151.7 million tonnes in 1978-79 thereby showing a fall of 15.6 per cent. The cost schedules to be

adopted for calculations of cost of production have no direct relations to capacity in terms of sugar production. Hence, it is not possible to assess directly the impact of the under utilisation of capacity towards the rise in the price of sugar.

(c) Government have taken a package of measures for increasing the production of sugar and better capacity utilization which are enumerated below:—

- (i) Increase in the statutory minimum sugarcane price;
- (ii) Incentives for early start of crushing operations in 1980-81;
- (iii) Revival of incentives for newly established sugar factories and expansion projects;
- (iv) Restrictions on khandsari units—
 - (a) Working of khandsari units was not permitted upto 31-12-1980.
 - (b) Excise duty on khandsari was increased.
 - (c) 50 per cent levy on khandsari produced by first sulphitation process was im-

posed by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh with the concurrence of the Central Government.

(v) In the wake of recent rise in prices of free sale sugar, Government have taken certain remedial measures, like higher releases of free sale sugar for March, April and May, 1981 tightening of the procedure for inter State movement of sugar on trade account and issue of an order regulating the disposal of khandsari stocks by the khandsari producers.

(vi) The Government of India have also agreed in principle to the levying of a cess of Rs. 50/- per metric ton on the sugar produced in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan period which is expected to bring about Rs. 25 crores every year. This cess fund has been created for helping large rehabilitation of sugar mills and for helping large number of mills to seek soft loan assistance for such purposes which would go a long way in improving the capacity utilisation.

Statement

Statement showing the installed capacity, sugar production and percentage utilisation in the sugar Industry.

Unit : Lakh tonnes

Sugar Year	Installed capacity	Sugar Production	Percent utilisation
1977-78	56.26	64.62	114.86
1978-79	59.09	58.44	98.90
1979-80	59.91	38.59	64.41

Sugar Production

1042. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the average production cost of sugar per quintal in the country in the year 1980-81;

(b) the average selling price of sugar per quintal in the open market in the same year;

(c) the total production of sugar in India in 1980-81;

(d) the total quantity of levy sugar sold by the sugar industry in 1980-81; and

(e) the total quantity of sugar import, if any, during the year of 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The all-India ex-factory cost of production (excluding excise duty) of D-30 grade of sugar during 1980-81 was estimated at Rs. 28.56 per quintal based on minimum notified cane prices.

(b) The statement attached shows the open market price of sugar month wise from October 1980 to July 1981 at principal market centres in India.

(c) Sugar production during 1980-81 is estimated at 51.4 lakh tonnes.

(d) During 1980-81 i.e., October, 1980, to September, 1981, 32.0 lakh tonnes of levy sugar comprising of 2.8 lakh tonnes of 1979-80 season and 29.2 lakh tonnes of 1980-81 season have been released.

(e) In the sugar year 1980-81 (October, 1980—September, 1981) upto a quantity of 2.15 lakh tonnes of sugar has been contracted for import.

Statement

Statement showing the month-end wholesale prices of free-sale sugar at selected centres (October, 1980-July, 1981).

State/Centre Variety	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	(Rs. per quintal)	
											80	81
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>												
Vijaywada	..	D-30	900	800	660	690	685	715	860	715	715	695
Assam	..	C-30	860	NA	750	740	755	760	830	770	790	675
Gauhati	..	C-30	860	NA	750	740	755	760	830	770	790	675
Bihar												
Patna	C-30	NA	NA	694	680	610	NA	NA	790	NA
Gujarat	..	D-30	NA	805	700	720	740	750	NA	783	700	650
Ahmedabad												
Kerala												
Trivandrum	NA	840	697	720	730	743	880	735	720	638
Karnataka	NA	810	685	720	725	740	860	715	710	640
Bangalore												
Madhya Pradesh	..	D-30	NA	900	705	730	755	765	910	NA	720	660
Bhopal												
Orissa												
Gulmohar	..	D-30	NA	NA	690	NA	NA	NA	NA	760	760	655

(Rs. per Quintal)

State/Centre Variety	Oct. 80	Nov. 80	Dec. 80	Jan. 81	Feb. 81	March 81	April 81	May 81	June 81	July 81			
<i>Maharashtra</i>													
Bombay	•	•	C-30	NA	790	670	717	720	757	880	705	669	638
Punjab	•	•	D-30	NA	975	750	760	810	850	770	780	670	—
Jullundur	•	•	D-30	NA	900	700	700	730	760	800	745	715	665
Rejshkar	•	•	•	NA	840	680	700	700	725	855	729	715	640
Jaipur	•	•	•	NA	900	700	700	730	760	800	745	715	665
Tamil Nadu	•	•	•	NA	840	680	700	700	725	855	729	715	640
Madras	•	•	E-30	NA	720	694	695	725	880	880	760	630	—
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>													
Kanpur	•	•	D-30	NA	NA	720	694	695	725	880	880	760	630
<i>West Bengal</i>													
Calcutta	•	•	D-30	NA	NA	700	708	735	750	830	700	775	640
Delhi	•	•	•	NA	990	740	720	745	800	845	745	755	755

NA—Not available.

Written Answers

AUGUST 24, 1981

Written Answers

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Integrated Marketing System

1043. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to introduce an integrated marketing system throughout the country with a view to ensuring remunerative prices to the farmer's produce; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):

(a) Agricultural marketing being a State subject, the role of the Central Government is limited to coordination and provision of general guidance. The Central Government do not have any plans to introduce an integrated marketing system throughout the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Adulteration of edible oils, pure ghee and butter in Delhi

1044. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adulteration of edible oils, pure ghee, and butter has become a common feature in the Delhi market;

(b) if so, whether some cases of imported rapeseed oil and palm oil secured by the State Trading Corporation and sold to the fair price shops through Super Bazar find their way to the retailers who use them for adulterating the more expensive varieties of oils and vanaspati; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). No specific complaint has come to the notice of the Central Government in this regard. Nevertheless Delhi Administration has, from time to time, been asked to take effective steps to obviate such possibilities and they have been conducting periodic checks in the Delhi markets.

Display of prices on Packages

1045. SHRI A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to ensure that prices displayed on packages are reasonable and margins of profit are fixed of the producers, wholesalers and retailers to bring them down;

(b) the factors responsible for steep rise in prices of consumer goods and non-availability of some of them and what steps have been taken to bring the prices down and make items available;

(c) whether Consumer Committees have been set up, what is their composition and why the representatives of the Residents' Association and social workers have not been included in them;

(d) why should the availability of controlled cloth be not extended to Government servants with basic pay of Rs. 800 p.m. and less; and

(e) why should the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-op. Society be not given the same publicity and patronage as is being given to the Super Bazar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) The Essential Commodities Act provides for fixation of prices for

essential commodities. Under it, prices of certain essential commodities are fixed. Under the Standards of Weights & Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, the manufacturer or packer of the packaged commodities has to indicate the prices on the packages in one of the following ways:—

(i) maximum price with local taxes extra,

(ii) maximum retail price (i.e. the price inclusive of all taxes and charges. There is no provision for specifying the margins of profits at any level.

(b) The rise in the prices of some of the essential commodities may be mainly attributed to the general inflationary situation, shortfall in the production of some commodities and increase in the prices of petro-products. The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase production. The domestic production of certain commodities in short supply is being supplemented by imports. The public distribution system is being expanded and improved. The supply of imported edible oils to the States and Union Territories for the public distribution system has been stepped up. The credit policy continues to be restrictive. State Governments are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations.

(c) The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested to set up advisory committees at the State, district and local levels to co-ordinate, supervise and guide the functioning of the public distribution system. The guidelines issued by the Government of India have stressed the need for inclusion, among others, of leading public men of the locality, representatives of consumers' and women's organisation etc.

(d) According to policy, controlled cloth is to be distributed only to mem-

bers of the weaker sections. The weaker sections for this purpose, however, is defined by the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, based on local conditions. Most of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have defined "weaker section" for the purpose. Central Government employees who fall within these definitions are entitled to get controlled cloth.

(e) Publicity is the responsibility of the cooperative concerned. Both the Super Bazar and the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society are getting assistance and patronage from Government of India, depending upon their needs and other relevant factors.

Procurement of Wheat

1046. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR
GOYAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise procurement targets fixed for wheat and rice for the current year;

(b) State-wise shortfall in procurement and the reasons thereof;

(c) State-wise production of wheat and rice in each of the last three years and the estimated production for the current year; and

(d) estimated value of total wheat imports this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) and (b). State-wise procurement targets for rice for the current kharif marketing seasons have not been fixed and as such the question of shortfall in its procurement does not arise.

In the case of wheat State-wise targets for the current rabi marketing season have been fixed, against which

procurement made till 22nd August, 1981 is as under:

(in lakh tonnes)

State	Target	Procurement
Punjab	47.00	37.16
Haryana	17.00	11.22
Uttar Pradesh	25.00	14.59
Rajasthan	1.00	0.10
Madhya Pradesh	2.00	1.56
Bihar	1.50	0.13
Gujarat	1.00	..
Maharashtra	0.50	..
Others	..	0.20
TOTAL	95.00	64.96

The main reasons for low procurement of wheat *vis-a-vis* target can be attributed to offers of higher prices by trade as compared to procurement price fixed by the Government and with-holding of wheat stocks by traders and producers.

(c) A Statement indicating State-wise estimates of production of rice

and wheat for the last three years ending 1979-80 is attached. Similar final information for 1980-81 has not yet become available.

(d) A quantity of 15.15 lakh tonnes of wheat has been contracted for import from USA. The average landed cost inclusive of ocean freight and incidental expenses at unloading points is estimated at Rs. 1964 per tonne.

Statement

Production Estimates for Rice and Wheat from 1977-78 to 1979-80

(`000 tonnes)

State/Union Territory	Rice			Wheat		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Andhra Pradesh	5604.7	7432.2	6203.3	12.0	13.0	11.4
Assam	2311.2	2172.3	1876.4	84.7	69.2	69.2
Bihar	5495.1	5489.5	3597.9	2294.3	2502.1	1841.3
Gujarat	669.3	534.5	437.2	1220.9	1192.4	1215.4

State/Union Territory	Rice			Wheat		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1977-79	1979-80*
Haryana	965.0	1220.0	942.0	2845.0	3398.0	3283.0
Himachal Pradesh	114.1	122.8	85.5	378.0	297.6	226.2
Jammu & Kashmir	521.6	546.0	483.2	183.50	200.1	203.9
Karnataka	2280.7	2174.6	2231.2	230.6	264.2	256.1
Kerala	1294.6	1265.3	1282.6	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	4437.5	3562.1	1777.7	3102.9	3523.2	2224.3
Maharashtra	2344.1	2200.8	1828.5	962.3	951.3	1006.0
Manipur	300.0	255.2	227.5	..	..	..
Meghalaya	130.8	130.2	124.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Nagaland	71.5	76.5	76.5	..	..	..
Orissa	4319.2	4401.9	2917.7	127.4	110.0	80.6
Punjab	2494.0	3091.0	3041.0	6642.0	7423.0	7865.0
Rajasthan	236.5	234.4	100.1	2610.0	2874.1	2696.3
Tamil Nadu	5705.0	5558.6	6229.0	0.6	0.6	0.7
Tripura	363.2	338.4	291.2	9.6	7.7	9.0
Uttar Pradesh	5202.5	5964.3	2468.3	9884.4	11457.8	9668.6
West Bengal	7494.6	6676.9	5686.6	1036.5	998.2	785.2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.8	15.9	9.6	..	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh	80.6	83.6	78.0	2.7	2.3	2.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13.0	13.4	11.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Delhi	4.1	3.5	3.5	110.0	116.0	116.0
Goa, Daman & Diu	92.9	93.3	95.2	..	..	..
Mizoram	49.8	19.3	19.5	..	..	..
Pondicherry	63.0	58.9	59.8	..	..	..
ALL INDIA	52670.4	53773.4	42185.4	31749.2	35507.8	31563.8

*Final Estimate.

Afforestation Programme

1047. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite concern over dwindling forest cover in recent years, afforestation programme have not made any significant headway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Fishery Policy

1048. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Government policy in the field of fishery;

(b) how much money is laid out in the Sixth Plan to accelerate the growth rate in fishery and the objectives of the Government as proposed to previous Plans;

(c) has the Government made any in depth study in this field or by any other agency; what is their report; and

(d) what is the total production and the potentially of fisheries in India; how much foreign exchange is earned in the last five years from export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) The Government's policy in the field of fishery is to increase fish production, both from marine and inland

waters, by promoting development of capture as well as culture fisheries, deep sea fishing, creation of infrastructural facilities and marketing arrangements. Various schemes under the Sixth Plan aim at fulfilling the above objectives/policy.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 371 crores has been earmarked in the Sixth Plan as compared to Rs. 150 crores outlay in the Fifth Plan. Our jurisdiction extends over Exclusive Economic Zone upto 200 nautical miles from coast. So in the current plans emphasis is being placed on exploiting of resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone.

(c) Different aspects of fisheries development are studied in depth as a matter of constant endeavour. For instance, National Council of Applied Economic Research have done a study on Fish Farmers' Development Programme. The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has done a study on the fisheries harbours and these reports are available. Besides studies are in progress by the Indian Institute of Management on Marine and Inland Fish marketing. The National Committee on Development of Backward Areas are also studying problems relating to fisheries development in marine and brackish water regimes.

(d) The total production of fish in India in 1979 is placed at 23.43 lakh tonnes (provisional—14.95 lakh tonnes marine and 8.48 lakh tonnes inland).

The fishing potential of India per annum is estimated as under:

	Quantity in million tonnes
Inland . . .	3.5
Marine . . .	4.5

The foreign exchange earned in the last five years from export is indicated below:

Year	Foreign Exchange earned (Rs. in crores)
1976-77	189.1
1977-78	181.0
1978-79	234.6
1979-80	248.8
1980-81	234.8

Assistance to States for Rural Reconstruction Schemes under Sixth Plan

1049. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the rural reconstruction schemes included in the Sixth Plan for which Central assistance to the States has been provided;

(b) whether these schemes have already been taken up by the States in the current year; and

(c) if so, the central assistance given so far in the current year for imple-

mentation of these schemes in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The following are the major rural reconstruction schemes included in the Sixth Plan for which Central assistance to the States has been provided:—

(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme

(ii) National Rural Employment Programme

(iii) Drought-Prone Area Programme

(iv) Desert Development Programme

(v) Programmes of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

(vi) Agriculture Marketing and rural godowns

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement showing the Central assistance given so far in the current year for implementation of these schemes is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the major rural reconstruction schemes included in the Sixth Plan and the central assistance given so far in the current year for implementation of these schemes in the States/UTs

Name of the Scheme

Amount released for implementation of the scheme so far in the current year in the States/UTs (Rs. in crores)

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme	44.40
2. National Rural Employment Programme	83.90*
3. Drought-Prone Areas Programme	13.23
4. Desert Development Programme	2.67
5. Programmes of the Khadi & Village Industries Commission	14.25**

*In addition, 1,35,900 MTs of foodgrains have also been released.

**Shows the amount released by the Central Government as grant to the Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for assisting State Khadi & Village Industries Boards. An amount of Rs. 1,662.00 lakhs has also been released by the Central Government to KVIC as loan.

Regularisation of Trans-Yamuna Colonies

1050. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trans-yamuna colonies which have been regularised and the number of these colonies which are still to be regularised;

(b) the time by which the remaining colonies are proposed to be regularised; and

(c) what are the complete details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 84 unauthorised colonies in trans-yamuna area have been regularised by the Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi and 190 such colonies still remain to be regularised.

(b) It is not feasible to lay down any time limit for this purpose.

(c) The lists of the colonies which have already been regularised are given in statements I, II and II.

STATEMENT—I

List of 16 unauthorised colonies regularised by Delhi Development Authority In Trans Yamuna area of Delhi

1. Durga Puri Extension
2. Nathu Colony
3. Ashok Nagar
4. Village Ghonda & Extension
5. Ganwari Extension
6. Har Keshu Nagar
7. Arvind Nagar
8. Arvind Nagar (Block A, V, J, H&C)
9. Jagjit Nagar
10. Bhajan Pura (Block R & B)
11. Mauj Pur Village Extension
12. Jaiprakash Mohalla
13. Kachhi Colony

14. Vijay Colony
15. 'K' Block North (Ghonda)
16. Subhash Mohalla

STATEMENT—II

List of additional 6 unauthorised colonies included in MCD's List for which regularisation plans have been approved by DDA being in an area recently declared as development area in Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi

1. Brahmupuri
2. Brahmupuri 'X' Block
3. Kartar Nagar
4. Brahmupuri Harijan Colony Extension near Ghonda
5. Chauhan Bangar Part
6. Zafrabad Extension Part.

STATEMENT—III

List of regularised Colonies in Trans Yamuna Area of Delhi regularised by MCD

1. Pandit Park
2. Radhey Puri, Kh. Khas.
3. Shiv Puri
4. Chander Nagar & Silver Park, Kh. Khas
5. Hazara Park, Kh. Khas
6. Anarkali Park, Kh. Khas
7. Golden Park, Kh. Khas
8. Lachman Park, Kh. Khas
9. Inder Park, Kh. Khas
10. Gopal Park, Kh. Khas
11. Ram Nagar, Kh. Khas
12. Gian Park, Kh. Khas
13. Krishna Nagar, Shahdara
14. South Gandhi Nagar
15. Kailash Nagar
16. Bhola Nath Nagar, I
17. Bhola Nath Nagar, II
18. North Gandhi Nagar & Kailash Nagar
19. Dharam Pura
20. Raghubar Pura

21. Sham Park
22. Ranjit Park
23. Gopal Park, Kh. Khas
24. Gian Park, Kh. Khas
25. Anarkali, South, Kh. Khas
26. Chander Park, Kh. Khas
27. New Lyallpur, Kh. Khas
28. Shalimar Park, Kh. Khas
29. Radhey Puri Extn. I & II
30. Radhey Puri Plots 1—16
31. Anarkali & Extension
32. Janta Colony, Ram Nagar
33. New Lyallpur Colony Extension
34. Anarkali Old
35. New Anarkali
36. Anarkali, South Extension
37. Pandit Park Extension
38. New Krishan Nagar
39. Saraswati Bhandar
40. Bagichi Phool Singh
41. Sham Block
42. Ghas Mandi
43. Multani Mohalla
44. Bhola Nath Nagar, Deleted Portion
45. Goverdhan Behari Colony
46. Bhola Nath Nagar, (East)
47. Bhola Nath Nagar, (West)
48. Chand Mohalla & Extension
49. Mohalla Ram Nagar
50. Raghbar Pura
51. Raghbar Pura, I & II
52. Ajit Nagar
53. Subhash Mohalla
54. Gian Nagar
55. Seelam Pur, (West)

56. Jain Mohalla
57. Singar Pur
58. Kapoor Basti
59. Arjun Mohalla
60. Amar Mohalla
61. Anand Mohalla
62. Kailash Nagar

Setting up of drinking water points in States

1051. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of drinking water points set up, State-wise during the last three years; and

(b) the financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Centre on this account State-wise during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Question relates to drinking water supply to problem villages for which Central assistance is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The assistance under the Central Programme is intended to supplement the resources of the State Governments under the Minimum Needs Programme in the State Plans. The progress in this regard is monitored in terms of the number of problem villages covered under the Minimum Needs Programme and the Central Programme and not in terms of the number of drinking water points. The number of problem villages provided with drinking water facilities during the last three years State-wise is given in Annexure 'A'.

The financial assistance released State-wise under the Central Programme is given in Annexure 'B'.

ANNEXURE A

Statement indicating the coverage of problem villages

S. No.	State/U.Ts.	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1.	Andhra Pradesh	360	990	487
2.	Assam	467	921	963
3.	Bihar	3140	3319	2660
4.	Gujarat	782	816	525
5.	Haryana	123	182	240
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1289	1140	1166
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	216	198	321
8.	Karnataka	3924	958	2063
9.	Kerala	15	19	78*
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1654	5289	7195
11.	Maharashtra	2010	2618	Report in complete
12.	Manipur	29	26	34
13.	Meghalaya	28	104	52
14.	Nagaland	74	74	72
15.	Orissa	2993*	2555	1630
16.	Punjab	136	135	80
17.	Rajasthan	353	1146	2402
18.	Sikkim	119	4	Report incomplete
19.	Tamil Nadu	1485 ^C	230	710
20.	Tripura	300	513	579
21.	Uttar Pradesh	891	1250	912
22.	West Bengal	432	216@	874@
23.	A & N Island	4	18	1
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	69	63	1
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	11	18	35
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2	11	Report incomplete
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	2	Nil	Nil
31.	Pondicherry	12	9	8
		20,920	22,822	23,275

*Includes partial coverage

^Includes hamlets also

@Report on spot sources not included.

ANNEXURE B

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	State/U.Ts.	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1.	Andhra Pradesh	351.00	215.60	436.23
2.	Assam	149.57	323.15	427.11
3.	Bihar	504.20	680.45	503.36
4.	Gujarat	260.85	127.80	358.50
5.	Haryana	200.79	260.19	357.09
6.	Himachal Pradesh	425.12	392.86	561.77
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	200.00	182.05	314.75
8.	Karnataka	107.70	69.00	248.81
9.	Kerala	278.00	282.35	330.08
10.	Madhya Pradesh	290.00	357.15	690.00
11.	Maharashtra	403.97	378.30	664.00
12.	Manipur	53.57	53.55	106.03
13.	Mcghalaya	103.77	111.60	149.00
14.	Nagaland	97.00	139.57	150.00
15.	Orissa	218.00	209.00	307.00
16.	Punjab	174.90	68.40	128.95
17.	Rajasthan	353.27	205.00	559.10
18.	Sikkim	43.13	26.00	19.30
19.	Tamil Nadu	408.00	219.37	506.00
20.	Tripura	113.50	97.15	112.44
21.	Uttar Pradesh	617.50	709.55	951.95
22.	West Bengal	535.01	672.72	443.50
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.00	46.20	35.00
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	9.50	11.95	11.40
25.	Mizoram	18.50	19.05	26.25
26.	Pondicherry	17.00	12.00	7.00
27.	Andaman & Nicobar	18.50	15.50	6.00
28.	Delhi	14.00	13.10	13.50
TOTAL		5998.46	5898.61	8424.38

In 1980-81 an additional expenditure of about Rs. 15 crores was incurred towards the cost and related expenses of drilling rigs obtained for drought affected States.

Irrigation potential created during last four year by the State Governments during the last four years; State-wise?

1052. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of Irrigation be pleased to state the additional irrigation potential created

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Additional irrigation potential created during the last four years in '000' ha.

S. No.	States	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81 (anticipated)
		Major & Medium	Minor					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40	—	122	137	184		
2.	Assam	18	—	42.5	22.5	44		
3.	Bihar	119	—	197	188	220		
4.	Gujarat	88	—	74	75	73		
5.	Haryana	46	—	80	61	51		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	2.5	3	7		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	—	8.5	12	16		
8.	Karnataka	48	—	61	73	86		
9.	Kerala	11	—	27	22	36		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	92	—	145	183	215		
11.	Maharashtra	63	—	131	109	149		
12.	Manipur	—	—	7	5.3	11		
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	2.7	3.8	2		
14.	Nagaland	—	—	4	3	98		
15.	Orissa	46	—	141	106			
16.	Punjab	21	—	68.5	71	72		
17.	Rajasthan	150	—	51	56	63		
18.	Sikkim	—	—	1	1	1		
19.	Tamil Nadu	15	—	27	21	39		
20.	Tripura	—	—	2.7	2.7	2		
21.	Uttar Pradesh	544	—	890	917	952		
22.	West Bengal	(—) 23	—	250	71	115		
Total : States		1284	1100*	2335.4	2143.3	2438.00		
Union Territories		—	—	7.6	7.7	6		
All India Total		1284+1100*	—2384	2343.0	2151.0	2444.00		

*State-wise break-up is not available.

Amendments in Assistance to States for National Rural employment programme

1053. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has made amendments in the method of giving Central assistance to States for National Rural Employment Programme; and

(b) if so, what are the details of this revised programme and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Based on the recommendation of the National Development Council, the pattern of financial assistance for the programme has been revised with effect from 1-4-1981. As per the revised pattern, the expenditure on the programme is shared between the Centre and the States on 50:50 basis. Accordingly, 50 per cent funds have been provided in the Central budget and the remaining 50 per cent has to be provided for in the State budgets.

Inadequate foodgrains supply to Orissa

1054. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate foodgrains are not made available to Orissa for the payment of part of the wages to the workers working in the employment guarantee scheme;

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the difficulties faced by the workers; and

(c) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):

(a) to (c). Foodgrains under the National Rural Employment programme are allocated to the States/UTs according to their over-all availability in the Central Government's stocks. Due to the tight position of these stocks at present, a quantity of 1.5 lakh metric tonnes only has been made available for the programme during the current year, out of which the share of Orissa comes to 7000 metric tonnes. This quantity, all in rice, has already been released to the State. Wages to workers engaged under this programme are now paid mainly in cash. An amount of Rs. 410 lakhs has already been released to the State.

Non-availability of edible oil on ration cards in Delhi

1055. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the situation that edible oil is not available to the consumers on the ration cards in Delhi and the same is available in the open market at double the price;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what action Government have taken against the erring traders who are diverting their oil, supposed to be sold on ration cards, to the open market and what steps Government is taking to resume the supply of oil through fair price shops?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) and (b). Instructions have been issued by the Central Government

from time to time to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to exercise strict vigilance over the public distribution system of imported edible oils so as to ensure that the imported edible oils are sold only through licensed fair price shops and cooperative outlets to the card-holders for whom they are meant and are not diverted to open market. The Delhi Administration have indicated that imported edible oils are already being so made available to the consumers on food cards through fair price shops. Imported oils are not being made available for sale in the open market, though the possibility of leakage of some quantity through any errant trader can not be altogether ruled out.

(c) The States have been asked to take strictest action against the anti-social elements among the oil trade under the Essential Commodities Act, and the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act. The Delhi Administration have taken the following steps to check malpractices in the distribution of oils under the public distribution system:—

(i) The previous system of wholesalers and group leaders in distribution of imported oils has been discontinued and the handling of its wholesale distribution to fair-price shops has been entrusted to the Super Bazar, Central Government Employees Consumers Cooperative Stores and Delhi Wholesale Consumers Co-operative Store, New Delhi.

(ii) Necessary directions have been given to the fair price shops to issue separate cash memos for supply of imported edible oil and to obtain acknowledgement from the food card holders in token of having received the supplies;

(iii) the issue scale of imported edible oil has been fixed at 4 kgs. per month per food card, and the same is to be issued in two equal instalments instead of one instalment on monthly basis as heretofore;

(iv) the tins of imported edible oils are cut opened by the Area Inspector before putting it for distribution.

(v) A constant watch is being kept by the enforcement staff of the Delhi Administration with the help of police authorities on the distribution of edible oils.

Sharing of Ganga waters at Farakka

1057. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the latest position with respect to the working and review of Indo-Bangladesh Agreement of 1977 on sharing of the Ganga waters at Farakka and on augmenting its flows?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): The interim arrangements for the sharing of the flows at Farakka, as provided for in Part A of the Agreement are being fully implemented in conformity with the provisions of the Agreement. The review exercise was also completed in April 1981. In respect of Part 'B' of the Agreement both sides noted the fact that the Joint Rivers Commission could not submit its recommendations as provided for in Article IX of the Agreement for the solution of the long-term problem of augmenting the flows of the Ganga during the dry season. The two sides held different positions on the circumstances leading to the Joint Rivers Commission's inability to make such a recommendation. Both India and Bangladesh had attached great importance to finding an urgent solution to the problem of augmentation of the flows of the Ganga and noted that appropriate and adequate measures for this purpose would have to be decided upon by the two Governments at a high political level.

Money spent to Control Floods

1058. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent by the Government of India for control of floods during the last five years and the current year (State-wise and year-wise);

(b) the detailed measures taken by the Government of India and the State Governments to control the floods; and how far the Governments were able to chalk out a plan for the control of floods; and how far they have been successful;

(c) the number of persons killed, injured, houses demolished and partially damaged, the total assessment of crops etc. during the last five years (State-wise and year-wise); and

(d) the number of persons killed, injured, houses demolished and partially damaged, the total assessment of crops etc. during the period 1st April, 1981 to 31st July, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION

(SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Flood control is essentially a State Subject. The outlay on flood control in the last five years is given in the Annexure I attached. The statement also shows the special assistance given by the States, and the money spent by Centre on flood forecasting etc.

(b) The State Governments have constructed flood control works, such as, construction of embankments, river training and anti-erosion works, construction and improvement of drainage channels, town-protection works, etc. These have generally been successful and provide reasonable protection to an area of 11.17 million hectare. Flood forecasting system has also been set up which is very successful. The State Governments have been urged to prepare comprehensive master plans and there has been some progress.

(c) Annexure II gives the requisite information for the major flood prone States.

(d) Annexure III gives the requisite information for the period sought on the basis of reports furnished by State Governments.

ANNEXURE-I

Expenditure on Flood control from April 1976 to March 1981 & Outlay for 1981-82

Sl. No.	State	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)						Outlay (Rs. Lakhs) 1981-82
		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (Anticipated)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Andhra Pradesh	465.34	371.75	485.00	730.00	485.00	500.00	
2	Assam	190.70	346.48	300.89	287.74	371.00	400.00	
3	Bihar	2000.64	1660.36	2094.81	2042.82	1951.85	2300.00	
4	Gujarat	92.18	133.49	384.74	217.67	200.00	50.00	
5	Haryana	348.86	1038.24	2489.53	2016.00	1590.00	1750.00	
6	Himachal Pradesh	9.00	66.55	113.20	35.79	60.00	60.00	
7	Jammu & Kashmir	212.06	345.77	430.87	575.00	550.00	570.00	
8	Karnataka	13.63	2.27	..	..	50.00	36.00	
9	Kerala	134.02	170.40	191.56	314.32	250.00	250.00	
10	Madhya Pradesh	40.00	21.33	65.80	56.00	80.00	90.00	
11	Maharashtra	7.00	7.75	8.43	2.00	9.00	10.00	
12	Manipur	75.16	74.65	70.00	60.00	70.00	80.00	
13	Meghalaya	16.00	0.67	22.30	53.00	30.00	30.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14 Orissa	•	•	•	100.00	141.43	334.10	198.88
15 Punjab	•	•	•	500.00	663.80	1150.74	1062.28
16 Rajasthan	•	•	•	83.00	49.25	397.43	290.66
17 Sikkim	•	•	•	4.28
18 Tamilnadu	•	•	•	35.13	223.86	63.00	148.50
19 Tripura	•	•	•	31.47	43.66	81.75	88.25
20 Uttar Pradesh	•	•	•	1461.95	1214.19	1970.00	2091.35
21 West Bengal	•	•	•	1218.29	1372.33	4115.30	2356.20
22 Delhi	•	•	•	221.09	287.26	381.07	786.14
23 Other UTs'	•	•	•	33.41	39.43	53.11	57.82
TOTAL	•	•	•	7288.93	8274.56	15203.55	13809.70
Central Sector	•	•	•	1034.17	3004.02	1993.16	1898.95
GRAND TOTAL	•	•	•	823.10	11278.58	17196.71	15799.65
							16559.43
							16729.00

Total for the period 1976-81 Rs. 691.58 crores.

ANNEXURE-II

Statement referred to in reply to Part (c) of Unstated question No. 1058 to be answered in Lok Sabha on 24-8-1981

Statement Showing Flood Damage during 1976 to 1980

Year	Area affected in lakh hectares	Population affected in lakhs	Damage to crops		Damage to houses		Cattle lost Nos.	Human lives lost Nos.	Damage to public utilities in Rs. lakhs	Total damage crops, houses and public utilities (Col. 6+8+11) in Rs. lakhs	Remarks
			Area in lakh ha.	Value in Rs. lakhs	Nos.	Value in Rs. lakhs.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ANDHRA PRADESH											
1976	•	10.0	74.2	8.9	18672.7	205507	1021.2	18772	166	1458.3	21152.2
1977	•	59.8	111.1	14.2	35226.4	1063879	157.7	2341	57	1603.0	7163.5
1878	•	4.9	20.8	4.9	5402.8	20015	12000.0	301180	706	2680.0	16844.4
1979	•	0.7	40.0	0.7	2164.4	737500	500.0	26300	88	821.0	2221.0
1980	•	0.6	2.2	0.3	900.0	34000					
TOTAL	•	76.0	248.3	29.0	62366.3	2060901	22102.7	849571	10991	23765.9	108234.9

12

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ASSAM												
1976	.	5.7	14.6	1.1	865.2	58817	274.5	1945	67	58.8	1198.5	
1977	.	11.0	45.5	4.5	2653.7	45327	158.7	26707	76	296.0	3108.4	
1978	.	3.1	9.2	0.8	392.5	23423	29.4	144	2	5.1	427.0	
1979	.	6.7	32.5	2.4	2614.2	22690	123.4	6062	29	78.4	2816.0	
1980	.	11.6	33.6	2.9	3236.6	37457	223.5	9155	57	519.9	3980.0	
Total	.	38.1	126.4	11.7	9762.2	187714	809.5	44013	231	958.2	11529.9	
BIHAR												
1976	29.9	136.40	8.5	9463.9	494060	3003.5	4518	186	8132.0	20399.4		
1977	11.5	30.8	2.3	1178.8	19741	45.4	66	16	4.4	1228.6		
1978	23.7	120.6	9.7	9460.3	310003	912.2	466	177	7513.0	17885.5		
1979	.	8.1	37.4	2.7	1901.5	27816	103.4	4	14	14.0	2018.9	
1980	.	19.2	74.5	10.2	NR	81015	372.3	42	57	5401.0	5773.3	
Total	.	92.4	399.7	33.2	22004.5	932635	4436.8	5096	450	21064.4	47505.7	
GUJARAT												
1976	.	6.3	51.1	6.3	2216.1	64377	431.1	31243	170	3213.3	5860.5	
1977	.	9.4	33.0	9.4	2368.6	4944	75.1	830	80	2925.4	5369.1	
1978	.	2.6	10.4	2.6	609.1	1908	15.2	51	55	564.00	1188.3	
1979	.	4.75	30.6	4.75	1655.0	143358	2488.65	189878	2005	10417.36	14561.0	
1980	.	13.20	27.0	2.80	2201.9	24282	876.0	8744	45	3709.3	6787.2	
Total	.	36.25	152.1	25.85	9030.7	238869	3886.05	230746	2355	20829.36	33766.1	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PUNJAB												
1976	.	3.6	16.2	2.2	3640.1	282883	978.7	1803	129	338.9	4957.7	
1977	.	0.1	2.3	0.1	69.2	782	6.3	55	11	8.7	84.2	
1978	.	1.5	3.7	1.1	2295.0	36974	252.2	148	17	40.0	2497.2	
1979	.	0.02	0.05	0.02	44.4	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	44.4		
1980	.	0.45	0.85	0.45	431.7	19244	74.7	113	47	2.01	508.4	
Total	.	5.67	23.10	3.87	6390.4	339883	1311.9	2159	204	389.61	8091.9	
RAJASTHAN												
1976	.	2.5	4.0	0.9	256.8	13215	21.6	540	9	1700.2	1980.6	
1977	.	32.6	79.9	30.9	5875.7	102764	442.4	1061	105	1206.5	7524.6	
1978	.	17.8	18.8	17.8	2175.0	211004	2215.0	11903	109	837.0	5227.0	
1979	.	5.7	11.2	1.8	2362.9	93620	4700.0	113842	478	2994.1	16057.0	
1980	.	NIL	0.01	NIL	NIL	798	4.64	27	1	22.7	27.3	
Total	.	58.6	113.91	51.4	10670.4	421401	7383.64	116373	702	6700.5	24816.5	
UTTAR PRADESH												
1976	.	36.3	141.5	21.6	18600.0	290757	2250.0	2425	257	3868.0	24718.0	
1977	.	13.0	37.8	6.1	7500.0	50648	500.0	887	157	1660.0	9660.0	
1978	.	73.4	225.9	39.3	38200.0	1197552	9000.0	7430	739	8936.0	56136.0	
1979	.	7.0	21.1	5.2	5176.9	122998	172.2	222	177	N.R.	5349.1	
1980	.	58.6	303.5	30.9	19011.8	1923134	10012.4	5244	1309	7595.0	36619.2	
Total	.	188.3	729.8	103.1	88488.7	3485049	21934.6	16208	2539	22059.0	132482.3	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
WEST BENGAL												
1976	•	•	13.0	16.4	1.6	1690.4	125913	260.4	3646	67	151.2	2102.0
1977	•	•	15.5	63.1	3.5	3947.2	88572	NA	372	25	36.3	3983.5
1978	•	•	30.8	156.3	11.4	20735.0	1361338	9.1	221826	1396	6115.5	26859.6
1979	•	•	0.2	1.5	NR	NR	1051	NR	NR	1	0.50	0.50
1980	•	•	3.8	26.2	2.1	3337.5	266914	2626.7	1095	65	1837.4	7801.5
TOTAL	•	63.3	263.5	18.6	29710.1	1843788	2806.2	226939	2754	8140.90	40717.10	
DELHI												
1976	•	•	0.1	0.4	0.03	NR	100	0.50	Nil	NR	NR	0.5
1977	•	•	0.4	1.3	0.10	355.0	1770	182.6	190	18	2.3	539.9
1978	•	•	0.7	10.0	0.40	932.4	10670	318.0	399	18	510.8	1761.2
1979	•	•	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
1980	•	•	0.014	NR	0.014	12.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	NR	12.00
TOTAL	1.214	11.7	0.544	1299.4	12540	501.1	589	38	513.1	2313.6		

NR=Not reported

NA=Not available

ANNEXURE—III

Annexure-III referred to in reply to part (d) of the Unstarred Question No. 1058 to be answered in the Lok Sabha on 24-3-1981
Regarding money spent to control Floods.

Statement of Flood Damage based on reports received from state Governments/UT's upto 31-7-1981

Name of State	Area affected in lakh hectares	Population affected in lakh	Damage to Crops		Damage to Houses		Cattle lost in Nos.	Human lives lost (Nos.)	Damage to public utilities (Rs. lakhs)	Total damage to Crops, houses & public utilities (Rs. lakhs) (Col 5+7+10)
			Area in lakh ha.	Value in Rs. lakhs	Area in Nos.	Value in Rs. lakhs				
Assam	1.76	7.02	2.22	2.20	515	0.06	80	18	2.00	4.26
Bihar	5.26	32.63	1.89	913.28	16519	N.R.	3	3	50.37	963.65
Gujarat	0.45	6.00	0.45	65.00*	29800	134.50	4532	87	1640.00	1899.50
Haryana	0.13	0.27	0.84	15.44*	1051	9.66	17	4	N.R.	25.10
Himachal Pradesh	0.003	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	2.05	N.R.	11	N.R.	N.R.	2.05
Karnataka	N.R.	N.R.	0.25	1	0.06	N.R.	N.R.	14.78	15.09	
Kerala	0.25	30.00	0.25	N.R.	14961	52.66	14	54	2900.66	2953.34
Madhya Pradesh	N.R.	NIL	N.R.	100	N.R.	N.R.	5	N.R.	N.R.	
Orissa	0.66	1.54	0.42	6.00	14	0.40	N.R.	3	8.51	14.91

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Punjab	.	.	.	0 21	0 49	0 21	85 30	7118	17 40	27	4
Rajasthan	.	.	.	3 32	4 50	2 48	N.R.	78553	N.R.	31854	124
Tamil Nadu	.	.	.	N.R.	0 006	N.R.	N.R.	161	1 07	24	N.R.
Tripura	.	.	.	0 03	N.R.	0 03	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Uttar Pradesh	.	.	.	6 97	53 14	1 42	N.R.	58052	N.R.	517	157
West Bengal	.	.	.	1 84	8 17	0 37	235 1	8710	37 75	1	2
Goa, Daman & Diu	.	.	N.R.	0 001	N.R.	N.R.	27	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
TOTAL	.	.	20 88	143 77	8 58	1322 48	215582	255 61	36469	473	8971 05
											10549 14

N.R.—Not reported by State Government.

*Break up not reported.

National forest Policy

1059. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that long awaited National Forests Policy has not been given final shape so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Forest Policy has impact on conservation needs to ensure environmental equilibrium having a bearing upon drought, floods, landslides and other calamities; raw material production affecting domestic needs and forest industries; exercise of rights and concessions affecting considerable number of people living in and around forest areas, and other several important factors needing an indepth study. Hence there has been delay. The policy draft is under active consideration

Deteriorating of high-yielding variety seeds

1060. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI CHHOTHEY SINGH YADAV:

SHRI CHANDERDEO PRA-SAD VERMA:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of the high yielding variety (YV) seeds is fast deteriorating;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) its likely impact on the food production during the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The yield potential of high yielding variety seeds has not deteriorated. However, with passage of time, they have become susceptible to pests and diseases. This is an entirely expected phenomenon all over the world and is taken care of by developing new varieties to replace the old ones. As the new varieties have been developed, there is no apprehension of any adverse impact on food production on this account in foreseeable future.

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग कर्मचारी
संघ क. मैगपत्र

1061. श्री न० के० शेजवलकर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोनस, नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को नियमित करने, वर्दी आदि के बारे में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग की मार्गों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इन मार्गों के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

संसदीय कार्य स्था निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण हिंह) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग की यूनियन (मान्यताप्राप्त) ने केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने कार्यप्रभारित स्थापना के स्थाई पदों के सूजन, स्थाई कार्य प्रभारित कर्मचारियों के लिए चिकित्सा छुट्टियों की स्वीकृति, चौधरी के पद में पदोन्नति के लिए नियमों में ढील, पूछताछ कार्यालयों तथा अन्य स्थानों पर कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर आवंटन के लिए नियम,

जी० पी० एफ/सी० पी० एफ० की पास बुक्स जारी करने, उच्च वक्ष वर्ग के बेतनमान में संशोधन बेलदार, माली, बुलकमैन और मिस्ट्री के बेतनमानों को 200-240 से 210-270 रुपये संशोधित करने, अनुकम्पा के आधार पर नियुक्ति मुख्य इंजीनियरों की शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में फ्लोरल डेकोरेटर के पदों का सूजन, सेवा निवृति के मस्टर रोल कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता, कार्यप्रभारित कर्मचारियों इत्यादि के लिए प्रवर ग्रेड की मंजूरी की मांग की है।

2. सरकार ने अनुकम्पा के आधार पर नियुक्ति, मुख्य इंजीनियरों को शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में फ्लोरल डेकोरेटर के पद का सूजन सेवा निवृति के प्रयोजन के लिए मस्टर रोल कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता, कार्य प्रभारित कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रवर ग्रेड की मंजूरी की मांगों को पहले ही मान लिया गया है।

3. निम्नलिखित मांगों पर अभी तक निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है :—

कार्य प्रभारित कर्मचारियों के लिए स्थाई पदों का सूजन, कार्यप्रभारित स्थापन को 42 घंटों तथा 48 घंटों का समयो-परि मजदूरी का भुगतान, चौधरी के पद पर पदोन्नति के प्रयोजन के लिए नियमों में दील, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कर्मचारियों को बोनस, इलैक्ट्रशिन के पद के लिए भर्ती नियम, स्थाई कार्य-प्रभारित कर्मचारियों को चिकित्सा छुट्टियों की मंजूरी तथा पूछताछ कार्य-लयों और अन्य स्थानों पर आवश्यक कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टरों के भावांतन के नियम।

Levy Sugar to West Bengal

1062. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Chief Minister of West Bengal had drawn the attention of the Prime Minister to the difficulties faced by the State in respect of levy sugar; and

(b) if so, steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). In his letter dated 17-7-1981 addressed to the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister of West Bengal has claimed that they should be allotted 40,000 tonnes as against the monthly allocation of 22,000 tonnes. He has also mentioned about the short supply of sugar by the Food Corporation of India against the monthly allocations.

2. With the coming into operation of partial control on sugar with effect from 17-12-1979, the monthly State-wise levy sugar quotas as obtaining during previous partial control period have been revived and accordingly West Bengal Government is getting a monthly levy sugar quota of 21,994 tonnes for distribution through fair price shops (in addition small quantities for BSF and CRPF etc. are also being allotted). Due to tight availability of levy sugar it has not been possible to increase the monthly quota of West Bengal Government.

3. As regards the supply of sugar by the Food Corporation of India, against the total allocation of 66061 tonnes for the last 3 months from May to July 1981, the quantity supplied by the Corporation to the nominees of the State Government was 63113 tonnes, leaving a shortfall of 2948 tonnes only for the said 3 months. The food Corporation of India is

arranging for expeditious lifting of allotted sugar from the factories to arrange its speedy movement by special rakes to various destinations in West Bengal.

Plan to Associate kisans and rural workers organisation

1063. SHRI SURYA NARYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been drawn up to associate organisations of Kisans and rural workers in implementing the rural development schemes included in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). People's participation in the planning and implementation of rural development programmes is one of the objectives of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. It is sought to be achieved in various ways. There is no specific plan for this purpose but the state governments have been advised from time to time to associate the non-official organisations in the implementation of the rural development schemes. The panchayatiraj bodies, the cooperatives, the mahila and the yuvak mandals etc. have been assigned important role in this area of activity. The kisans and the rural workers are represented in these organisations.

Shortage of Bullocks

1064. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the gradual shortage of bullocks in India is eroding the country's agricultural economy; and

(b) if so, whether Government would like to take immediate measures to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The number of bullocks (working male cattle and buffaloes) was 64.52 million in 1951, which rose gradually to 68.43, 77.80, 79.03, 80.17 and 80.90 million in 1956, 1961, 1966, 1972 and 1977 respectively. Thus there has been an increase of nearly 25 per cent between 1951 and 1977.

(b) Does not arise.

Deputationists on Class I Posts

1065. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the pay scales and the latest position of Class I posts in the Department of Irrigation and attached offices against which the persons are working on deputation for more than three years;

(b) is it a fact that as per the normal procedure the term of deputation should not exceed more than three years;

(c) what are the reasons that the persons who have completed more than three years on deputation are being granted further extension on the pretext of public interest; and

(d) action taken to repatriate all those officers who have completed more than three years on deputation on ad-hoc basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) A statement furnishing the requisite information is attached.

(b) No, Sir. The period of deputation may exceed three years in ac-

cordance with the provisions of the rules relating to the posts.

(c) The Officers on deputation for more than three years are continuing

in accordance with the provisions of the rules relating to the posts.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing the category of Group A (Previously Class I) posts, the pay scales thereof and the number of officers on deputation for more than 3 years against the posts in the Ministry of Irrigation and its attached office, Central Water Commission

Category of Group A (Class I) posts	Pay Scale	No. of officers working on deputation on the post for more than 3 years
A. Ministry of Irrigation		
1 Secretary	Rs 3,500/- Fixed	1
2 Posts of level of Joint Secretary . . .	Rs 2500—2750	4
3 Director	Rs 2000—2250	1
4 Deputy Secretary	Rs 1500—2000	2
5 Deputy Commissioner	Rs 1500—1800	1
B. Central Water Commission		
1 Director/Suptdg. Engineer	Rs 1500—2000	4
2 Deputy Director/Executive Engineer . . .	Rs 1100—1600	9
3 Assistant Director/Assistant Executive Engineer	Rs 700—1300	1

Production and requirement of edible Oils

1066. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of edible oil produced in each State and what is the total requirement of such oil in the country during the period 1981-82;

(b) the total requirement of edible oils by the Vanaspati manufacturers;

(c) whether the recent increase in the import duty of edible oils would result in rise in price of edible oils produced indigenously; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to stop the monopoly of indigenous edible oils manufactureres and bring the price under control?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) State-wise production data of edible oils is not being maintained. The total estimated production of edible oils in the country during the year 1980-81 was around 25 lakh tonnes. The production of edible oils during the year 1981-82 would depend on the actual production of oilseeds which takes place during the year. As regards the total requirement of edible oils during the year 1981-82 it can be estimated at around 36—38 lakh tonnes.

(b) The total requirement of edible oils (including imported oils) for vanaspati manufacturers is expected to be around 8 lakh tonnes during the current oil-year.

(c) and (d). In order to bridge the demand-supply gap of edible oils in the country and to stabilise the prices of oils in the indigenous market, imported edible oils are being supplied by the Central Government to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for distribution to the card-holders through the public distribution system. These oils are made available at prices which are much lower than the prevailing indigenous prices. Moreover, these imports being on Government account, have not been subjected to the recent increase in the custom duty on edible oil imports. The increase in the import duty on edible oils need not result in rise in the prices of edible oils produced indigenously.

The Government have taken several long term as well as short term steps to stabilise the prices of edible oils in the country. Some of the important measures taken are:—

1. Encouraging a greater production of oilseeds and planned efforts to exploit non-traditional sources so as to reduce the gap between demand and supply of oils;
2. Continuing imports of adequate quantity of edible oils;
3. release of more imported oils for public distribution system;
4. price-restraints on a voluntary basis by the vanaspati industry;
5. maintenance of steady production of vanaspati;
6. encouragement of greater production of cottonseed oil;
7. request to State Governments to enforce Storage Control Orders and other enactments;

8. free movement of oilseeds and oils between various parts of the country; and

9. Curb on illegal trading in oilseeds and oils by Forward Markets Commission through periodic raids.

Fair Price Shops visited by Enforcement Staff in Delhi

1067. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) how many fair prices shops were visited during the last three months by the Enforcement Staff of the Food and Supplies Department, Delhi of their own, on the basis of the signed and anonymous/pseudonymous complaints together with the number of times they were visited and the details thereof;

(b) the results of such visits, the nature of discrepancies found and the action taken hereon, with details; and

(c) what safeguards have been ensured for the honest fair price shops against personal vengeance, unnecessary victimisation and harassment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) During the period 1st May 1981 to 31st July 1981, 584 fair price shops in Delhi were visited by the Enforcement Staff of the Food and Supplies Department of the Delhi Administration. Out of these 225 fair price shops were visited as a result of a special campaign organised under the orders of the competent authority, 162 as a result of written complaints received from various quarters and the remaining 197 on the basis of complaints received on telephone at the Control Room. Out of these 584 fair price shops referred to above, 1 was visited four times, 2 were visited 3 times and 27 were visited twice during the relevant period.

(b) Out of the 584 fair price shops visited, irregularities were noticed in 480 cases, of which 32 were of serious

nature. Accordingly, prosecution was launched by the lodging of FIRs with the Police in 32 cases and in the remaining 448 cases, departmental proceedings have been initiated.

(c) Every reasonable precaution and safeguard is taken to ensure that honest fair price shop holders are not in any way harassed.

Gandhiji's Statue

1068. SHRI JANARDHANAPPOOARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not arrived at a final decision for the installation of Gandhiji's statue under the Canopy at India Gate; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some aspects of the project are under consideration of the Government.

Free Foodgrain Traffic

1069. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of the All India Foodgrains Dealers Federation has requested the Government to stop procurement and remove all restrictions formal as well as informal on foodgrains movement to help stabilise prices; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and action so far taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a). Through a statement made at the Press

Conference held in New Delhi on 15th July, 1981, the President of the Federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers' Associations had requested the Government to remove all sorts of restrictions on movement of wheat—formal or informal—so that the prices of wheat, other foodgrains pulses and oilseeds may stabilise and the supply line restored.

(b) In the interest of the management of the country's food economy by maximising procurement and availability of foodgrains to the needy States from the Central pool through the public distribution system in the country, the Central Government considered it expedient to restrict movement of wheat and rice by rail by private trade as well as State Government account from Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and other States with effect from 22nd/26th April, 1981. This decision facilitated increased movement on Central Government account and acted as a safe-guard against any undue rise in the price of essential commodities (including foodgrains) in the open market.

Edible Oils stocks with STC

1070. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that edible oils stocks with the STC have considerably dwindled seriously affecting the oil supplies to the public distribution system as also to the vanaspati industry;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government have taken several long-term and short term measures to improve availability of edible oils in the country. Some of the important measures taken are as under:

1. Encouraging production of oilseeds and planned efforts to exploit non-traditional sources so as to reduce the gap between demand and supply of oils;
2. continuing imports of adequate quantity of edible oils;
3. release of more imported oils for public distribution system;
4. encouragement of greater production of cottonseed oil;
5. request to State Governments to enforce Storage Control Orders and other enactments vigorously;
6. free movement of oilseeds and oils between various parts of the country; and
7. curb on illegal trading in oilseeds and oils by Forward Markets Commission through periodic raids.

Pilferage of building material meant for Asiad, 1982

1071. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale pilferage of cement and steel from the stocks allocated to the Asiad 1982 construction projects and its selling in the black market;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of Cement and Steel pilfered (till date) from the Asiad 82, godown indicating its estimated value; and

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry into the pilferage of the commodity, if so, result thereof and the measures taken by the Government to remove the lacuna if any in the existing system of maintaining the stock and to bring the persons responsible for the pilferage of book?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The CPWD, NDMC and the DDA are constructing new stadia for ASIAD '82. No incident of pilferage of cement or steel was reported by the CPWD and the NDMC. The DDA have reported 8 cases of alleged theft of cement 968 cement bags are alleged to have been pilfered in seven cases. The quantity of cement involved in one case is not yet known.

(c) The cases of alleged theft of cement are being investigated by the police. The construction agencies have reported that all possible steps and measures are being taken to prevent pilferage of building materials. Cement is kept in the godowns with double locks, the key of one lock remaining with the departmental officials all the time. Proper 'Watch & Ward' arrangement have also been made by the construction agencies at work sites.

Noise pollution on Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi

1072. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that noise-pollution on Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi (from Gole Dakkhana to Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital) created by buses/trucks/three-wheelers etc. plying on that road is highest in New Delhi area;

(b) whether effects of noise pollution have been studied on the residents of that area; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to reduce the noise pollution in the area?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Government of India is not aware of it.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

अखिल भारतीय स्थानीय शासन और शहरी विकास परिषद् की बैठक

1073. श्री दूस चन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने के कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय स्थानीय शासन एवं शहरी विकास परिषद् की एक बैठक और स्थानीय शासन एवं शहरी विकास की केन्द्रीय परिषद् की सातवीं बैठक तथा अखिल भारतीय महापौर परिषद् की कार्यकारी समिति की एक बैठक 29 और 30 दिसम्बर, 1980 को हुई थी और यदि हां, तो इन बैठकों में क्या निर्णय लिए गए थे और क्या बैठकों में लिए गये निर्णयों के ब्यौरे की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी तथा अब तक कितने निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित किया जा चुका है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि देश में इस समय कस्बों छोटे बड़े नगरों में काम कर रहे स्थानीय स्वशासन संस्थायें/निकाय अपना कार्य ठीक प्रकार से नहीं कर रहे हैं जिससे बड़े पैमाने पर गन्दगी, सड़न और वायु प्रदूषण फैल रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन सब पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस योजना को कैसे कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री शील्म नारायण सिंह) :
(क) जो हां। इस बैठक में 15 संकल्प पारित किए गए थे जो कि भोटे ताँद पर गन्दी बस्ती समस्या, छोटे तथा मध्यम

नगरों के विकास पर्यावरणीय अनुरक्षण, ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं तथा स्थानीय निकायों आदि की बरखास्तगी से संबंधित थे। ये संकल्प सभी राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्यों को आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के लिए भेज दिए गए थे। भारत सरकार से संबंधित संकल्पों की आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) तथा (ग) : स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन राज्य का विषय होने के कारण स्थानीय निकायों के कार्य राज्य विधान के आधार पर नियंत्रित किए जाते हैं। तथापि, सरकार स्थानीय निकायों के कार्य में सुधार की आवश्यकता का महत्व समझती है। स्थानीय निवायों की समस्याओं पर स्थानीय शासन तथा नगरीय विकास की केन्द्रीय परिषद्, नगर निगमों के सम्मेलन आदि जैसी विभिन्न सभाओं में विचार किया जाता है। एक लाख से कम जनसंख्या वाले 200 नगरों के एकीकृत विकास के उन्नयन के लिए छोटे और मध्यम नगरों के विकासार्थ केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित एक योजना चालू की गई है। वायु प्रदूषण के निवारण तथा नियंत्रण हेतु एक अधिनियम 16-5-1981 से लागू हो गया है।

Short Supply of Sugar to West Bengal

1074. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware that Sugar arrivals in the State of West Bengal had consistently fallen short of the allocation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the month-wise supply of levy sugar in 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b).

The arrivals of sugar in West Bengal in some of the months were short of the allocation of the monthly levy sugar quota of the State. Since Food Corporation of India is required to move levy sugar to various destinations in West Bengal from the far off surplus State of Maharashtra, movement difficulties are encountered on certain occasions due to constraints in the availability of adequate number of wagons. Since the Food Corporation of India has been given adequate pipeline/operational stocks of sugar also, the Corporation arranges the supply of sugar to the State Governments (including West Bengal) serviced by it out of the sugar which arrives in the

State as well as from the pipeline stocks already held in its godowns in the State.

(c) With the taking over of the distribution work by Food Corporation of India in mid-December 1979, some initial difficulties on account of operational/movement bottlenecks, litigation with factories etc. had to be faced resulting in short supplies in the initial months of January to May 1980. Thereafter, there was considerable improvement in the supplies of sugar as will be observed from the following figures of monthwise supply of levy sugar by the Food Corporation of India in 1980.

Month	Quantity of allocation	Quantity of supply (Tonnes)
January, 1980	21944.0	—
February, 1980	22015.3	1682
March, 1980	22018.5	9078
April, 1980	22018.5	14318
May, 1980	22018.5	16923
June, 1980	22018.5	25107
July, 1980	22018.5	25770
August, 1980	22018.5	20663
September, 1980	22018.5	18892
October, 1980	22017.1	27068
November, 1980	22017.1	18150
December, 1980	22017.1	17302

Decongesting Bombay

1075. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Bombay is a very congested city and there is a need to decongest it;

(b) if so, whether it is advisable to shift many of the Central Government

Offices from Bombay to New Bombay in the interest of Bombay; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. This, however, is a State subject.

(b) and (c). The shifting of Central Government offices from Bombay to

New Bombay will be considered, if necessary after the necessary social, physical and other infrastructural facilities became available for functioning of offices in New Bombay. An integrated programme needs to be worked out by the State Government in this regard for consideration of the Government of India.

रोहिणी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत पंजीकरण

1076. श्री तारिक अनबर . क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रोहिणी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत पंजीकरण कराने की अखिली तारीख को गुजरे बहुत समय हो चुका है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो आवेदकों को भूमि आबंटित करने के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) आवेदकों को कब तक उनकी भूमि का कब्जा दिए जाने की संभावना है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि विकास कार्य पहले ही प्रगति पर है । 1981-82 के दौरान, लगभग 15,000 प्लाट आबंटन हेतु तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है बस्ते कि अपेक्षित भवन निर्माण सामग्री उपलब्ध हो । तथापि, आबंटितियों द्वारा सभी आपचारिकताएं पूरी करने के बाद प्लाटों का कब्जा दिया जाएगा ।

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत बस्तियाँ

1077. श्री इलीय सिंह भूरिया : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली में अनधिकृत बस्तियाँ लगातार बनती जा रही हैं ; यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में इस समय अनधिकृत बस्तियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा क्या इन अनधिकृत बस्तियों को समाप्त करने के लिये कार्रवाही की गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार, सरकार ने गैर-सरकारी भूमि पर मौजूद इस प्रकार की अनधिकृत कालोनियों को ही नियमित बरने का निर्णय लिया है । इनमें क्रमशः 30-6-77 और 16-2-77 तक की रिहायशी एवं वाणिज्यिक संरचनाएं शामिल हैं । दिल्ली नगर निगम और दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि 612 अनधिकृत कालोनियाँ हैं जिन्हें सरकारी आदेशानुसार नियमित किया जाना है ।

सरकार ने यह भी अनुदेश जारी कर दिए हैं कि यह किसी गतिविधि को या किसी व्यक्ति की कार्रवाई को अथवा नई संरचनाएं स्थापित करने को प्रोत्साहित नहीं करेगा जाहे ये मौजूदा अनधिकृत कालोनियों में हों या दिल्ली की नगरीकरण योग्य सीमाओं के भीतर अथवा बाह्य किन्हीं अन्य क्षेत्रों में हों । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि उन अनधिकृत निर्माणों के बिल्ड कानून के मुताबिक कार्रवाई की जाती है जो सरकारी आदेशानुसार नियमितीकरण के योग्य नहीं हैं ।

Commercial Production of Vegetables and Fruits

1078. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal by the Government to demarcate land exclusively around Delhi for the commercial production of vegetables and fruits for consumption by the city of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There is no proposal to demarcate the land around Delhi exclusively for the production of fruits and vegetables. There is, however, a proposal for the intensive cultivation of vegetables for internal consumption and export around big cities including Delhi.

(b) Main details of the proposed scheme are as follows:

(i) The scheme in the present form will operate in five large and ten medium area cities involving 60-70 thousand farmers;

(ii) It will cover an area of about 25,000 hectares resulting in an additional production of 7.5 lakh metric tonnes.

(iii) The growers would be organised into producers' Credit and Market Cooperative Societies at the primary level in suitable groups of 300-400 farmers for each Society/City.

(iv) Special emphasis will be laid on production of quality vegetables for export, for which facilities for seeds of improved vegetable varieties, fertilizers, plant protection measures and pre and post harvest handling of the crop will be streamlined. The main stress will be laid on post-harvest handling including collection, cleaning, grading, packing etc.

(v) A total of 100 Community Nurseries is proposed to be established for ensured supply of vegetable seedlings.

Drought in Karnataka

1079. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the areas of Karnataka which are affected by drought during the last 2 years; and

(b) to what extent funds have been provided for drought relief in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to the information received from the Government of Karnataka, the districts of Bangalore, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bellary, Bidar, Chitradurga, Chickmagalur, Dharward, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya Mysore, Raichur and Tumkur during 1980-81 and 1981-82, and the district of Shimoga during the current financial year 1981-82 are affected by drought.

(b) On the basis of the recommendation of the Central Team which visited Karnataka, once during 1980-81 and again during 1981-82, ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 665 lakhs during 1980-81 and Rs. 806 lakhs during 1981-82 were approved for drought relief in Karnataka.

सहकारी आवास समितियां, दिल्ली

1080. श्री कुंबर रामः क्या निर्माण प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कितनी सहकारी आवास समितियां हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी समितियां का कार्य सफल सिद्ध हुआ है ; और

(ग) ऐसी कौन-कौन सी समितियां हैं जिनके विषद् कदाचार, भष्टाचार

अथवा अनियमिताम्बों में लिप्त रहने के कारण कानूनी कार्यवाही की जा रही है अथवा की जानी अपेक्षित है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली के सहकारी समिति पंजीकार के अनुसार, दिल्ली में 824 पंजीकृत सहकारी आवास समितियां हैं।

(ख) इन में से 727 सक्रिय सहकारी आवास समितियां हैं तथा 97 समाप्त आधीन हैं।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

एक सांविधिक जांच के निष्कर्षों के परिणाम स्वरूप दिल्ली स्कूल अध्यापक सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति लिंग के भूतपूर्व सचिव तथा कोषाध्यक्ष के विरुद्ध आपराधिक कार्यवाही आरम्भ की गई है।

सहकारी आवास समितियां जिनकी प्रबन्ध समितियां समाप्तान्वीन हैं

1. सर्वहितकारी सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति लिंग।

2. लेबर सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति लिंग।

3. गुजरांवाला सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति लिंग।

4. कालका जी बेस्ट फैंड गृह निर्माण सहकारी समिति लिंग।

वे सहकारी आवास समितियां जिनके माले में सांविधिक जांच के आदेश दिए गए हैं

1. टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति लिंग।

2. दिल्ली यूनियन आफ जनलीस्ट सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति लिंग।

3. प्रेस एसोशियसन सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति लिंग।

4. गुजरांवाला सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति लिंग।

5. कल्याण सहकारी गृह निर्माण आवास समिति लिंग।

6. डी० आई० खान सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति लिंग।

7. लेबर सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति लिंग।

8. न्यू फैण्डस सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति लिंग।

9. राजधानी सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति लिंग।

10. शक्ति सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति लिंग।

11. नव केतन सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति लिंग।

Production in Farm Sector

1081. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the total of 2.4 million large farm holdings i.e. larger than 10 hectares or more in the country, 80 per cent are in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Punjab and Haryana giving State-wise figures of such holdings;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the average farm holding in the Gangetic plain encompassing U.P., Bihar, West Bengal is only 1 hectare, and out of the above holdings more than 70 per cent are smaller than 0.4 hectare;

(c) whether Government propose to take any special steps to help the small farmer in this region of the Gangetic plains, so as to achieve the overall targets of production in the farm sector; and

(d) if so, their definition and the physical parameters of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. In fact it works out to 78.4 per cent. The State-wise break-up of the holdings is as follows:—

State	No. of operational holdings in hectares and above (in thousands)
1 Rajasthan	506
2 Maharashtra	426
3 Madhya Pradesh	455
4 Gujarat	194
5 Karnataka	199
6 Punjab	61
7 Haryana	72

(b) It is true that the average farm holding in U.P., Bihar and West Bengal is around 1 hectare. Since in our agricultural census 0.4 hectare class size data is not available, it is not possible to confirm the second part of the question.

(c) Under the overall strategy of the Government to increase production to achieve the production targets, a number of schemes are in operation, the benefit of which is also available to the small farmers. In addition, under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, special benefits of subsidy etc. are available to the small farmers.

(d) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme a small farmer is one who cultivates a land holding of 5 acres or below. However, taking into consideration the type of the land and whether it is irrigated or not, the State Governments have adopted suitable conversion ratio for determining small farmers for such benefits.

राजस्थान में बाढ़ के कारण नुकसान

1082. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा

आवार्य मण्डान देव :

श्री जय नारायण रीत :

क्या हृषि मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में भारी बर्षा और बाढ़ से जिलेवार, जाति-माल का कितना नुकसान हुआ है ;

(ख) वहाँ पर हुए नुकसान का अध्ययन करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार की और से अध्ययन दल भेजे जाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) लोगों की बाढ़ से रक्षा करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को अब तक कितनी राशि की सहायता उपलब्ध की गई है ?

हृषि तथा आमीण पुनर्निर्माण भवान्यों में राज्य मंडी (श्री आर० बी० स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त ज्ञापन के आधार पर एक विवरण संलग्न है, जिसमें बाढ़ तथा भारी बर्षा के कारण राजस्थान में जिलेवार जाति तथा माल का नुकसान दिखाया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) राजस्थान सरकार से केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगने का ज्ञापन केवल 19 अगस्त, 1981 को प्राप्त हुआ है। केन्द्रीय दल, जिसका गठन किया जा चुका है, शीघ्र ही राज्य का दौरा करेगा।

केन्द्रीय दल का दौरा होने तक भारत सरकार ने 6 अगस्त, 1981 को राजस्थान को अधिक अदायगी के रूप में 5 करोड़ रुपए मंजूर किए हैं।

राज्य के लिए बाढ़ नियंत्रण संबंधी निर्माण-कार्य हेतु छठी योजना का परिव्यय 1775 लाख रुपये है। 1981-82 के लिए स्वीकृत परिव्यय 355 लाख रुपए है।

विवरण

राजस्थान में बाढ़ गया भारी बर्बादी के कारण जिसेवार जान तथा माल के नुकसान को प्रवर्णित करने वाला विवरण

क्रम सं०	जिले का नाम	प्रभावित जनसंख्या	मानव जलि		मृत पशु	पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से से गंगर सरकारी बर्बादी (पक्की) बर्बादों की संख्या	आंशिक/पूर्ण रूप से अतिप्रस्त गंगर सरकारी (पक्की) बर्बादों की संख्या			
			मृत	खोये						
1.	टोंक	•	•	•	47295	32	70	2926	7184	394
2.	तापीर	•	•	•	37582	1	—	1830	3763	1286
3.	बीकानेर	•	•	•	73084	6	—	—	1444	576
4.	जयपुर + जयपुर बाहर	•	•	•	317138	90	154	24101	44419	3179
5.	भरतपुर	•	•	•	168000	2	—	112	2207	25
6.	सीकर	•	•	•	7312	3	—	35	743	301
7.	बूद्धी	•	•	•	761	—	—	—	336	—
8.	गंगातगर	•	•	•	650	—	—	—	130	—
9.	सराई माघोपुर	•	•	•	136827	7	2	4426	6635	94
10.	कोटा	•	•	•	—	—	—	—	193	2
					788649	141	226	33430	67054	5857

क्रम सं०	जिले का नाम	जलाशयों तथा बांधों को जलि बाह से जलि- प्रस्त	कुणि के जलाचा	क्षतिप्रस्त प्रमाणीं की संख्या	आंशिक/पूर्ण रूप से क्षतिप्रस्त
	सिचाई पंचायत/पंचायत समिति	जलाशयों की सदस्यपत्र थेन्ट- मन्य थामि- हैन्टर	जलाशयों की संख्या	संख्या	भवन
की संख्या	जलाशयों/बांधों की संख्या (लाख हैक्टेएक्टर)	संख्या	संख्या	संख्या	संख्या

1 2 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

1. टौक	.	58	48 161	0. 63	9500	676	200	22	—
2. नागीर	.	29	—	0. 31	3758	290	20	68	46
3. बीकानेर	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
4. जयपुर+जयपुर अहर	161	308	0. 84	115000	13892	1133	10418	—	—
5. अरलपुर	.	71	6	0. 10	3500	312	8	32	—
6. सीकर	.	6	13	0. 01	1300	113	—	35	36
7. बूद्धी	.	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. गणगातगर	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. सचाई माधोपुर	36	267	0. 59	4000	316	110	66	2	—
10. कोटा	.	25	—	—	—	—	4	1	—

400 803 2. 48 137058 15599 1471 10670 85

DIR Scheme in district Rajgarh in M.P. to provide oil mill through K&V.I.C.

1083. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether DIR Scheme is operated in district Rajgarh in Madhya Pradesh to provide power oil mill (Ghani);

(b) if so, how many persons are benefited under this scheme from 1977 to 1981;

(c) whether the cases are recommended through Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the rate of interest is at 4 per cent;

(d) whether subsidy is given on the loans;

(e) if so, how many persons have received such subsidy on recommendation of Khadi and Village Industries Board and without recommendation of the Board since the scheme started;

(f) whether the farmers are facing difficulties due to (i) extra charges for electrical energy by Electricity Board and (ii) and 12½ per cent interest charged by State Bank of India, Sarangpur; and

(g) the action taken by Government to safeguard the interest of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (g). The type of power ghani included in the programmes of Khadi and Village Industries Commission cannot be set up within the ceiling of the financial assistance available under the D.I.R. Scheme. The Commission, however, provides assistance to Telies for setting up of power ghani through the State Khadi and Village Industries Board. A total number of 188 power ghani were set up in Madhya Pradesh during the period 1977-78 to 1979-80. Under the

pattern of financial assistance prescribed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for its various industries including power ghani, the difference between the rate of interest charged by the bank from the borrower and 4 per cent is given as subsidy to the enterpreneurs who set up such industries.

Non-allotment of Government accommodation to the daughter-in-law of the retiring Government employees

1084. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently issued an order to allot Government accommodation to the sons and daughters of those Government officers who do not have their houses in Delhi;

(b) whether daughter-in-laws have been excluded from such concession; and

(c) whether Government will reconsider the concession with a view to giving the benefit to the daughter-in-laws?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Financial assistance from World Bank for implementation of water supply and sewerage project in Rajasthan

1085. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has agreed to give financial help to implement a water supply and sewerage project in Rajasthan; and

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

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

(b) A water supply and sewerage project at an estimated cost of Rs. 137.69 crores covering rural water supply in about 2000 villages in 10 districts of Ajmer, Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kota, Nagpur, Pali and Sikar and improvement and extension of water supply in four cities (Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Bikaner) and extension of sewerage system in 3 cities (Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner) has been negotiated for a World Bank credit of U.S. \$ 80 million. Agreement has been signed on 3-6-1980. The project is to be completed in a period of five years.

राजस्थान नहर के लिए निर्माण सामग्री

1086. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या सिवाई मंत्री यह बनाने की रुग्ण करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार व. यह जात है कि सीमेंट, कोयला इत्यादि की सप्लाई की कमी के कारण राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के निर्णय कार्य में बड़ी भारी रुकावट आई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस परियोजना के लिये सीमेंट और कोयले की सप्लाई बनाये रखने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नीई कदम नहीं उठाये ये हैं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिवाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जिवाहरमान अंसरी) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया था कि हाल के बाये में राजस्थान नहर परि-

योजना के कार्य को कोयले की कमी के कारण धक्का पहुंचा है, जिसकी आवश्यकता नहर प्रणाली की लाइनिंग में टाइलों को पकाने के लिए पड़ती है। परियोजना स्थल तक कोयले की ढुलाई के लिए रेलवे बैगनों के उपलब्ध न होने से कोयले की कमी पैदा हो गई थी। कोयले की अत्यधिक कमी होने से लाइनिंग कार्य की गति मंद पड़ने के कारण अभी तक सीमेंट की कमी महसूस नहीं हुई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयले को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर परियोजना स्थल तक ढुलाई के लिए रेलवे बैगनों की व्यवस्था करने में राज्य सरकार की भवद की है जिसके कारण स्वरूप कोयले की सप्लाई में सुधार हुआ है। जहाँ तक सीमेंट का संबंध है, उसकी कमी देशव्यापी है। लेकिन वह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं कि सीमेंट कारखाने सिचाई और विद्युत परियोजनाओं की न्यूनतम आवश्यक नाम्रों के अनुसार कोटा रिलीज करें।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

Wastage of foodgrain

1087. SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is 10 per cent wastage of grain from threshing floor to market and storing it in godowns;

(b) if so, what preventive measures are contemplated;

(c) the wastage ratio in godowns of Food Corporation of India; and

(d) whether by preventing that (wastage) we can tide over the shortage of procurement target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No reliable or precise estimates are available

for the country as a whole on wastage of grain from threshing floor to market and storing it in godowns. Reliable date on the qualitative and quantitative losses at the post harvest phase are, however, yet to be collected in different States of the country and for individual commodities.

(b) The following steps are taken to avoid losses to foodgrains in storage:

1. The godowns constructed are rat proof, white ant and damp proof.

2. Pre-monsoon inspection of the godowns is carried out and repairs undertaken to prevent leakage of rain water.

3. Modern scientific pest control measures are undertaken to check the insect, rodent and bird trouble.

4. Qualified and technically trained staff are deployed for periodical inspection and proper upkeep of the foodgrains.

For want of adequate covered storage accommodation, the food Corporation of India had to resort to CAP Storage at some centres and while undertaking this type of storage, additional precautions are taken for curtailing storage losses as detailed below:-

(i) Bags of foodgrains are stored on wooden crates and covered with specially fabricated polythene covers;

(ii) Nylon ropes are provided for proper lashing of polythene covers to avoid damage due to storms etc. Nets and cover tops are also provided as additional precautions to save the foodgrains from the vagaries of nature.

(iii) During clear weather, covers are lifted and free aeration allowed to maintain the health of the foodgrains;

(iv) Special care is taken to inspect the stocks, treat them with approved chemical insecticides and proper fumigants;

(v) A country-wise Save Grain Campaign programme is under implementation for education, motivation and persuasion of farmers to adopt scientific storage practices thereby minimising farm level storage losses.

(c) The Food Corporation of India ensures preservation of foodgrains using modern scientific techniques for minimising losses.

The losses have been minimal during 1976-77 (0.7 per cent), 1977-78 (0.9 per cent) and 1978-79 (1.0 per cent). The losses are on the basis of quantity of foodgrains sold.

(a) All round efforts are being made to prevent storage losses. The saving on this account would mean higher quantities of foodgrains being available, to that extent supplementing the quantity obtained through procurement.

Water supply in Lodhi Road, New Delhi

1088. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of water supply in Lodhi Road, Government quarters, New Delhi throughout the year; if so, since when and the causes thereof;

(b) whether water supply was adequate there some years back; if so, reasons for deterioration instead of improvement;

(c) whether water supply from Lodhi Road water line was extended to Pragati Vihar without augmenting its capacity and resulting in loss to Lodhi Road;

(d) whether construction of overhead water tank in Lodhi Road can solve the problem, if so, whether it is under consideration of the Government; and

(e) if so, action to be taken to improve water supply in Lodhi Road by increased pressure and by what time?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, some shortage of water is experienced during summer months in some parts of Lodhi Road.

(b) The N.D.M.C. and the MCD have informed that there has been no deterioration in the water supply.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). There is no proposal to construct overhead water tank in Lodhi Road. However, the New Delhi Municipal Committee is constructing an underground tank of 7.5 lac gallons capacity with boosting arrangements. With its commissioning, water supply position will further improve in Lodhi Colony area which is one of the major colonies to be served through this tank.

Banks River Scheme of Ajmer

1089. ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would make efforts for implementing Banas river scheme of Ajmer expeditions keeping in view of the increasing scarcity of drinking water there on account of the fact that population of the city has doubled during the recent years;

(b) the work completed so far under this scheme and the work which still remains to be completed; and

(c) the time by which the remaining work is likely to be completed and the scarcity of drinking water of Ajmer would be over?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). Provision of drinking water is the responsibility of State Governments who are to take the required steps for implementing various schemes expeditiously. Ac-

cording to information received from the Government of Rajasthan, the Hind Reorganisation Water Supply Scheme for Ajmer costing Rs. 492 lakhs is under execution and is expected to start functioning by March, 1982. This scheme envisages the construction of infiltration galleries in the bed of the river Banas and is expected to augment the present water supply by a quantity of 32 lakh gallons per day.

In the meanwhile, an Emergency Water Supply Scheme was also sanctioned in December, 1980 at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.65 lakhs. The scheme proposes augmentation of the water supply by constructing new tubewells at Sandla and Chatri and also in the city. In addition, the existing arrangements of drinking water supply from the Annasagar lake are also proposed to be augmented.

Cultivation of Sugarcane

1090. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the yield of sugarcane per hectare in India is far less than the yield per hectare of sugarcane in Cuba if so, the figures and reasons;

(b) whether yield of sugar per Quintal of sugarcane in India is far less than in Cuba, if so, the figures, and reasons; and

(c) what steps have the Government taken up to increase the above yields during the last five years and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. The latest available International Statistics indicate that the average cane yield of India is 53.6 metric tonnes per hectare as against 43.8 metric tonnes per hectare in Cuba. Thus the average yield of Sugarcane per hectare is more than Cuba.

(b) Yes Sir. The average yield of sugar per quintal of cane (recovery

percentage) in Cuba is about 14.0 as against 9.8 in India. Recoveries in Cuba are superior because (i) that country has favourable climatic conditions leading to good sugar accumulation in the cane, (ii) all the sugarcane produced is used for manufacture of white sugar and every effort is directed towards improving white sugar output per unit area, (iii) there is no problem of diseases and pests and (iv) it can also be attributed to the mode of payment which is based on sugar content in the cane in Cuba as against the cane weight with an incentive for better recoveries over a statutory minimum of 8.5 per cent recovery in India. In order to improve the recovery percentage in Indian cane, the sugarcane breeders in the country are at present concentrating on evolving varieties with higher sugar yields per unit area. Some of the recently evolved varieties are Co. J. 64 in Punjab and Co. C. 671 in Tamil Nadu which have improved recovery upto one to two units.

(c) Government of India launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Sugarcane during the Fifth Plan (1975-79) with an outlay of Rs. 802 lakhs. The Scheme provided for (i) production of disease-free seed-cane, raised in nurseries for further multiplication, (ii) adoption of plant protection measures on plant and ratoon crops, (iii) demonstration of improved practices, and (iv) training of development workers etc. Production of Sugarcane in 1975-76 at the time of start of the Scheme was 140.6 million tonnes with a yield level of 50.90 tonnes per hectare. Production during the year 1980-81 is estimated at 152.3 million tonnes with a yield level of about 57.46 tonnes per hectare.

Harassment to Fair Price Shops Owners

1091. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times fair price shops in Delhi Cantonment particularly in Sadar Bazar areas have been

checked by Civil Supplies Authorities during the last 3 years and the total number of Fair Price Shops in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantonment;

(b) whether any illegal transactions were noticed during these checkings;

(c) if not, the reasons for making one particular shop, the target for checking every time;

(d) whether the authorities who are harassing the Fair Price Shop owner on the basis of bogus complaints made by some elements living outside the Cantonment area; and in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantonment; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) and (b). Out of 21 fair price shops in Delhi Cantonment, 5 fair price shops are located in Sadar Bazar area. These shops were checked 24 times during the last three years. Of these, the 5 shops at Sadar Bazar were checked 10 times.

(c) and (d) Checking of a fair price shop is always done whenever a complaint is received. The fact whether such a complaint is bogus or genuine can be ascertained only after checking is conducted. No particular fair price shop was made a target for repeated checking

(e) Does not arise.

Food Deficiency in Bihar

1092. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment/calculation has been made about the food deficit of the State of Bihar;

(b) what has been the average food supply to the State of Bihar from Food Corporation of India godowns in the last 5 years; and

(c) what steps are being taken to overcome this food deficit in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN). (a) The experience of last eight years indicate that the supply of foodgrains to the State from the Central Pool in most of the years ranged between 4.5 lakh to 7.1 lakh tonnes in a year. Besides certain quantities of foodgrains also moved both in the State and outside the State on account of free movement permitted by the Government. In view of this, it is not possible to give an exact idea of the extent of deficit.

(b) Allotments of foodgrains are made to various State Governments on month to month basis having regard to overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool vis-a-vis demands received from the State Government. The off-take of foodgrains from the Central Pool to Bihar during the last five years is as under:—

(In '000 tonnes)

Year	Rice	Wheat
1976	—	110.3
1977	45.1	422.9
1978	19.1	517.3
1979	35.3	614.3
1980	110.3	850.2
1981 (upto July)	68.3	236.7

(c) During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the production of foodgrains in the State is targetted at 12.8 million tonnes in 1984-85, i.e. an increase of 2.3 million tonnes over the assumed base level of 10.5 million tonnes in 1979-80. This target is sought to

be achieved by increase in the area under high yielding varieties, extension of irrigation, increase in the consumption of chemical fertilizers, improvement in quality of seeds, improvement of soil testing facilities, proper fertiliser application, improved plant protection measures, better soil crop and water management etc.

भारतीय बन प्रबंध संस्थान

1093. ओम शिव कुमार सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने ली राय करते हैं कि—

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भारतीय बन प्रबंध संस्थान की स्थापना करते का है,

(ख) इस संस्थान की स्थापना करने के पहले के प्रस्ताव को ढोड़ देने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इसको स्थापना पर कितना व्यय होगा; और

(घ) इसकी स्थापना का प्रयोजन क्या है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण भवनालयों में राज्य भवनों (जी आर. बी० स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

भोपाल, बद्य प्रदेश में संस्थान पहले ही स्थापित किया जा चुका है।

(ग) 5 वर्ष की अवधि (1980-85) में इसकी स्थापना पर कुल 1.75 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होगा।

(८) संस्थान की स्थापना का उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित है :—

(१) बानिकी तथा बनों से संबंधित उद्योग एवं वाणिज्य में कार्यरत व्यक्तियों को प्रबंध एवं संबंध विषयों में प्रारंभकाण देना ताकि उन्हें प्रबंधकीय व्यवसाय आदि में कुशल बनाया जा सके ;

(२) विशिष्ट एवं प्रतिभावानी यूवकों का चयन करके उन्हें बानिकी एवं बन सम्बद्ध प्रणाली में प्रबंध दायित्व उठाने के लिए तैयार करना ;

(३) प्रशिक्षित उर्मीदवारों को डिप्लोमा, प्रमाणपत्र तथा अन्य प्रशिक्षित पत्र प्रदान करना और ऐसे डिप्लोमा, प्रमाणपत्र तथा अन्य प्रशिक्षित पत्र प्रदान करने से पहले कार्यक्षमता के मानिक का निर्णायक करना ;

(४) बन प्रबंध साहित्य के अनुसंधान एवं प्रकाशन के माध्यम से बन प्रबंध की अद्यतन सूचना के संबंध में बानिकी तथा बन से संबंधित उद्योग एवं वाणिज्य की आवश्यकता को पूरा करना ,

(५) देश में बानिकी के विकास के लिए उपयोगी प्रबंध एवं सम्बद्ध तकनीकों एवं वृद्धियों के उपयोग से संबंधित मामलों में सहयोग करना, उनकी अवश्या करना तथा अनुसंधान करना ;

(६) नियमों तथा उपनियमों के अनुसार शिक्षावृत्ति, छात्रवृत्ति, युवकार तथा पदकों की अवस्था करना तथा उन्हें प्रदान करना ;

(७) अवैतनिक सम्मान तथा अन्य उपायियों प्रदान करना ;

(८) शिक्षकों, छात्रों का आदान प्रदान करने तथा आमतौर पर परस्पर उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप तरीके अपनाकर विश्व के किसी भी भाग की शिक्षण एवं अन्य संस्थानों के ताथ सहयोग करना, जिनके उद्देश्य पूर्ण रूप से अथवा आंशिक रूप से इस संस्थान के सनान हो ।

Production of Coconut

1094. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of coconuts in the country for the last 3 years, State-wise;

(b) is it a fact the production of coconut in Kerala is on the decrease;

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

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase coconut production in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The estimates of production of coconut for the three years up to 1979-80 are given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). Earlier there had been decrease in production in Kerala mainly due to a serious disease known as Coconut Root Wilt which affected about 30 per cent of the area. The declining trend has however, been arrested in the last 2 years.

(d) A Coconut Development Board has been set up on 12-1-1981 under an act of Parliament to look into all aspects of coconut development in the country.

Statement

Estimates of Production of Coconut for the last 3 years ending 1979-80

(Production in million nuts)

State/Union Territory	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
		2	3 (Final)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	164.6	164.6	170.6
Assam	31.0	33.8	33.8
Karnataka	810.2	854.8	865.5
Kerala	3053.0	3236.7	3208.8
Maharashtra	49.6	43.3	57.5
Orissa	58.9	72.9	90.1
Tamil Nadu	1098.9	1123.3	1192.2
Tripura	1.3	1.5	1.5
West Bengal	22.0	22.0	22.0
A & N Islands	59.3	61.5	62.1
Goa, Daman & Diu	86.0	85.0	90.0
Lakshadweep	21.8	20.6	20.8
Pondicherry	16.0	9.9	15.5
All India	5412.6	5729.7	5830.4

Public Distribution System

1095. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that effective and efficient public distribution system depends largely on (i) adequate supply of essential commodities as per requirement of each State to be calculated on equitable basis, (ii) smooth movement of such commodities to distribution points, (iii) proper enforcement of law against hoarders, blackmarketeers and anti-social elements, and (iv) availability of commercial credit at concessional rate; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Supply and movement of essential commodities such as foodgrains, levy sugar, imported edible oils, kerosene oil, soft coke and controlled cloth is arranged against the allocations made to the States through the public sector and cooperative agencies like the Food Corporation of India, State Trading Corporation, public sector oil companies, Coal India Ltd., and the National Cooperative Consumers Federation.

Most of the State Governments have nominated their agencies such as Civil Supplies Corporations, Cooperative Marketing Federations and Cooperative Consumer Federations

for the procurement, storage and supply of the essential commodities to the outlets of the public distribution system.

The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supply of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 to curb the activities of anti-social elements indulging in hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities.

Cash credit facilities at concessional rates of interest are being made available through Commercial and Cooperative Banks to the State level agencies entrusted with procurement and distribution of essential commodities.

Central Government Suggestion to Grow more Trees

1096. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has suggested the State Governments to grow more trees; and

(b) if so, how far Central Government have got success in this regard and the ways suggested to various States to seek the co-operation of people in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments are now taking up larger plantation programme on the appeals issued by the Central Government from time to time. Various tree plantation schemes have been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan and normal programme of the States and Uts.

During 1980-81, the total number of seedlings planted in all states was about 84 crores. For 1981-82 the target has been enhanced to 134 crores.

All states have been asked to set up extension wings under the Forest Department for educating the people and obtaining their cooperation in tree plantation programme. The extension wings are expected to educate the public about the importance of tree planting through various publications, talks, slides, films and exhibitions.

टोंक जिले में व्यावहारिक अनुसंधान के इन्होंने की योजना

1097. श्री एन० के० शोभासकर: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्राम पंचायत लावा, मालपुरा, जिला टोंक में 150 से अधिक गडरिये रहते हैं, और उनके पास 8000 से अधिक भेड़े हैं; और

(ख) यद हां तो क्या उक्त स्थान पर एक व्यावहारिक अनुसंधान केन्द्र बोलने की कोई योजना है?

कृषि और प्रागीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन):

(क) जी हां श्रीमान।

(ख) केन्द्रीय भेड़ तथा ऊन अनुसंधान संस्थान, अविकानगर की भेड़ तथा ऊन विकास पर एक परिचालन अनुसंधान प्रायोजना पहले ही 1981 में लावा, मालपुरा, जिला टोंक में स्थापित की जा चुकी है।

Amount Allotted to States for land Reforms

1098. 1)R. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money so far released by the Centre for taking up the Land Reforms work in each State during the current financial year;

(b) the major items of work undertaken by each State to implement the Land Reform Programme and the target dates fixed for completion of each project (State-wise);

(c) whether it is a fact that a part of the Land Reforms Programme is being implemented out of World Bank finance;

(d) if so, what is the total amount of such World Bank finance; and

(e) what steps Government have taken to ensure speedy implementation of such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESWAR RAM): (a) A sum of Rs. 38.26 lakhs has been released to Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year. No other State has been allotted any funds under this scheme as either such requests have not been received from them or provisions in the State budgets have not been made towards State's contribution as provided under the revised pattern for this scheme or utilisation certificates have not been furnished by them in respect of funds released to them during the previous financial year.

(b) The major items of work are as follows:

(i) ceiling on agricultural holdings;

(ii) tenancy reform;

(iii) preparation of land records; and

(iv) consolidation of holdings.

It is not possible to lay down target dates for implementation of various land reform measures, but it is expected that the bulk of ceiling surplus lands will have been distributed and substantial progress in preparation of land records and consolidation of holdings will have made by the end of the Sixth Plan.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. In Orissa, there is an on going I.D.A. assisted project, namely the Orissa Irrigation Project, which includes a component of land consolidation. Out of the I.D.A. credit of 58 million for the project, \$3.3 million have been allocated for land consolidation.

(e) The Government of India has impressed upon the State Governments the need for expeditious implementation of land reform measures, especially implementation of land ceiling laws.

World Bank Assistance for Irrigation Projects in MP.

1099. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to get finance for major and medium irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh from the World Bank;

(b) if so, the details therefor; and

(c) the irrigation benefits of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). An agreement with the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank for credit assistance of US \$ 112.6 million over a 5-year period for M.P. Medium Project has been signed on 26th March

1981. This project is designed to assist the State Government in carrying out the irrigation development in Madhya Pradesh over a five year period through construction of about 30 medium irrigation projects at a cost of about Rs. 1570 million, which are likely to benefit an area of about 107,000 ha.

Negotiations are in progress between the Government of India and the International Development Association for extending credit assistance for M.P. Composite Major Irrigation Project comprising Mahanadi Reservoir complex, Hasdeo-Bango and Arpa Projects. The size and scope of these projects and quantum of credit assistance are under discussion.

M.P. Chambal Phase-II CAD Project and Narmada Project Phase-I are also being considered by the World Bank for possible credit assistance. The size and scope of these projects or probable credit assistance have not yet been finalised.

Income from Tendu Leaves

1100 SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) what was the income from tendu leaves in each State during the last 5 years;
- (b) what has been the price prevailing during these five years in each State;
- (c) in how many and which States the tendu leaves trade has been nationalised; and
- (d) what is the total income of each State during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The information

has been called for from the Tendu Leaves producing States and the same would be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

News Item captioned Hush-Hush visit of U.K. Expert

1101. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item "Hush-Hush visit of U.K. expert" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi dated 25 July, 1981;

(b) if so, which are these controversial Asia Projects for which experts were sent from India and brought from abroad;

(c) what is the expenditure incurred on such visits and how the matter was finally resolved; and

(d) how the fate of these projects has been finally decided?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). The Delhi Development Authority are constructing an Indoor Stadium at Indra Prastha Estate, New Delhi. A 150 metres diameter Structural Steel Space frame dome is envisaged in the roof design of this Stadium. On the recommendations of the Engineers India Limited, the Delhi Development Authority sought the assistance of Prof. Z. S Makowski, Head of the Department of Civil Engineering of Survey University, U.K. for conducting an independent check of the roof design. For assisting Prof Makowski to carry out the assigned task expeditiously, the Engineers of the Engineers India Limited accompanied by the Principal Structural Consultant appointed by the Delhi Development Authority were deputed to the Space Research Centre of

the Survey University, U.K. for a short period, for carrying out detailed investigations. Prof. Makowski visited India from 21st to 27th July, 1981 and his findings ratified the design concept envisaged for the roof of the Indoor Stadium. The Delhi Development Authority is to reimburse to the Engineers India Limited an amount of £ 9,000 (net of taxes) for the services rendered by Prof. Makowski and £ 10,000 (net of taxes) for the facilities availed at Space Structure Research Centre, U.K. The project is expected to be completed well before the commencement of ASIAD'82.

Environment Threat by Industries in Delhi

1102. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industries in and around Delhi are posing a threat to environment; and

(b) if so the steps proposed to be taken to check pollution here?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The industrial plant discharge is only few percent of total waste water generated in Delhi. The number of air pollution sources by industrial activities in Delhi is also relatively smaller as compared to other industrial cities in the country.

(b) The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has identified industrial units in Delhi relevant to water pollution. The discharge of liquid effluents of industrial units is being regulated by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution through consent orders issued under the provisions of Water Pollution Act.

With a view to suggesting plan of action for taking remedial and control measures to reduce air pollution

both on short term and long term basis, the Delhi Administration has entrusted the School of Environmental Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi with the work of monitoring of ambient air quality and inventory survey of emission rate source-wise. This project consists of establishment of 5 or 6 stations for collecting air samples and their analysis and the preparation of an inventory of air pollution sources in Delhi, covering domestic, industrial, commercial and mobile sources, such as trucks, buses and cars. The exact measurement is to be undertaken to determine the actual emission rates. Based on the data, a total emission rate in Delhi will be worked out and also major sources of pollution identified. For the causes of pollution the School of Environmental Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University have identified 300 industries and are in the process of collecting relevant information. According to the present indications, this project is likely to be completed by 30th September, 1981.

The Air (Prevention and Control) Act, 1981 has also come into force from 16th May, 1981 and under the provisions of this Act Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has been empowered to exercise powers and perform functions assigned to that Board for the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution.

House Building Loans to Central Government Employees

1103. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the procedures laid down by Government for the payment of house building loans to different categories of the Central Government employees;

(b) the maximum amount of loan that can be given to an employee;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to increase the total amount of loan following the rise of All India Consumer Price Index; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The procedure for grant of House Building Advance is contained in the relevant Rules and various orders issued from time to time.

(b) the maximum amount of House Building Advance admissible to an employee is Rs. 70,000 or 75 months' basic pay or cost of construction of house flat or repaying capacity of the employee, whichever is the least.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Housing Assistance to Karnataka

1104. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what funds has been allocated to the State of Karnataka during the current financial year under the following social Housing Schemes;

(i) integrated subsidised Housing system for Industrial workers;

(ii) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers;

(iii) Slum Clearance/Improvement scheme;

(iv) Rental housing scheme for State Government employees;

(v) integrated urban development in metropolitan cities and areas of national importance; and

(b) the amount released so far, that in the pipe-line and the balance to be released?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community, Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme and the Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees are in the State Sector Central financial assistance for all the State Sector Plan Schemes, including Housing, is released by the Union Ministry of Finance in the Shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without its being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. HUDCO has, however, sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 2.28 crores to the Government of Karnataka for the Village Accountants' Rental Scheme during the current financial year so far.

2. The Scheme of Integrated Urban Development in Metropolitan Cities and Areas of National Importance has been discontinued from 1st April, 1979.

3. The Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers is a Central Sector Scheme and is being implemented by the six State Governments including Karnataka, but no funds have been allocated this year to the State Governments for this purpose. However, a provision of Rs. 2.00 crores exists in the current year's Budget for the implementation of this Scheme. This amount will be released shortly to the concerned State Governments, including Karnataka, after scrutiny of their demands and performance.

Conversion of Lease-Hold Land into Free Hold

1105. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to convert the lease-hold

land allotted by the DDA in the capital for house building through the various co-operative house building societies to free-hold;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No such proposal specifically in respect of land allotted by the DDA to the co-operative house building societies is under consideration. However, the general question whether the leasehold system in Delhi should continue or it can be converted into freehold in respect of residential plots generally has been under the consideration of the Government.

(b) The proposal referred to above is still under the consideration of the Government.

(c) The views of certain State Governments/Union Territories, which have experience in the administration of leasehold as well as freehold systems of land tenure, are being collected. Thereafter, all aspects of the matter will be carefully examined before a final decision is taken.

Blue Print for Housing and Urban Development for the Sixth Plan

1106. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group set up by the Planning Commission last year and headed by the Secretary of his Ministry to draw up a blue print for housing and urban development for the Sixth Plan, has rejected the suggestion that rent and land costs be frozen for five years at the December, 1976 level;

(b) if so, what other recommendations have been made by this group

regarding the freezing of rent and the land values at the level obtaining on 31st December, 1976 for a period of 5 years initially and other cognate matters; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Working Group considered this suggestion but felt that it was not practicable since such an *ad hoc* and blanket decision to freeze rent and land costs could lead to slackening of housing activity when the present urgent need is to step up housing activities, specially in the private sector where the bulk of housing construction is done. The Group did not find it feasible to make any recommendation regarding the freezing of rent and land values.

House Building Cooperative Societies 20 years old in Delhi

1107. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the House Building Cooperative Societies which have been in existence for over 20 years and where members are still to be allotted plots; and

(b) the likely date by which the plots would be allotted to the members alongwith the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) According to the report from Delhi Administration and Registrar, Cooperative Societies out of 150 Cooperative House Building Societies in existence for more than 20 years, only in case of 12 societies the members have not been allotted plots so far. A list of these 12 societies is attached.

The non-allotment is due to:—

(i) Stay Order by Court.

(ii) The membership of the society has not been got cleared from the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi.

(iii) The setback-cum-demarcation plan has not been got approved by the Delhi Development Authority.

The plots to these members of these 12 societies can be allotted after the above pre-requisites are completed or the stay by Court is got vacated as the case may be.

LIST

Sl. No. Name of the Cooperative Society

1. Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Ltd.
2. Sarv Hitkari CHBS Ltd.
3. Vardhaman CHBS Ltd.
4. Ministry of Commerce & Industries CHBS Ltd.
5. Shiva CHBS Ltd.
6. State Bank of India CHBS Ltd.
7. Shakti CHBS Ltd.
8. Jain CHBS Ltd.
9. N. D. M. C. CHBS Ltd.

10. New Ashoka CHBS Ltd.

11. Rishabh Jain CHBS Ltd.

12. Pahari Dhiraj CHBS Ltd.

Funds allocated to States for Minor Irrigation Schemes

1108. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds have been specifically allocated to the States for the construction of Minor Irrigation schemes as envisaged in the 20 point Economic Programme;

(b) if so, the allotment for each State/Union Territory during the past 3 years including current financial year; and

(c) the number of L.I.S./F.L.S. schemes approved by the Government for this purpose, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The funds approved by the Planning Commission for minor irrigation programme for the past three years and during current year are indicated in Statement I.

(c) All minor irrigation schemes are approved by the States themselves and the irrigation potential created both from surface and ground water schemes State-wise is given in Statement II.

Statement

Approved Outlays for Minor Irrigation

Sl No	State	Approved outlays (Rs in crores)			
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	9.63	8.10	9.00	9.00
2. Assam	10.60	12.00	11.30	12.00
3. Bihar	21.00	18.88	25.40	28.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Gujarat	.	11.93	13.50	14.50	16.83
5. Haryana	.	4.00	2.40	3.43	4.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	.	3.64	3.85	3.75	3.80
7. Jammu & Kashmir	.	6.20	6.00	6.80	7.00
8. Karnataka	.	12.50	9.00	17.02	17.15
9. Kerala	.	4.25	3.75	6.65	6.65
10. Madhya Pradesh	.	24.80	29.00	40.00	42.00
11. Maharashtra	.	17.28	21.00	21.20	25.25
12. Manipur	.	0.73	0.75	1.50	1.45
13. Meghalaya	.	0.75	1.00	1.15	1.00
14. Nagaland	.	1.25	1.40	1.60	1.76
15. Orissa	.	13.80	11.00	17.00	17.00
16. Punjab	.	5.20	5.20	1.86	2.00
17. Rajasthan	.	5.69	5.85	6.41	6.45
18. Sikkim	.	0.49	1.00	1.10	0.80
19. Tamilnadu	.	2.43	2.54	4.00	4.38
20. Tripura	.	1.30	1.50	2.05	2.20
21. Uttar Pradesh	.	37.59	36.00	53.00	53.90
22. West Bengal	.	20.77	20.75	21.21	19.37
Total : States	.	215.83	214.39	269.93	281.49
Total : U.Ts		4.52	4.91	4.48	5.61
Grand Total	.	220.35	219.30	274.41	287.10

Statement- II

Irrigation Potential Created through Minor Irrigation Schemes

Sl No	Name of the State/UT	During 1978-79						During 1979-80						During 1980-81 (Likely)						During 1981-82 (Targets)				
		SW	GW	Total	SW	GW	Total	SW	GW	Total	SW	GW	Total	SW	GW	Total	SW	GW	Total	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	30	30	50	20	35	55	20	45	65	20	50	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Assam	..	..	..	..	15	4·5	19·5	15	5·5	20·5	10	10	20	10	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bihar	..	..	..	..	20	100	120	15	100	115	15	125	140	15	165	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Gujrat	..	..	..	..	7	25	32	10	34	44	8	32	40	8	27	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Haryana	..	..	..	..	1	44	45	2	35	37	2	33	35	2	28	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	2	0·5	2·5	2·6	0·4	3	4	Neg	4	4	4	Neg	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
7	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	6	0·5	6·5	7·5	0·5	8	4	Neg	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	20	20	40	25	25	50	20	35	55	20	40	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Kerala	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	5	15	11	7	18	11	7	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	M P	..	..	..	..	33	42	75	35	49	75	20	70	90	20	80	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	27	40	67	30	30	60	35	24	59	35	30	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Manipur	..	..	..	..	3	Neg	3	3·2	0·1	3·3	3	Neg	3	3	Neg	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Meghalaya	..	..	..	..	1·2	1·5	2·7	2·8	1	3·8	2	Neg	2	2	Neg	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Nagaland	..	..	..	..	4	Neg	4	3	Neg	3	2	Neg	2	2	Neg	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
15	Orissa	.	.	.	.	85	50	75	20	50	70	10	60	70	10	70	80
16	Punjab	.	.	.	.	2.5	40	42.5	1	40	41	Neg	45	45	Neg	45	45
17	Rajasthan	.	.	.	.	5	20	25	7	20	27	5	25	30	5	25	30
18	Sikkim	.	.	.	.	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	Neg	1	1	Neg	1
19	Tamil Nadu	.	.	.	.	4	20	24	3	20	23	2	27	29	2	28	30
20	Tripura	.	.	.	.	2.2	0.5	2.7	1	2.7	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
21	Uttar Pradesh	.	.	.	.	20	570	590	15	645	660	6	694	700	6	664	670
22	West Bengal	.	.	.	.	20	35	55	25	50	75	15	65	80	15	75	90
<hr/>																	
Total States																	
Total : U.T.s																	
All India Total:																	
<hr/>																	
244.9	1047.5	1292.4	254.8	1137.5	1392.3	196	1298	1494	196	1347	1543						

S. W.—Surface Water

G.W.—Ground Water.

Neg.—Negligible

Construction of additional godown in Punjab

1109. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount allocated to the State of Punjab during the current year for (i) the construction of additional storage space both by the Central and the State Warehousing Corporation in urban and rural areas and (ii) Dairy Development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(i) Central Government does not allot funds to any State Government for building warehousing capacity. It gives budgetary support to the Central Warehousing Corporation which utilises funds made available to it by the Central Government, other shareholders and its internal resources for building its own capacity and also for contributing 50 per cent to the share capital of the State Warehousing Corporations, the other 50 per cent coming from the concerned State Governments. The Central Warehousing Corporation is likely to contribute a sum of Rs. 24.00 lakhs to the equity capital of Punjab State Warehousing Corporation during 1981-82. The outlay for building additional warehousing capacity in Punjab by Central Warehousing Corporation during 1981-82 is estimated at Rs. 178.00 lakhs.

(ii) An amount of Rs. 51.00 lakhs has been allocated to the State of Punjab for Dairy Development during 1981-82 towards the State Plan Schemes. Funds are also being released by the Indian Dairy Corporation to the State Implementing Agencies for Operation Flood-II Project. So far amount of Rs 70.18 lakhs has been released to Punjab Government under Operation Flood-II out of which Rs. 1.79 lakh has been released during the current year till May, 1981.

Installation of tubewells in Punjab by CTO

1110. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tubewells proposed to be installed by the Central Tubewell Organisation in the State of Punjab during the current Plan period;

(b) the number of wells energised so far and expected to be energised during the remaining part of the current year; and

(c) its district-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Central Ground Water Board (erstwhile Exploratory Tubewell Organisation) proposes to drill 82 exploratory boreholes in Punjab during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). The Central Ground Water Board do not energise any exploratory wells for production purposes but these are handed over to States for energisation and utilisation thereafter.

Amount Allocated to Punjab for Housing under HUDCO

1111. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the amount allocated to the State of Punjab during the current year for housing programme for the weaker sections of both in the urban and industrial areas under HUDCO pattern?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): HUDCO does not allocate funds State-wise. It sanctions schemes received from housing agencies. However, a rough indication of fund availability is given to State Governments. HUDCO expects that during the year

1981-82, the housing agencies in Punjab will be able to formulate urban housing schemes with HUDCO loan sanction of Rs. 3.62 crores.

Food stock with Punjab

1112. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of paddy at present lying in stock with the Food Corporation of India in Punjab;

(b) whether at some places stocks have been deteriorated due to exposure during the recent rains;

(c) if so, the quantity thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to prevent such deterioration of stocks in the custody of the Food Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The quantity of paddy at present lying in stock with Food Corporation of India in Punjab is 13,59,373 Mts, as on 1st July 1981.

(b) and (c). The stocks of paddy have undergone deterioration at some places (especially under CAP storage) due to factors beyond human control. As regards the damage of foodgrains a Survey Committee has examined the stocks of paddy in Punjab which are more than three years old and a quantity of 1936 MTs. has been segregated and auctioned.

(d) As and when discrepancies come to notice, the Food Corporation of India is asked to investigate and rectify. Instructions are also issued to intensify the quality checking arrangements with the Food Corporation of India as well as the States. The Quality Control Cell in the Department of Food at the headquarters also carries out surprise inspection of stocks and

suitable measures such as selection of storage site, use of drainage and good quality polythene covers etc., are suggested to minimise deterioration. Modern scientific pest control measures are undertaken by qualified and technically trained personnel for proper upkeep of the foodgrains.

Irrigation projects of Sundergarh

1113. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the name of major irrigation projects of Sundergarh district in Orissa taken up during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) the progress made so far for the completion of those projects;

(c) whether the LB river irrigation project will be completed during 1981-82;

(d) the total number of villages in Sundergarh and its adjacent districts which will be benefited by the implementation of these projects;

(e) the total acres of land can be brought under irrigation in those districts by the completion of this LB irrigation projects; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Irrigation project is the only Major Irrigation Project which has been proposed by the State Government to benefit Sundergarh district in Orissa.

(b) The project has not been approved so far and no work has so far been undertaken

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Sambalpur is the only adjacent district to be benefited from this Project. Information regarding number of villages to be benefited is not available with the Centre.

(e) and (f). This project on completion will provide irrigation to an area of 2,03,000 ha.; out of which the area to be irrigated in Sundergarh district will be 1,82,000 ha. and the balance in Sambalpur district.

Government accommodation

1114. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of different categories of quarters under construction in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) the expected time of the completion of their construction;

(c) whether Government have a proposal for constructing some more number of quarters during the current financial year;

(d) the total number of quarters in different categories (A, B, C, D and E) type are going to be released and allotted to the various Central Government employees during the current financial year; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The details of 'general pool' quarters are as under:

Type A	574
Type B (including Type II) .	3988
Type C	6376
Type IV	72
	11010

(b) Quarters numbering about 5749 and 5245 are expected to be completed during the current and next financial year respectively. The expected time of completion of the remaining 16 is not quite certain at present due to a dispute in Court.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 5749 quarters.

(e) Type A	399
Type B (including Type II) .	2534
Type C	2760
Type IV	56
	5749

वंजर भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाया जाना

1115. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वंजर भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1962 से जून, 1981 तक इस तरह कितनी भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाया गया ; और

(ग) खेती न करने योग्य कितनी भूमि को सरकार द्वारा कृषि योग्य बनाये जाने का विचार है ?

कृषि तथा आखीण पुनर्निर्माण दोऽवालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) से (ग). राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य खेतों से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

सिवाई के अंतर्गत अतिरिक्त लेन लाना

1116. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1980 से जून, 1981 के दौरान कितनी अतिरिक्त भूमि सिचाई के अन्तर्गत लाई गई ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा 1985 के अंत तक कुल कितनी अतिरिक्त भूमि सिचाई के अन्तर्गत लाई जाएगी ?

सिवाई दंवालय में राज्य संबो (श्री जियाडरहमान अंसारो) : (क) किसी फसल-वर्ष में सिचाई के अन्तर्गत लाए गए अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र का हिसाब उस वर्ष एक जुलाई से आगामी वर्ष की 30 जून, तक की अवधि के लिए लगाया जाता है। हाल में की गई समीक्षा के अनुसार, अनुमान है कि 1 जुलाई, 1980 से 30 जून 1981 तक की अवधि में 2.44 मिलियन हैक्टेयर अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र (सृजित की गई अतिरिक्त क्षमता) सिचाई के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है।

(ख) लगभग 14 मिलियन हैक्टेयर।

ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और गिरिजनों का पुनर्वास

1117. श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और गिरिजनों के पुनर्वास के लिए ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत एक योजना शुरू की गई थी ; और

(ख) इस योजना से लाभान्वित हुए लोगों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण दंवालयों में राज्य संबो (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :

(क) जी हां। लक्षित वर्गों के अन्य लाभ-भोगी परिवारों के ग्रालावा हरिजनों, आदिवासियों तथा गिरिजनों के परिवारों को चल रहे केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम तथा सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सहायता सुलभ की जाती है। समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम जिसे 2 अक्टूबर, 1980 से देश के सभी खण्डों में लागू कर दिया गया है, के अन्तर्गत यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि लाभभोगी परिवारों के कम से कम 30 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों से होने चाहिए तथा कम से कम 30 प्रतिशत लाभ लक्षित वर्ग के इन परिवारों को छह तथा उपदानों के रूप में प्राप्त होने चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, 10 प्रतिशत संसाधन अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से लाभ पहुंचाने वाले निर्माण कार्यों के लिए निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। तथापि, कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाभभोगी परिवारों की संख्या का प्रबोधन अभी तक नहीं किया गया है सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भी हरिजनों, आदिवासियों तथा गिरिजनों को सहायता दी जाती है।

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम तथा सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाभान्वित अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के परिवारों की संख्या को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल-पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

हरिजनों, आदिवासियों तथा गिरिजनों के परिवारों की संख्या, जिन्हें 1980-81 में सहायता पहुंचाई गई

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम		सूखाप्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	
	अनुसूचित जाति (हरिजन)	अनुसूचित जनजाति (गिरिजन तथा आदिवासी)	लाभभोगियों की संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति
1. ग्रान्थ प्रदेश	48154	12459	39470	13643
2. असम	26	94	—	—
3. बिहार	21037	7003	17738	22508
4. गुजरात	18780	17522	650	301
5. हरियाणा	6860	316	101391	—
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	17953	3039	—	—
7. जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	502	—	2278	10
8. कर्नाटक	5110	588	25359	14216
9. केरल	4260	534	—	—
10. मध्य प्रदेश	20489	28048	3879	19607
11. महाराष्ट्र	10064	7844	2848	270
12. मणिपुर	—	2582	—	—
13. मेघालय	404	4854	—	—
14. नागालैंड	—	16721	—	—
15. उड़ीसा	9931	23891	1489	3178
16. पंजाब	32418	16279	—	—
17. राजस्थान	39457	35872	1713	2129
18. तिकिकम	3	17	—	—
19. तमिलनाडू	36675	919	7935	1412
20. त्रिपुरा	2569	3323	—	—
21. पश्चिम बंगाल	8395	2127	5544	5943
22. उत्तर प्रदेश	219323	1164	10337	—
केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र				
23. दिल्ली	1242	—	—	—
24. पांडिचेरी	94	—	—	—
शाखिल भारत	495746	185729	220631	83217

National afforestation plan for India

1118. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether there is any national afforestation plan for India and if so, what is the area fixed for each State for afforestation for the entire Sixth Five Year Plan period.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): Yes, Sir. A statement showing the area proposed to be planted up in each State and Union Territory under the state sector tree plantation schemes during the Sixth Plan period is attached.

Statement

State-wise area proposed to be brought under afforestation programme during Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) (under State Sector Schemes)

State/Union Territory	Area/Hectares
States	
Andhra Pradesh	113155
Assam	55315
Bihar	74836
Gujarat	149440
Haryana	51642
Himachal Pradesh	84230
Jammu & Kashmir	45250
Karnataka	57780
Kerala	51122
Madhya Pradesh	165500
Maharashtra	185000
Manipur	15386
Meghalaya	20220
Nagaland	14950
Orissa	182300
Punjab	56200
Rajasthan	83323
Sikkim	6200
Tamil Nadu	117000
Tripura	22300
Uttar Pradesh	129800
West Bengal	120110
Total (States)	1801059

State/Union Territories	Area/Hectares
Union Territories	
A & N Islands	2200
Arunachal Pradesh	44800
Chandigarh	1790
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2500
Delhi	1300
Goa, Daman & Diu	13583
Mizoram	20600
Pondicherry	80
Total—Union Territories	86853
ALL INDIA TOTAL	1887912

Plan for strengthening public distribution system in Kerala

1119. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has received a plan for strengthening the Public Distribution System in Kerala;

(b) if so, give details of the plan;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has requested a financial assistance from the Central Government for the implementation of the plan; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by the Government of India on the request?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Government of Kerala has asked for cash credit facilities at concessional rates of interest from the Commercial Banks for pro-

curement, storage and distribution of essential commodities. The question of providing credit facilities from Commercial and Cooperative Banks at concessional rates of interest for the public distribution system to States have been considered in consultation with the Finance Ministry and Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India have revised the rates of interest on the advance to be made to the State level agencies entrusted with procurement and distribution of essential commodities with effect from 2nd March, 1981.

Sharp decline in prices of sugar

1120. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Hindustan Times dated July 18, 1981 news captioned the Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA) and the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories (NFCSF) had invited Government's attention to what they called the serious situation 'arising in sugar markets due to sharp decline in free market prices' calling for emergent steps by Government;

(b) if so, what was the precise market situation and demands made by them; and

(c) what is the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The news item has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c). The industry apprehended that, with the downward price trend, it would suffer heavy losses as 50 per cent of the free sale stocks of sugar was still lying with the factories and would have to be disposed of at prices much below their cost of production. This was considered to be "grossly unfair" to the industry which had paid high cane prices to maximise sugar production. It was further felt that a financially crippled industry would not be able to pay remunerative cane prices next season which might result in shortages in subsequent years.

The following demands were, therefore, made:—

(i) The validity of the free-sale sugar quota for July, 1981, should be extended up to August 15 and the free-sale quota for August, 1981, should be announced keeping the price situation in view;

(ii) The policy on imported sugar should be clearly spelt out to remove uncertainty in the market; and

(iii) The unjustified harassment and seizure of stocks of sugar on the U.P. border at Ghaziabad should be stopped to ensure a free flow of free-sale sugar to distant markets.

The prices of free-sale sugar, which had been rising rather steeply up to April, 1981 started coming down in the subsequent months as a result of certain remedial steps taken by Government. These steps included a judicious regulation of monthly releases of

free-sale sugar and the decision to import sugar to augment availability. The wholesale prices of sugar, which ranged between Rs. 820 to Rs. 910 per quintal in April, 1981 have declined to Rs. 600 to Rs. 685 per quintal in the first week of August, 1981. This level of prices is not considered as unremunerative to the industry.

The extension of the validity period of the free-sale quota for July, 1981 up to August 15, was not acceded to keeping in view the need to maintain an even supply of free-sale sugar during July and August at reasonable prices. As regards the imported sugar, government have decided to release the first instalment as a part of the free-sale quotas in September.

On receipt of reports of alleged harassment and seizure of sugar stocks on the U.P. border at Ghaziabad, the matter was taken up with the State Government who have reported that the seizures were on account of suspected unauthorised movement of sugar in contravention of statutory orders and the cases are being dealt with in accordance with the law.

Price paid to sugarcane cultivation

1121. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study of the total proceeds from the sale of sugar during each of the last three years, the price paid to the farmer and the profits made by the sugar industry as a whole;

(b) if no such study has been made whether Government will initiate such study; and

(c) if the study has been made, what are its conclusions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) (b) (c). No formal

study of the profits made by the sugar industry during the last three years has been made by the Government. The question of profit or loss would be known only from the actual financial results i.e., from the annual accounts prepared statutorily by the respective sugar factories. The Government, in the Department of Food, do not monitor these accounts. Further, the accounting year of sugar factories differs from the sugar season and the accounts do not represent the sale proceeds of the sugar produced during a sugar year. However, on the basis of the data relating to the free-

sale realisations received from the factories, the levy sugar prices and the production, it is assessed that, in 1977-78, there was under realisation to the extent of Rs. 32 per quintal but, during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80, there were over-realisations of Rs. 2 and Rs. 18 per quintal, respectively.

As regards the sugarcane prices paid to the farmers, a statement showing the range of the minimum sugarcane prices notified for the factories in the different States and the prices actually paid during the seasons 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the range of minimum sugarcane prices notified for factories in different States and the prices actually paid during the seasons 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80.

(Rs./Quintal)

State	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		
	Min. Notified	Price Paid	Min. Notified	Price £ Paid	Min. Notified	Price Paid	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Uttar Pradesh	• •	8.50 to 11.00	12.50 to 13.50	10.00 to 12.71	9.40 to 12.71	12.50 to 16.03	12.50 to 22.00
Bihar	• • • •	8.50 to 10.80	12.25 to 12.50	10.00 to 12.59	10.00 to 12.59	12.50 to 15.59	12.50 to 15.59
Punjab	• • • •	8.60 to 10.20	13.50 to 15.00	10.00 to 12.35	10.00 to 12.50	12.79 to 16.03	14.12 to 16.03
Haryana	• • • •	8.50 to 9.80	13.50	10.00 to 11.18	10.00 to 12.50	12.50 to 13.53	12.35 to 17.65
Assam	• • • •	8.50 to 9.10	12.09	10.00 to 10.35	11.00 to 12.09	12.50 to 12.65	12.65 to 13.00
West Bengal	• • • •	9.30 to 9.40	12.50 to 14.50	10.59	10.59 to 14.50	12.50 to 13.09	14.50 to 16.00
Orissa	• • • •	8.50 to 8.80	10.50 to 11.00	10.00 to 10.82	11.00 to 12.50	12.50 to 13.38	13.38 to 14.00
Madhya Pradesh	• •	8.50 to 10.20	10.20 to 12.75	10.71 to 11.29	8.70 to 10.71	13.09 to 14.26	13.09 to 14.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	• • •	8.50 to 10.20	10.80 to 14.25	10.00 to 12.24	10.00 to 11.76	12.50 to 15.15	12.50 to 15.15
Maharashtra	• • •	8.50 to 12.40	9.10 to 16.20	10.00 to 14.59	8.50 to 14.71	13.97 to 18.68	11.00 to 18.50
Gujarat	• • • •	8.50 to 11.80	9.00 to 11.80	10.00 to 14.00	10.50 to 15.46	12.94 to 17.06	10.20 to 18.00
Andhra Pradesh	• • •	8.50 to 10.80	8.50 to 13.00	10.00 to 12.24	10.00 to 12.24	12.50 to 15.74	12.50 to 18.74
Tamil Nadu	• • •	8.50 to 10.00	8.50 to 12.75	10.00 to 12.24	10.00 to 12.50	12.50 to 15.00	12.50 to 15.00
Karnataka	• • •	8.50 to 11.30	8.75 to 15.40	10.00 to 13.41	10.47 to 17.90	12.50 to 17.50	14.12 to 18.74
Kerala	• • • •	8.50 to 8.60	13.00	10.00 to 10.82	13.00	12.50 to 13.68	13.00 to 15.00
Pondicherry	• • •	8.70	10.10	10.47	10.47	12.50	14.50
Nagaland	• • •	8.60	11.25	10.00	11.00	12.50	12.50
Goa	• • • •	8.60	12.00	10.35	11.00	13.38	16.00

Note : In Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka, the factories have usually paid provisional prices as advance.

Factories in some States have paid lower price than the minimum notified as per interim Court Orders.

National Bio-gas development Board

1122. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the constitution of a National Bio-Gas Development Board to boost the bio-gas project for the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the achievements of the past years had been only 15 to 16 thousand units a year;

(c) if so, whether Government plan to go much faster in order to save the energy;

(d) whether any programme has been evolved for the same; and

(e) to what extent the studying of a National Bio-gas Development Board will be helpful in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (e) The Government have not yet approved the proposed National Bio-gas Development Programme, which includes setting up of a National Development Board also.

(b) In the past few years, the construction of bio-gas plants has been as under:—

Year	No. of plant
1974-75	10710
1975-76	14322
1976-77	14228
1977-78	16261
1978-79	14756
1979-80	15506

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The proposed project on Bio-Gas Development is intended to be an attempt for setting up of larger number of bio-gas plants in the country.

दिल्ली में दुकानों/स्टालों का आवंटन

1123. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका, दिल्ली नगर निगम और दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने 1978 से 15 जुलाई, 1981 तक की अवधि में कितने मकान, दुकान और स्टाल आवंटित किए ; और

(ख) उन भूतपूर्व सैनिक के नाम, पदनाम और उनकी सेवा निवृत्ति की तिथियां क्या हैं जिन्हें उनका आवंटन किया गया ?

संतदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीम नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) यह सूचना एकल की जा रही है और सेवा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Levy sugar

1124. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the consumption and quota of levy sugar allotted by the Central Government each State from various sugar factories from January to June, 1981 (month-wise);

(b) whether most of the State Governments have not been lifting their regular monthly levy sugar quota from April to July, 1981 if so, which are the States and the quantity of levy sugar lifted by each State against their allotment (month-wise);

(c) whether some States particularly Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have appointed private agencies as their Transporting Agents to lift levy sugar from sugar mills to State;

(d) whether these private agencies have been lifting sugar levy quota after two or three months; if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) what action Government have taken in this regard; and

(f) the steps Government have taken to check blackmarketing in the supply of levy sugar and to ensure its availability immediately to the fair price shops for supply to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A statement showing the monthly levy sugar quotas of the States for supply by the factories is attached. Actual consumption figures are not available.

(b) In respect of 12 States and Union Territories, namely, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa West Bengal, Chandigarh (U.T.), Delhi, Jammu and

Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh and Andamans, the lifting of levy sugar from the sugar factories is arranged by the Food Corporation of India. The remaining 19 States/Union Territories arrange the lifting of levy sugar themselves. Figures of month-wise lifting from factories by each of these States against their monthly quotas are not available. However, as against the total allocation of 26.90 lakh tonnes of levy sugar made to them during the period from mid-December, 1979 to July, 1981, the quantity lifted by them was about 26.80 lakh tonnes during the same period, leaving an unlifted balance of only about 10,000 tonnes.

(c) to (e). The Rajasthan Government have appointed private agencies as transport agents to lift levy sugar but have denied that the sugar quota

is lifted by them after two or three months. The position in respect of the other States is being ascertained from the respective State Governments.

(f) The steps taken by Government are, (i) impressing upon the State Governments the need for a strict enforcement of the stock holding limits fixed for sugar dealers and of other statutory control measures to check speculative hoarding, black-marketeering, profiteering and smuggling of sugar; (ii) stream-lining of the arrangements for lifting and proper distribution of levy sugar to plug all loopholes and eliminate chances of hoarding, etc.; and (iii) tightening of the existing procedures regulating the inter-State movement of sugar on trade account.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas of the States

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Monthly levy sugar quota
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	20832
2	Assam	7541
3	Mizoram	171
4	Bihar	26929
5	Gujarat	14031
6	Haryana	4916
7	Himachal Pradesh	1588
8	Jammu & Kashmir	2250
9	Kerala	10495
10	Madhya Pradesh	20825
11	Maharashtra	24743
12	Karnataka	14215
13	Nagaland	140
14	Orissa	10723
15	Punjab	6564
16	Rajasthan	12757

	1	2	3
17	Tamil Nadu	.	19783
18	Uttar Pradesh	.	41761
19	West Bengal	.	21994
20	Andaman & Nicobar	.	190
21	Chandigarh	.	243
22	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	36
23	Delhi	.	5304
24	Goa, Daman & Diu	.	470
25	Lakshdweep	.	65
26	Manipur	.	524
27	Meghalaya	.	493
28	Arunachal Pradesh	.	228
29	Pondicherry	.	230
30	Tripura	.	759
31	Sikkim	.	107 5
	Total	.	271157.5

Pilferage of grains

1127. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is large scale pilferage of grain in the godowns of FCI (Food Corporation of India);

(b) if so, the cases detected during 1981-82;

(c) whether Government propose to institute an inquiry into working of FCI; and

(d) if not, the reasons and justification thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Occasional cases of pilferage, theft etc., of foodgrains from the godows of the Food Corporation of India have been reported which, considering the vast storage

net-work, may not be large. According to the reports received at the Headquarters of the Food Corporation of India six cases of theft/pilferage of foodgrains worth about Rs. 19,665/- were detected during April, 1981 to June, 1981 in the godowns of the Corporation all over the country.

(c) and (d). The Government and the management of the Corporation keep the working of the Corporation under constant review in order to bring about improvements. The Committee on Public Undertakings of the Parliament has also examined its functioning during this year. No further Inquiry seems necessary.

Home delivery system by DMS

1128. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Home Delivery System has been recently modified by

the DMS authorities; if so, the broad outlines thereof and how the quota for each Depot has been fixed;

(b) whether the quota for the Depots in the South Moti Bagh area had been cut down in May and June last; if so, by how much in the morning and evening;

(c) whether the DMS authorities do not take any action on complaints made by the citizens about the malfunctioning of the Depots or short supplies made to them; if so, the reasons therefor and whether he will issue a directive that all complaints should be looked into and replies sent to the aggrieved parties; and

(d) the number of complaints made to the General Manager during June, 1981 which remained unattended to and unrepplied and not even acknowledged upto 31st July, 1981 and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) (a) Yes, Sir. Under the modified system of Home Delivery, DMS is allowing only persons who have been specifically authorised, to engage themselves in door delivery of DMS milk to such of those consumers who retain the services of home delivery agents. The modified Home Delivery System has been introduced only in areas where it has been in existence previously. These persons selected for Home Delivery have been authorised on the basis of following criteria:

(1) Only such persons who by and large depend on this agency for income and who are not in any regular service/vocation are authorised.

(2) Home delivery persons should not be less than 18 years or more than 55 years of age.

(3) The number of bottles to be supplied to home delivery agents is restricted to 80 bottles per agent. In special cases where the person/agent

is totally unemployed, the limit can be raised upto 100 bottles subject to production of a suitable certificate.

(4) The selected home delivery agent will have to furnish a regular undertaking to fulfil certain satisfactory conditions of consumers service.

(5) Those home delivery agents who were previously engaged are also eligible subject to fulfilment of criteria.

The Home delivery agents are authorised to draw their quota of milk from specific milk depots earmarked in each area for supply of milk to the home delivery agents. The quota for each home delivery depot depends upon the total number of bottles authorised for supply to the home delivery agents attached to that particular depot.

(b) No, Sir. The quota has not been generally cut down in the depots in South Moti Bagh area except in the case of two booths where it was marginally reduced due to detection of unauthorised bulk supply of milk.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The complaints are generally looked into by DMS authorities and prompt action is taken. A good number of the complaints received during the month of June, 1981 have been attended to.

Forest coverage in States

1129. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that decimation of forest cover is one of the major environmental crisis which the country is facing at present;

(b) if so, what is the State-wise approximate forest cover at present and the coverage required to maintain proper ecological balance;

(c) whether the steady depletion of forests has intensified the severity of floods and increased the sediment entering the reservoirs; and

(d) if the answer to (c) be in the affirmative, the approximate loss of cultivable soil and other devastating effects during each of the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) It is generally agreed that loss of forest cover affects environment. However, it is one of the several factors that may lead to a crisis.

(b) The State-wise forest area in the country is given in the attached statement.

The National Forest Policy, 1952 recommended that India as a whole should maintain one-third of its land area under forests, though the proportion could vary in different regions. In hilly regions particularly in the Himalayas, the Deccan and other moun-

tenous tracts liable to erosion, 60 per cent of the land is recommended to be kept under forests while in the plains where ground is flat and erosion is normally not a serious factor the proportion to be attained should be placed at 20 per cent. At the same time, even distribution of forests in all physical regions is as important as its overall proportion.

(c) It is generally agreed that severity of floods has intensified with the depletion of forests. However, treatment of catchment area of river valley projects with Soil Conservation measures has resulted in reduced sediment production rates in the reservoirs compared to situation obtaining before the treatment.

(d) It is estimated that about 8 million ha. of land is affected every year by floods resulting in loss of Rs. 250 crores by way of damage to crops, houses and other property. It is also estimated that sheet erosion causes an average annual loss of soil equivalent to 6000 million tonnes including 3.4 million tonnes of nutrients. (NPK).

Statement

State-wise Area under Forests as Reported by State Forest Departments

(In thousand hectares)

States	Year 1980
Andhra Pradesh	6409.2
Assam	3070.8
Bihar	2923.2
Gujarat	1952.5
Haryana	163.7
Himachal Pradesh	2119.0
Jammu & Kashmir	2188.6
Karnataka	3786.6
Kerala	1112.0
Madhya Pradesh	15389.0

States	Year 1980
Maharashtra	6407.8
Manipur	1515.4
Meghalaya	854.8
Nagaland	287.6
Orissa	6767.3
Punjab	242.8
Rajasthan	3491.3
Sikkim	260.0
Tamil Nadu	2179.1
Tripura	593.2
Uttar Pradesh	5139.2
West Bengal	1183.7
Union Territories :	
A & N Islands	714.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19.9
Arunachal Pradesh	5154.0
Delhi	Neg
Goa, Daman & Diu	105.3
Mizoram	712.7*
	74,743.2

*Reserved Forest Area only.

Work given up on Irrigation Projects in Tamil Nadu

1130. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is also a fact that two irrigation projects in the Southern district of Tamil Nadu have been given up due to the objection of State Government about despoilation of environment; and

(b) if so, the details of damage to environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No such information has been received by the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Advice to States for dehoarding drive of Essential Commodities

1131. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has advised the State Govern-

ments to launch a dehoarding drive and award stringent punishment to those found hoarding essential commodities;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Union Government has pointed out to the States that they are well armed under the Essential Commodities Act to deal with unscrupulous traders;

(c) if so, whether it has also come to the notice of the Government that hoarding of the essential commodities has been increasing for the last six months; and

(d) if so, whether in view of the States inability to control the hoarding, the Union Government is on its own taking a stringent action against hoarders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):
 (a) to (d). In the context of rising trend in the prices of essential commodities when there is a much greater tendency to hoard by traders, the Union Government has been periodically advising the State Governments to enforce vigorously the provisions of the orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act and other similar laws to deal effectively with hoarding of stocks of essential commodities. The State Governments are fully empowered to take action in such cases and as such have been making use of the provisions under the various Acts. The provisions of the Essential Commodities Act are being amended by the Union Government to make its implementation more effective.

‘एशियाड’ 1982 के लिए निर्माणाधीन परियोजनायें

1132. श्री मनो राम बागड़ी: वया निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बता ने की इपा कर्ने कि :

(क) ‘एशियाड’ 82 के लिए उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा बनाये जाने वाले भवनों का

निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा और उन कार्यनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें उन एवनों के निर्माण के लिए ठेके दिए गए हैं; और

(ख) क्या ये ठेके निविदाओं के आधार पर दिए गए थे ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीमन नारायण सिंह) : (क) निर्माणाधीन नए स्टेडियम एशियाई खेल, 82 के मूल होने से बाकी पहले पूर्ण हो जायेंगे। केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने जिन फर्मों/ठेकेदारों को विभिन्न स्टेडियमों का मुख्य निर्माण कार्य दिया है, उन की एक सूची संलग्न है।

(ख) जी, हाँ। तथापि, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बनाए जा रहे इनप्रस्थ स्टेट के इन्दौर स्टेडियम का अव्य संचार कार्य बातचीत के जरिये मैसर्स पीको इलैक्ट्रो-निक्स एण्ड इलैक्ट्रिकल्स को दिया गया है।

विवरण

एशियाई खेलों के लिए नए स्टेडियमों के निर्माण में सम्बन्धित कार्य की विभिन्न मर्दों के लिए केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका होंगा। जिन फर्मों/ठेकेदारों को ठेके दिए गए हैं, उनके नाम।

I. केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग

- मैसर्स उत्तम सिंह दुगल एण्ड कम्पनी
- मैसर्स ओम् प्रकाश बलदेव कुण्ड
- मैसर्स क्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल लि।
- मैसर्स मोहन लाल हरबंग लाल व्याना एण्ड कम्पनी
- मैसर्स पीको इलेक्ट्रोनिक एण्ड इलैक्ट्रो-कल्स लि।

6. मैसर्स असुवालिया कान्ट्रीस्टक्स् (इण्डिया) प्राइवेट लि०
7. मैसर्स दिवान चन्द
8. मैसर्स हरी चन्द

II. विल्सो विकास प्राधिकरण

1. मैसर्स इम्प्लैकम कंक्रीट बायला इण्डिया (प्राइवेट) लि०
2. मैसर्स तोरा एण्ड कम्पनी
3. मै० स्ट्रक्चरलस् लि० (भारत सरकार का संस्थान)
4. मैसर्स सानन एण्ड सानन
5. मैसर्स एन्टिया इलेक्ट्रीकल्स्
6. मैसर्स क्रिलोस्ट्रॉस् पैन्यूमिटिक कम्पनी लि०
7. मैसर्स यूटीलिटी इंजीनियरस् (आई) प्राइवेट लि०
8. मैसर्स पैनेलेस लि०
9. मैसर्स पिक्को इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स एण्ड इलेक्ट्रीकल्स
10. मैसर्स ओटिम एलेक्ट्रोस् कम्पनी (इण्डिया) लि०
11. मैसर्स बहाराष्ट्र इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स कोर्पोरेशन लि० (महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार का संस्थान)
12. मैसर्स पुंज संस (प्राइवेट) लि० जर्मन फर्म के सहयोग से
13. मैसर्स गुरु मेहर कन्स्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी
14. मैसर्स मशीन कन्स्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी प्राइवेट लि०
15. मैसर्स जी० एस० लूधरा
16. मैसर्स मेहिन्द्र नाथ एण्ड कम्पनी
17. मैसर्स पेरामाउन्ट कम्पनी
18. मैसर्स सत्यप्रभाष एण्ड चन्दस्
19. श्री बीरन्द्र सिंह

III. नई विल्सो नगर पालिका

1. मैसर्स जी० एस० प्रतलबाल एण्ड कम्पनी
2. मैसर्स यूटीलिटी इंजीनियरस इण्डिया लि०
3. मैसर्स कैष्टी फिल्टर्स इण्डिया लि०
4. मैसर्स भारती इंजीनियरस एवं कम्पनी
5. मैसर्स विजय मशीनरी स्टोरेस
6. मैसर्स महाराष्ट्र इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स कोर्पोरेशन लि०

Pollution of Jamuna Water

1133. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent study by the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution on the Jamuna river revealed that the stretch of the river from Delhi to Etawah was highly polluted;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said water from the point where Najafgarh drain joins it upto Okhla was not fit even for irrigation;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to large increase in the number of diarrhoea, dysentery and jaundice cases from Nangloi recently; and

(d) if so, what measures Government propose to take, or have already taken under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1974, identifying the polluting industries in the Union territory?

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

(b) While the water is not fit for drinking or municipal use, its suitability for irrigation has not been studied by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that there was no

report of large increase in the number of Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Jaundice cases from the Nangloi Dispensary covering Nangloi area.

(d) The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has completed the identification and inventory of polluting industries in the Union Territory. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi is taking necessary action to strengthen the sewerage and sewage treatment facilities in the city to reduce pollution of the Yamuna.

Drinking Water Problem in Bijapur District of Karnataka

1134. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for well over two decades in Bijapur the biggest district in the State of Karnataka with over 25 lakh population has been affected with drinking water problem;

(b) if so, whether despite abundant water reserves underneath and five rivers flowing through the area Bijapur appears to have acquired the Sobriquet 'desert district';

(c) if so, whether the Union Government is considering the proposal to help the State Government to provide drinking water in the district;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government has also agreed to take up this work directly; and

(e) if not, the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the State Government, 837 villages with a population of about 9 lakhs have been identified as problem villages in Bijapur district. The position of drinking water supply in these villages is acute. Of these villages,

1446 LS—10.

59 with a population of about 63,000 were provided water supply facilities by 31-3-1980. During the year 1980-81, 56 villages with a population of 41,612 were provided water supply facilities.

(c) to (e). Drinking water supply is a State subject and the funds for this purpose are provided in the State Plans. An outlay of Rs. 19 crores has been included in the State Plan of Karnataka under the Minimum Needs Programme to provide drinking water to problem villages during the Sixth Plan period (1980—85). Schemes are formulated and executed by State Governments. Financial assistance is provided by Central Government under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in providing drinking water to the problem villages. During the year 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 248.81 lakhs was released to the Government of Karnataka under the Centrally Sponsored Programme. During the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 62 lakhs has been released to the State Government on *ad hoc* basis as the first instalment under the Centrally Sponsored Programme.

उर्वरकों और डीजल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

1135. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डीजल और रासायनिक उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण किसानों पर भारी बोझ पड़ा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनमें भारी असन्तोष है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार खाद्य समस्या को व्यान में रखते हुए किसानों के लिए डीजल और रासायनिक उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि को बापस लेने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी ?

कृषि तथा आयोग पुनर्निर्गत मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (भी आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन):
(क) डोजल तथा उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में हुई हाल की वृद्धि का कृषकों पर प्रभाव पढ़ सकता है। इस प्रभाव का पता लगाने में समय लगेगा। इसे बोच, सरकार ने मूल्यों में हुई इस वृद्धि के प्रभाव को समाप्त करने के लिए निम्न-लिखित उपचारात्मक उपाय किए हैं—

- (1) कृषि मूल्य आयोग को निदेश दिए गए हैं कि वह कृषि जिन्सों के समर्थन/कसूलों मूल्य निकालते समय उर्वरकों तथा डोजल के मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखे।
- (2) सेमेकिट, ग्राम विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत लघु तथा सीधान्त कृषकों को उर्वरकों पर मिलने वाली विद्यमान राजसहायता को जारी रखा जाएगा।
- (3) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह सहकारी समितियों, वितरण एजेंसियों तथा कृषकों आदि को ऋण प्रदान करने की सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करे।
- (4) सरकार ने उर्वरकों के बेहतर उपयोग की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है ताकि फसल उत्पादन में समुचित प्रबन्ध पढ़तियों को अपनाकर उर्वरक की उसी मात्रा ये अधिक लाभ उठाया जा सके।
- (5) 15-8-81 से सहकारी समितियों, कृषि उद्योग निगमों, संस्थागत एजेंसियों तथा अन्य वितरक एजेंसियों आदि के वितरण लाभ को बढ़ा दिया गया है। इससे वितरक एजेंसियों को खपत वाले थोड़ों में उर्वरक भेजने तथा कृषकों को समय पर उसकी सप्लाई करने के लिए वहां स्टाक करने में सहायता मिलेगी। अतः आशा है कि समय पर

उर्वरक उपलब्ध होने से उसकी खपत में वृद्धि होगी जिससे कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ेगा।

उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में हुई हाल वी वृद्धि के कारण उर्वरकों में असंतोष व्याप्त होने के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक किसी भी राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

(ख) इस संभय सरकार द्वारा किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है।

Attack on Indian Fishing Vessels

1136. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 842 on 23rd February, 1981 regarding intrusion by Pakistani vessel in Indian Waters Near Lakhpat, Kutch and state:

(a) the relief obtained from the Government of Pakistan in respect of damage to one Indian vessel, injury to its Tindal and robbery of property worth Rs. 8400/- by some Pakistani mechanised vessels on 1st January, 1981 off Lakhpat in Kutch District; and

(b) the number of subsequent attacks, if any, by Pakistani vessels against Indian Fishing vessels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government of Pakistan have stated that enquiries conducted by them have shown that no vessels of Pakistan Coast Guard or any other department was involved in the alleged firing on the Indian boat. It is stated that the Pakistan Coast Guard are not aware of any such incident. No relief could be obtained.

(b) There has been no report of any subsequent attacks by Pakistani vessels against Indian Fishing Vessels.

Sub-Letting of Government Accommodation by Employees of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

1137. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of employees were given notices, issued memos, suspended for sub-letting their quarters during January 1980 to 30th June 1981 in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi;

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

(c) the action taken against such employees for sub-letting their quarters?

THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). 5 employees of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital who were in occupation of General Pool accommodation were found to have sublet their accommodation during this period and the action taken against them was as follows:—

(i) allotments were cancelled in the case of four employees and they were debarred for General Pool accommodation for 3 years;

(ii) one employee was debarred from sharing his accommodation for one year.

Rural Road Net work for the Country

1138. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Traffic Planning and Automation Centre (N.A.T.P.A.C.) has taken up studies to plan a rural road net work for the entire country; and

(b) if so, the cost likely to be incurred thereon and the details of areas to be covered therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The National Traffic Planning and Automation Centre (N.A.T.P.A.C.) has taken up studies on the socio-economic aspects of rural roads including road net work planning in rural areas at the behest of the Indian Roads Congress only in two districts—Patiala in Punjab State and Salem in Tamil Nadu State.

(b) The approved cost of the studies is Rs. 3 lakhs each for Patiala and Salem districts.

Visit of Denmark Team to Explore possibility of supply of drinking water in Orissa

1139. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a team from Denmark had visited Orissa to explore the possibility of supplying drinking water in the saline belt areas of Kuttack, Puri and Balasore;

(b) whether the team was invited by the State Government;

(c) whether the team has agreed to give to Orissa financial assistance for this drinking water project and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether a final agreement in this regard has been reached?

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

(b) A project proposal was prepared by the State Government for bilateral assistance and the Danish team visited Orissa to look into the proposal.

(c) A final view will be taken after consultations between the Government of India and the Danish authorities.

(d) No agreement has been signed so far.

एशियाई खेलों के लिए तरणताल

1140. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में एशियाई खेलों के लिए निर्माणाधीन बड़े तरणतालों की मुख्य विशेषतायें क्या हैं; और

(ख) निर्माण कार्य करने वाली उस एजेन्सी का क्या नाम है जिसे इस गैरवपूर्ण तरणताल का निर्माण कार्य सौंपा गया है और तरणताल के निर्माण हेतु बनाए गए उस नक्शे का ब्यौरा क्या है जिसके आधार पर कार्य किया जा रहा है; स्वीकृत नक्शे के अनुसार कार्य न करते पाए गए अधिकारियों और दोषी एजेन्सी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जाने का विचार है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीम नारायण सिंह) :

(क) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा ताल-कटोरा बाग में बनाए जा रहे तरणताल में निम्नलिखित तीन तालाब होंगे :—

- (i) मुख्य तालाब (50 मीटर \times 26 मी० \times 2 मी०)
- (ii) गोता लगाने वाला तालाब (25 मी० \times 25 मी० \times 5 मी०)
- (iii) तैयारी तालाब (50 मीटर \times 11 मी० — 2 मी०)

शोधित जल के वितरण एवं इसे गर्म करने के लिए तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुसार तापमान बनाये रखने के प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं। वस्त्र बदलने वाले कक्ष, भौतिक चिकित्सा कक्ष, सम्मेलन कक्ष, जलपान गृह रेस्टॉरेंट आदि जैसी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

की जा रही है। स्टेडियम में 6,000 अंकितयों के बैठने की जगह होगी।

(ख) इस परियोजना से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न निर्माण कार्यों के लिए निम्नलिखित अभिकरणों को लगाया गया है :—

- (i) मैसर्स जी० एस० अतबाल एण्ड कम्पनी।
- (ii) मैसर्स यूटिलिटी इंजीनियर्स इण्डिया लि०।
- (iii) मैसर्स कैण्डि फिल्टर्स इण्डिया लि०।
- (iv) आर्मी इंजीनियर्स एण्ड कम्पनी।
- (v) मैसर्स विजय मशीनरी स्टोर्स।
- (vi) मैसर्स महाराष्ट्र इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स कारपोरेशन लि०।

यह कार्य अनुमोदित नक्शों के अनुसार किया जा रहा है।

आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य

1141. श्री छोत भाई गांधित : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) धी, चीनी, गेहूं, जुआर, बाजरा, चावल, दालों और खाद्य तेलों जैसी आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में 1 जनवरी, 1981 से 30 जून, 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान कितनी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार बड़ते हुए मूल्यों को रोकने की वृद्धि से सम्बन्धित देश में व्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम मूल्यों का निर्धारण करने के लिए कानून बनाए गए और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है?

नागरिक पूर्ति वंशालय में उप संभी
 (श्री बज्रबोहल बहनी) : (क)
 जनवरी, 1981 और जून, 1981 की
 अवधि के दौरान चावल, गेहूं, ज्वार, बाजरा,
 जौ, मक्का, रागी, दालों, चीनी, खाद्य
 तेलों और बनस्पति धी (बनस्पति) के
 थोक मूल्य सूचकांकों में उतार-चढ़ाव का
 प्रतिशत दर्शनी वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।
 धी का थोक मूल्य सूचकांक उपलब्ध नहीं है ।
 जनवरी, 1981 और जून, 1981 में
 बुलन्दशहर, मेरठ, और दिल्ली में धी के
 माह-मान्त के फुटकर मूल्य नीचे दिए
 गये हैं :—

रु० प्रति कि० ग्रा०

केन्द्र	जनवरी, 1981	जून 1981
1	2	3
	रु०	रु०
बुलन्दशहर	26.25	30.00
मेरठ	26.50	35.50
दिल्ली	27.00	33.00

(ख) इस समय गोपा कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय
 सरकार के विचारार्थी नहीं है ।

विवरण

जनवरी-जून 1981 के दौरान चुनी वस्तुओं
 के थोक मूल्य सूचकांक में उतार-चढ़ाव
 का प्रतिशत

वस्तु	उतार-चढ़ाव का प्रतिशत	
1	2	3
1. चावल	+	10.9
2. गेहूं	—	4.7

1	2	3
3. ज्वार	+	19.5
4. बाजरा	+	14.7
5. जौ	—	9.8
6. मक्का	+	17.2
7. रागी	+	12.9
8. दाले	—	5.5
9. चीनी	+	1.0
10. खाद्य तेल	+	13.3
11. बनस्पति	+	11.4

Imported Edible Oils released to States

1142. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the quantity released to various States of imported edible oils to meet the increasing demands during last two months; and

(b) whether Government have made efforts to check the rising prices of vanaspati of which there is shortage in the market at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) Overall allocations to the State Governments/Union Territories for public distribution have been stepped up by about 10 per cent each month since April, 1981 to meet the increased demands. The allocations of imported edible oils for this purpose in June and July, 1981 were 11,700 MTs and

46,800 MTs respectively. As against these allocations, the State Governments/Union Territories have lifted about 33,000 MTs and 41,000 MTs respectively in those two months from the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.;

(b) The vanaspati industry had announced, in April, 1981 its decision to observe a voluntary price-discipline at an ex-factory price not exceeding Rs. 192/- per tin of 16.5 kg. inclusive of excise duty but exclusive of sales tax and other local taxes, till the end of October, 1981. The prices of small packs are correlated with the price of large packs. The prices, by and large, are being maintained as reflected in the monthly wholesale price index of vanaspati which has remained steady. Nevertheless, the voluntary price arrangement has been kept under constant watch and review, and the Government is continuing dialogue with the vanaspati manufacturers regarding the production and availability of vanaspati in sufficient quantities and at the price so announced during the festival season. Government would continue to take such appropriate steps as the situation demands from time to time. The State Governments have also been requested to keep a watch on the situation and to take effective measures to maintain vanaspati prices in coordination with vanaspati industry and trade.

There is no overall shortage of vanaspati in the country and the production is being maintained at a rate much higher than in the preceding year. To maintain the present trend of production so as to meet the demand of the consumers, the Government have taken a number of steps like maintaining adequate supplies of imported oils to the vanaspati industry, having periodic meetings with the representatives of vanaspati manufacturers to sort out any problems regarding the supply of various inputs, requesting the State Governments to keep vanaspati industry out of the purview of the power cuts, etc. In order to check any attempts on the

part of any section of the trade to hoard stocks, the State Governments have been requested to effectively implement the Shortage Control Order and other enactments.

Villagers benefited under Small Farmers Development Agencies Scheme in Orissa

1143. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of farmers in villages of various districts of Orissa who have been benefited under the Small Farmers Development Agencies Schemes during 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to pay much attention for the upliftment of the small farmers Schemes during 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(c) if so, the total number of villages from Sundargarh District of Orissa which are proposed to be covered under the above scheme during 1981-82; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The total number of persons benefited in various districts of Orissa under the Small Farmers Development schemes during 1979-80 and 1980-81 is given in the statement at annexure 'A'.

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme with which SFDA Programme was merged in 1980-81, it is proposed to assist 15 million families consisting of Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers/Agricultural Labourers and Rural Artisans during the Sixth Five Year Plan all over the country. All the blocks in the country are covered

under the Integrated Rural Development Programme with effect from 2nd October, 1980. Thus all the 17 blocks of the Sundergarh District are covered under the programme. At the rate of Rs. 6 lakhs per block they are entitled to an allocation of Rs. 102 lakhs during 1981-82. It is proposed to cover 600 families per block. Thus 10,200 families are expected to be covered under IRD Programme during 1981-82 in Sundergarh district.

News Item Captioned 'DDA has more Cement than it can Handle'

1144. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item "DDA has more cement than it can handle" appearing in the Indian Express dated 16 July, 1981;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that there had been a large scale pilferage and misappropriation of this precious commodity; and

(d) if so, whether any responsibility has been fixed for this state of affairs and delinquent parties brought to book?

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

(b) The DDA has reported that the News item is not correct. The cement was lifted within the permissible time and no demurrage charges were paid.

(c) and (d). The DDA has reported that eight cases of alleged theft of DDA's cement have come to notice. These cases are under investigation by the police.

Conference of State Ministers in New Delhi

1145. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTHY

SHRI GHULAM MOHD. KHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had called a conference of the State Ministers in New Delhi during the month of July, 1981;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed;

(c) the decisions arrived at;

(d) the steps taken by the State Governments to implement the suggestions; and

(e) whether any committee has been set up to watch the implementation of the recommendations made in the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The items discussed at the conference were:—

I Employment generation for the rural unemployed

II Development of tertiary sector.

III Infrastructural development for employment generation.

IV Norms for quantification for employment generation under different Rural Development Programmes.

(c) to (e) The conference made a number of recommendations. Also, it adopted a resolution urging Central Government to set up a Committee to recommend *inter-alia* a suitable policy for rural employment. All these are under consideration of Central Government.

Buffer Stocks of Sugar and Wheat

1146. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

SHRI E. BALANANDAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to have a buffer stock of wheat and sugar in view of the poor procurement of the both commodities;

(b) if so, whether many state Governments have failed to procure the full quota which was ordinarily to be procured by them;

(c) what are the States which have procured the wheat and sugar this year, and

(d) what action Union Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Government of India is already holding buffer stocks of wheat. Building up of buffer of sugar depends on domestic production exceeding requirements substantially.

(b) and (c). In the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar wheat procurement is less than the targets fixed. No wheat was procured in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra. The list of States which procured levy sugar from the factories themselves is attached. The quota allotted to them since 1st October, 1980, to 31st July, 1981 is 14.83 lakh tonnes and the quantity lifted by them till 31st July, 1981 is almost of the same order.

(d) Wheat is being imported for building up the buffer stocks as a measure of national food security and to combat the pressure on prices and

machination of traders and hoarders. As regards sugar, in view of answer to (a), (b) and (c), no action is called for.

List of States which lift levy sugar directly from the factories—

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Gujarat
3. Haryana
4. Kerala
5. Tamil Nadu
6. Maharashtra
7. Karnataka
8. Punjab
9. Uttar Pradesh
10. Rajasthan
11. Goa
12. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
13. Chandigarh
14. Himachal Pradesh
15. Manipur
16. Nagaland
17. Pondicherry
18. Tripura
19. Sikkim

Effect of non-Availability of Building Material

1147. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether housing activities in almost all the States have been affected due to the non-availability of raw material i.e. cement, bricks, steel etc.,

(b) if so, whether this has greatly affected the people in developing their huts;

(c) if so, whether Union Government has taken various steps to help and provide the materials needed for development of houses in the country;

(d) to what extent the building construction has suffered and in what States; and

(e) what help Union Government has provided to these States?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) It is a fact that there is a general shortage of scarce building materials like cement, steel, etc. However, this Ministry has not received any specific complaint from any State as to what extent building activities have been affected due to non-availability of raw material.

(b) No, Sir, because people in the rural areas mostly make use of local building materials like mud and tiles.

(c) to (e). The State Governments are allotted quota of cement, steel etc. by the Central Government or their agencies. The State Governments redistribute them according to their priorities and requirements. It is a fact that bulk of these materials is utilised on priority projects, like irrigation, power, energy etc. Housing is not a priority activity and, therefore, the allocation of this material is not sufficient to its requirements.

Drinking Water for Villages in Karnataka

1148. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme has been made and provisions in the Sixth Plan period provided to meet the shortage and also provide drinking water to all the villages; and

(b) if so, what are the total villages in the Karnataka State which are yet to provide the drinking water and will remain without it after completion of the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, to provide safe drinking water to the problem villages.

(b) 15,456 problem villages remained to be provided with drinking water supply in Karnataka at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Efforts will be made to provide drinking water supply to all the problem villages during the Sixth Plan.

Meeting of Consultative Committee outside Delhi

1149. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state: state:

(a) whether some Ministries have made it a practice to hold their Consultative Committee meetings outside Delhi and put financial burden on the exchequer; and

(b) the names of the Ministries who held their Consultative Committee meetings outside Delhi and places where meetings were held during the year of 1981?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Committee of Members of Parliament regarding holding of Parliament Session in the South made a suggestion that meetings of the Consultative Committees should be held periodically in the South during inter-session period. The Government considered this recommendation and decided that meetings of the Consultative Committees

during the inter-session period might at the discretion of the Chairmen of these Committees, be held outside Delhi by utilising the already available facilities in the States. However, a meeting of any Committee will not be held outside Delhi more than once in a financial year. No

additional expenditure is likely to be incurred by way of TA/DA to Members of Parliament whether the meeting is held outside Delhi or at Delhi.

(b) A statement giving the information asked for is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the names of the Ministries who held their Consultative Committee meetings outside Delhi and places where meetings were held during the period 1st January to 16th August, 1981

S. No.	Ministry/Department	Place
1	Communications	Srinagar
2	Education and Culture	Hyderabad
3	Energy and Coal	Bangalore
4	External Affairs	Hyderabad
5	Industry	Chandigarh
6	Labour	Bombay
7	Law, Justice & Company Affairs	Goa
8	Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizers	Srinagar
9	Planning	Madras
10	Railways	Simla
11	Shipping and Transport	Visakhapatnam
12	Tourism and Civil Aviation	Srinagar

Resources and Equipment for Exploiting Fishing Wealth

1150. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to Secretary Ministry of Agriculture's statement appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 24 June 1981 that for want of resources and equipment, India cannot exploit the fishing wealth in its exclusive economic zone measuring about 202 million hectares;

(b) whether it has also stated to have the help of the private fishing industry; and

(c) if so, what is his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Additional Secretary in-charge of Fisheries in his Press Conference indicated the important place India occupies in the world fisheries, being the eighth largest fishing country in the world and the second largest in Inland fisheries. He indicated lack of adequate data on fisheries resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone and not the lack of resources as such, being one of the major constraints. He also outlined the steps being taken by the Government like grant of soft loans through the Shipping Development

Fund Committee, exploratory surveys, training of personnel, creation of fishing harbours, the scope for joint ventures and permission for charter of foreign fishing vessels, etc. He invited the fishing industry to play its legitimate role in the development of fisheries and fisheries exports.

Wheat Quota to Orissa

1151. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa State is being faced with wheat crisis, as they are getting reduced quota from the Central pool;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government was denied permission to purchase wheat from Haryana and Punjab markets directly; and

(c) if so, what arrangements have been suggested to meet the present demand for wheat in Orissa State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) It is not a fact that Orissa State is facing a wheat crisis on account of reduction of its wheat quota to the State

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Reasonable demands for wheat received from the State Governments including Orissa are being met.

Homestead land for Tribals

1152. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide homestead land to the landless tribals and Harijans in the State Capitals and other urban areas of various States;

(b) if so, whether homestead land has been given to any tribal or Harijan at Bhubaneshwar and in any other urban area of the country;

(c) whether Government have sent any guidelines to the States for providing land to the tribals and Harijans;

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

(e) the names of the States where such scheme has been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Increase in production cost of Agricultural Produce

1153. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the net increase in the per unit cost of production of different kinds of agricultural produce from year to year over the period of past ten years;

(b) the causes of this increase; and

(c) the steps taken by Government of India during this period to curb and/or remove these causes, and the success achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) Estimates of per unit cost of production have been generated for various crops for different years/States under a Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops which is being implemented since 1970-71 in a phased manner. Under this Scheme, the crop coverage in a State is not continuous over time and, for a crops, all the States are not covered simultaneously. On the basis

of the available information, net increase in the per unit cost of production has been worked out for a number of crops and given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Available data indicates that the increase in the cost per unit of production has resulted from an increase in the prices of inputs used in the production of crops following the general increase in prices over time. Some increase has also been on account of increase in the use, and hence cost, of certain crucial agricultural inputs like

fertilizers, machine labour, irrigation, etc.

(c) A number of steps have been taken by the Government like providing subsidy on the transportation of fertilizers right upto the block levels extension of institutional credit facilities for providing cheaper credit, initiation of various crop-oriented programmes under the Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, etc. Besides, in deciding on the administered prices, inter-alia, change in prices of agricultural inputs are also taken into consideration.

Statement

Net increase in the per unit cost of production of important crops

Crop	State	Years	Cost of production per quintal ¹ (Rs.)	Net increase in cost of production (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Wheat</i>				
	Punjab	1970-71 1979-80	61.01 102.76	41.72
	Haryana	1970-71 1979-80	48.10 114.00	65.90
	Uttar Pradesh	1971-72 1978-79	50.38 95.10	44.72
<i>Paddy</i>				
	Andhra Pradesh	1971-72 1979-80	51.53 93.12	41.59
	Tamil Nadu	1971-72 1978-79	53.47 81.74	28.27
<i>Jowar</i>				
	Maharashtra	1971-72 1978-79	57.03 71.70	14.67
<i>Bajra</i>				
	Gujarat	1971-72 1978-79	49.73 74.79	25.06
<i>Sugarcane</i>				
	Maharashtra	1973-74 1978-79	7.67 10.05	2.38
	Uttar Pradesh	1973-74 1979-80	7.81 8.77	0.96
<i>Kapas</i>				
	Punjab	1972-73 1979-80 (Provisional)	149.19 272.53	123.34

1154. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the deficiencies in our technological know-how in respect of Agricultural inputs, such as fertilisers, pesticides, seeds etc. and/or their components either imported or adopted from foreign countries which damaged or are likely to damage our agricultural output and/or soil fertility etc.; and

(b) the steps taken during the last three Plans to acquire the technological know-how and to be self-reliant and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):
(a) No such deficiencies have come to notice.

(b) Question does not arise.

1155. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

SHRI TRILOK CHAND:
SHRI RASHID MASOOD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any analysis has been made by Government with regard to the rise in the cost of per quintal of wheat output since 1973-74;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the rise in the procurement prices during these years is in consonance with the rise in the prices of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) to (c). The estimates of cost of production of wheat are generated by the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Principal Crops. Generally, studies for a particular crops in many States are not repeated every year. For the period 1972-73 to 1979-80, complete time series data are available for Punjab only. These data and the support/procurement prices of wheat fixed by the Government are given below:—

(Rs. per quintal)

Year	Cost of production	Support/procurement	
		Punjab	
1972-73	67.10		76.00
1973-74	74.34		105.00
1974-75	87.76		105.00
1975-76	99.45		105.00
1976-77	101.39		110.00
1977-78	108.57		112.50
1978-79	101.45		115.00
1979-80	102.76		117.00
1980-81	100.00		130.00

NOTE: Procurement Price shown against 1972-73 relates in the market-ing year 1973-74 and so on.

It would be seen that support/procurement prices have been higher than the cost of production. While the increase in the cost in Punjab during eight years (1972-73 to 1979-80) was Rs. 35 per quintal, the rise in the procurement price during this period was of the order of Rs. 41 per quintal.

Marginal farmers and Agricultural labourers development scheme in Keonjhar District of Orissa

1156. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency Scheme was introduced in Keonjhar district of Orissa from 1970-71 to 1978-79;

(b) the names of the blocks and total number of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers who had been identified to be brought under this scheme and how many of them have actually been benefited;

(c) what was the mode of payment of subsidy to them;

(d) whether it is a fact that the above scheme could not become a success there;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(f) the steps Government propose to take for proper utilisation of funds and to give real benefit to the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourer where this scheme is still under implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Subsidy was generally paid on behalf of the beneficiaries to the financing institutions to be adjusted against

the loan sanctioned to them; in the case of small investments where linkage with loan is not obligatory, subsidy was remitted to the approved supplier, organisation or firm providing the goods and services.

(d) Marginal farmers agricultural labourers agency was started in the fourth Five Year Plan. It was made into a composite project covering small farmers also at the end of initial phase of 5 years and continued till the end of the Fifth Plan. Thus upto 1978-79 the agency had to cover 50,000 beneficiaries. Against this, the agency identified 41,822 participants but has actually covered only 10,922 till 31st March, 1979. Against the total amount of Rs. 115.34 lakhs made available to the agency upto 31-3-1979, it has been able to utilise Rs. 115.15 lakhs. It is thus observed that the agency could not cover the targeted number of beneficiaries.

(e) The constraints reported are underdeveloped infrastructure lack of communication and banking facilities, want of adequate medical service for animals etc.

(f) The state government is taking steps for mobilisation of credit, identification of participants on cluster basis, provision of infrastructure development etc. for better implementation of the programme. With effect from 2nd October, 1980, the small farmers development programme has been merged with the integrated rural development programme. Under the IRD programme the beneficiaries are to be selected from the lowest decile of the income group. Only those families are to be identified whose total annual income does not exceed Rs. 3,500/- They are to be identified on the basis of a detailed household survey. Operational guidelines have been issued for detailed block level planning. The programme will be implemented through a district rural development agency for which a planning team has also been sanctioned. Detailed proforma have been prescribed for monitoring, utilisation of funds and coverage of beneficiaries under the scheme.

Statement

(A) Names of blocks covered under *Small Farmers Development Agency/Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labourers Agency, Keonjhar, (Orissa)*.

1. Anandpur
2. Bansapal
3. Champua
4. Ghasipura
5. Ghatagaon
6. Harichandanpur
7. Hatadihi
8. Jhumpura
9. Joda
10. Keonjhar
11. Patna
12. Saharapada
13. Telkei

(B) Identification and coverage

(i) No. of persons to be identified (from 1970-71 and 1978-79).	50,000
(ii) No. of persons identified	41,622
(iii) No. of persons assisted.	10,922

Production of Foodgrains

1157. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production of foodgrain during the last 5 years including the current year;

(b) the reasons for import of wheat this year; and

(c) is it a fact that private traders were allowed to buy wheat for hoarding this year while the Food Corporation of India under instructions remained a silent spectator?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Estimated production of foodgrains during the years 1976-77 to 1979-80 is as under:—

YEARS	(QUANTITY IN MILLION TONNES)
1976-77	111.17
1977-78	126.41
1978-79	131.90
1979-80	108.85
1980-81	133.00

(Provisional, Final estimate is yet to be made)

(b) Import of wheat is being made to build up the buffer stocks as a measure of national food security and to combat the pressure on prices and machination of traders and hoarders.

(c) No, Sir.

Prospects of Kharif Crops

1158. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the prospects of Kharif crops in different States this year; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). It is as yet too early to give an assessment of prospects of Kharif crops in the current year. However, the rainfall from 1st June until 19th August has been normal or in excess of the normal in all parts of the country except some parts of North

East India. Practically all over the country the sowings of Kharif crops including transplanting of paddy have been completed or almost completed.

River Valley Projects held over due to Inter-State Disputes

1159. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH
YADAV:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of river valley projects (with names of the States involved) that have been held over because of the Inter-State disputes regarding sharing of water remaining unresolved;

(b) the main reasons for the Inter-State disputes remaining unresolved so far and the efforts made by the Centre so far to resolve these disputes; and

(c) the extent to which the cost of these projects is anticipated to rise as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The main pending river water disputes relate to the use and development of the waters of (i) Cauvery basin amongst Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry; (ii) Yamuna basin amongst Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi; and (iii) Ravi-Beas between Haryana and Punjab. 39 major and medium irrigation schemes are pending in these basins on account of these disputes.

(b) The present position of these disputes and the details of efforts made to resolve them are as under:—

Cauvery Basin:

A number of meetings at official and Chief Ministers' level have been held in the past, the last meeting being in December, 1980. Another meeting at Chief Minister's level is proposed to be held shortly at a mutually convenient date..

Yamuna Basin:

In April, 1981, at Inter-State Chief Minister's meeting, a technical Expert Committee headed by Chairman, Central Water Commission and with Chief Engineers of the States as Members, was constituted to examine the availability of water as well as to recommend the norms/principles for allocation of Yamuna waters. The Report of this Committee, when received, will be considered further at Chief Minister's level.

—

Ravi-Beas:

In terms of Section 78 of the Punjab Re-organisation Act, the Central Government was requested by Haryana Government to allocate the waters becoming available as a result of Beas Project among the successor States. The Central Government accordingly passed an order on 24.3.1976 allocating 3.5 million acre feet (MAF) of the waters to Haryana. Punjab has represented against this order and filed a suit in the Supreme Court questioning its validity. Haryana has also filed a suit in the Supreme Court for implementation of the order of March, 1976. Whereas both these suits are pending in the Supreme Court, Central Government is assisting both the States to resolve the matter, outside the court.

(c) As it is not known as to when these water disputes will be finally settled, it is not possible to indicate the extent of the rise in cost of projects pending on that account.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों से शहरों को हृषि उत्पाद का परिवहन

1160. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रामाणीक पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री 2 मार्च, 1981 के अतारांकत प्रश्न संबंध 1938 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की हृषि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्वतीय क्षेत्र से शहरों को हृषि उत्पाद के ले जाने के लिए परिवहन

सुविधाओं को सूचना के बारे में जहां भी एक सूचना दर्शाई कर दी गई है; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो तस्वीरन्वयी आवाज क्या है?

हां और जावीज तुर्मिनियन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय में राष्ट्र बंधी (भी बांग्लादेश राष्ट्र) : (क) और (ब) सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

छठी योजना में 1500 और उससे ऊपर की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाले सभी गांवों तथा

1960-1980 की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय 50 प्रतिशत गांवों को सभी सभी गांवों के बूले रहने वाली सड़कों से 10 गांवों को आवाज में जोड़ने हेतु प्राविदान की परिकल्पना की गई है। पहाड़ी तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों आदि के मामले में जहां आवादी दूर-दूर बसी हुई है, उपर्युक्त प्रतिमान में गांवों के बजाए "गांवों के समूहों" के लिए छूट दी जा सकती है। उटी योजना आवाज के बौरान सभी ग्रामों में बूले रहने वाली सड़कों से 20,000 गांवों को जोड़ने की प्रस्तावा है।

राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त सूचना नीचे दी गई है:—

राज्य

1. आनंद प्रदेश सूचना गोपनीयता की जा रही है।
2. असम सूचना क. गोपनीयता की जा रही है।
3. बिहार पहाड़ी तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में हावि उपज बाजार समिति संचार सुविधाओं का विकास करने का प्रयास कर रही है पहाड़ी तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को 13 बाजार समितियों के क्षेत्र को अल्पगत लाने वाली 30 किलोमीटर ग्रामीण सड़क का विकास किया गया है।
4. गुजरात पहाड़ी तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में बाजार समितियों के याड़ी तथा उप-याड़ी को सड़कों से पहले ही जोड़ दिया गया है और उपज के परिवहन के लिए कोई विशेष उपाय आवश्यक नहीं समझे गए हैं।
5. हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सरकार पहाड़ी तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों से कालतू हावि उपज के परिवहन के लिए गरिबहन प्राधिकारियों से परामर्श करके अद्वितीय है। बहुत सी सड़कों का निर्माण किया जा चुका है और त्रै उड़कों नी निर्माण आवीन हैं।

रा.प.

6. हरियाणा

राज्य सरकार से शून्य सूचना प्राप्त हुई है।

7. अन्मूलता काश्चीर

सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

8. कर्नाटक

किसी भी क्षेत्र का पहाड़ी तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्र के रूप में वर्णन नहीं किया गया है।

9. केरल

सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

10. मध्य प्रदेश

सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

11. महाराष्ट्र

महाराष्ट्र आदिवासी विकास निगम राज्य में 10 जिलों के 40 तालुकाओं में वन तथा कृषि उपज की खरीद करने तथा उसे एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था कर रहा है।

12. मणिपुर

राज्य में उपलब्ध सड़कों तथा बाजारों के लिए उपज के परिवहन के लिए राज्य सरकार के परिवहन की व्यवस्था की गई है।

13. मेघालय

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर राज्यों के विभिन्न भागों से उपज के परिवहन हेतु कोई विशिष्ट उपाय नहीं किए गए है। राज्य सड़क विकास कार्यक्रम में भीतरी क्षेत्रों को खोलने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

14. नागालैंड

राज्य सरकार ने "शून्य" सूचना भेजी है।

15. उड़ीसा

राज्य सरकार से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

16. पंजाब

राज्य सरकार से "शून्य" सूचना प्राप्त हुई है।

17. राजस्थान

कोई विशिष्ट उपाय नहीं किए गए।

18. सिक्किम

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों से उपज की खरीद तथा दुलाई विमागीय ट्रकों द्वारा की जाती है।

19. तमिलनाडू

राज्य सरकार से "शून्य" सूचना प्राप्त हुई है।

20. लिपुरा आदिवासी उपयोगना क्षेत्रों में 2700 कि० मी० लम्बों सड़कों का निर्माण किया गया है। विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत पहाड़ी तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में शहरों तथा बाजारों को जोड़ने के लिए कई सड़कों का निर्माण भी किया गया।

21. उत्तर प्रदेश सूचना की अभी भी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

22. पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार सम्पर्क सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए निधियाँ सुलभ कर रही हैं तथा निर्माण की जाने वाली सड़कों का चयन करते समय पहाड़ी तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को और उचित ध्यान दिया जाता है। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सड़कें तथा बाजार सुलभ किए गए हैं लेकिन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में उपयुक्त स्थान का अभी पता लगाया जाना है।

बैन्ड शासित क्षेत्र

23. अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह आदिवासियों द्वारा फालतू उत्पादन नहीं किया जाता है।

24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश कृषि विभाग असम में प्रशासन केन्द्रों तथा निकटवर्ती बाजारों के लिए उपज लाने हेतु उत्पादकों को ट्रक सुलभ करता है।

25. चंडीगढ़ केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र से "शून्य" सूचना प्राप्त हुई है।

26. दादरा तथा नगर हवेली उपज की ढुलाई के लिए कोई विशिष्ट उपाय नहीं किए गए हैं। सीमित मात्रा में फालतू कृषि उपज होती है।

27. दिल्ली केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र से "शून्य" सूचना प्राप्त हुई है।

28. गोरक्षा, दमन तथा दीव सभी पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों तथा गांवों को ओटर मार्गों से पहले ही जोड़ दिया गया है। अतः किन्हीं विशेष उपायों की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

29. अक्षरीप

केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र में कोई पहाड़ी तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्र नहीं हैं।

30. मिजोरम

कुछ उपज की दुलाई के लिए 1980-81 के दौरान लगभग 1056 कि० मी० कुछ सम्पर्क सङ्कों का निर्माण किया गया है। जेतों से बाजारों तक कुछ उपज को उठाने के लिए विमागति ट्रक भी लगाए गए हैं।

31. पांडिचेरी

केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र में कोई पहाड़ी क्षेत्र नहीं है।

पुनर्पुन मोरह-दरधा सिचाई योजना

1161. श्री रामावत्सर शास्त्री : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने राज्य में पटना, गया, नवादा आदि के बड़े हिस्सों की सिचाई को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक पुनर्पुन मोरहर दरधा सिचाई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूप रेखा क्या है;

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने इस योजना के निष्पादन के लिए केन्द्रीय आर्थिक सहायता मांगी है;

(घ) यदि हाँ तो इस भारे में व्योग क्या है; और

(ङ) उस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रति क्रिया है?

सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वियाजर्टहाम अंसारी) : (क) यों और (ख). जी, हाँ। बिहार सरकार ने पुनर्पुन-दरधा सिचाई परियोजना तैयार

की है, जिसके अन्तर्गत 2.77 करोड़ घण्टे की अनुमानित लागत पर बिहार के गया और पटना जिलों में, 1,36,156 एकड़ क्षेत्र को सिचाई के लिए हरीदनगर में पुनर्पुन नदी पर एक वराज और नदी के दोनों किनारों पर नहरों का निर्माण परिकल्पित है।

(ग) से (ङ) इस स्कीम को इस समय केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में तकनीकी जांच की जा रही है और इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए इसे अर्थी योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदन दिया जाना है। केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए राज्य सरकार से कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

सिचाई एक राज्य-विषय है, अतः सिचाई परियोजनाओं का आयोजन, प्रन्वेषण और क्रियान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनी विकास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है। राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक शूणों और अनुदानों के रूप में समूचे दाव्य के लिए दी जाती है और वह विकास के किसी सेक्टर या परियोजना से सम्बन्धित नहीं होती।

बिहार में पीड़ि के पानी की संस्थाई के लिए
आधिक सहायता

1162. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बढ़ती हुई आवादी को पीड़ि के पानी की संस्थाई का इन्तजाम करने में पटना वाटर बोर्ड को कठिनाई हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार भी आवश्यक धन जुटाने में असमर्थ है और उसने पीड़ि के पानी की संस्थाई के आवश्यक इन्तजाम के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से विशेष आधिक सहायता मांगी है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

संवदोः कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंडी (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . पेय जल की अवस्था करना राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य प्रान्तों में निधियों की अवस्था की जाती है । तथापि, केन्द्र हारा प्रवतित त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय सहायता पता लगाए गए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को पेय जल मुहैया करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के संसाधनों की पूर्ति के लिए दी जाती है । नगरीय क्षेत्रों को जलपूर्ति के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय विस्तृय सहायता नहीं दी जाती है ।

2. पटना शहर को पानी की संस्थाई करने के लिए, बिहार सरकार विश्व बैंक सहायता के विचारार्थ एक अवहार्य रिपोर्ट ही यार कर रहे

अखिल भारतीय महापोर सम्मेलन,
पटना

1163. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि करवरी, 1980 में पटना में अखिल भारतीय महापोर सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्मेलन में नगर सीमाओं में रह रहे लोगों को नागरिक सुविधाओं प्रदान करने के प्रश्न पर विस्तृत रूप से विचार विमर्श किया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार को इसमें लिये गये निर्णयों की जानकारी है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुद्द्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ज) इस बारे में सरकार को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संवदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंडी (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) से (ज) . इस सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों निर्माण और आवास मंडालय को सरकारों तोर पर नहीं भेजी गई थीं और इसलिए इस सम्मेलन में उठाये गये मुद्दों पर विचार करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Transfer Rules for Junior Engineers in C.P.D.W.

1164. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are transfer rules for Junior Engineers in C.P.W.D.

- (b) if so, what are these rules;
- (c) whether these rules have not been implemented in large number of cases; and
- (d) if so, their numbers in Regions 'A' and 'B' and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Transfers of Junior Engineers in the C.P.W.D. are regulated by the guidelines contained in Para 10 under Section 9 of the C.P.W.D. Manual Volume I, an extract of which is contained in the Statement attached.

(c) and (d). Rotational transfers have not been effected since 1979 due to (i) ban imposed by the Ministry of Finance on transfers involving change of station as a measure of economy in Government expenditure, and (ii) keeping in view exigencies of service.

Statement

* * *

(10) The following guiding principles will be observed by the Superintending Engineers (Coordination) in effecting transfer of Junior Engineers.

(a) The normal period of continuous stay of Junior Engineers shall be 4 years at all stations, unless a different period of normal stay is specifically prescribed by the Engineer-in-Chief in respect of any particular area or Division, etc. The period of stay may be reduced by one year in the case of officers posted to difficult areas.

(b) The period spent on deputation or on leave at any station beyond the normal period of stay up to a maximum period of 8 years, provided that it is ensured that they do not serve in any particular Division or Group (*viz.*, Planning, Maintenance or Construction) for more than 4 years.

(c) The period spent on deputation or on leave at any particular station will be treated as a period of stay at that station.

(d) The Superintending Engineer (Coordination) will intimate the Circle in which any particular Junior Engineer is serving, 2 months in advance of the expiry of the normal period, that the Junior Engineer concerned is due for transfer on a particular date. Normally the date lines will be adhered to except for marginal adjustment, up to one month on either side.

(e) Superintending Engineer (Coordination) may effect transfers upto 6 months before completion of the period of normal stay at any station if the transfer becomes necessary due to:

(i) Opening of new Circles/Division, and

(ii) repatriation of Junior Officers from deputation in large numbers. In all other cases, the permission of Engineer-in-Chief will be necessary for relaxing the normal period of stay.

(f) Transfers of Junior Engineers from one Region to another may be effected if the 2 Superintending Engineer (Coordination) agreed to such transfers.

(g) The Engineer-in-Chief shall have the full discretion to make transfers from one Region to another or in any other manner according to the exigencies of service.

(h) Ghaziabad and Faridabad are not regarded as separate stations for Tenure transfer Rules and those who have completed a combined term of 4 years in the Delhi complex consisting of Delhi, Ghaziabad and Faridabad shall be deemed to have completed the tenure of 4 years in one particular station.

(i) The officers who have already completed 52 years of age shall not

generally be posted to difficult areas.

(j) In case of partial deviation from the Transfer Rules for any reasons to be recorded in writing, prior approval of the Engineer-in-Chief should be obtained.

Cost of Procurement of Wheat

1165. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of per quintal procurement cost of wheat by the Food Corporation of India after taking into account the expenditure on storage accommodation and transport;

(b) the details regarding the price per quintal at which wheat is supplied at a subsidised rate; and

(c) the difference between the cost of wheat at the F.C.I. godown and the price at which it is supplied to the flour mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) At the procurement price of Rs. 130/- per quintal fixed for 1981-82 marketing season the economic cost of wheat is estimated at Rs. 182.95 per quintal.

(b) The Central issue prices of wheat fixed with effect from 1-4-1981 are as under:—

Rs. 145/- per quintal for Public Distribution System.

Rs. 155/- per quintal for roller flour mills.

(c) The difference between the estimated economic cost of wheat and the price at which it is supplied to roller flour mills comes to Rs. 27.95 per quintal w.e.f. 1-4-1981.

Sugar Production

1166. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the month of May, 1981 sugar production touched 52 lakh tonnes as against 38.50 lakh tonnes in 1979-80;

(b) if so, whether with the carry-over stock of 6.8 lakh tonnes total sugar available is sufficient to meet the domestic requirements till the crushing season commences;

(c) whether prospects of sugar production during the next crushing season also appear to be very high, if so, to what extent;

(d) whether in view of this comfortable position of sugar production in the country the prices are likely to come down; and

(e) if not, the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Sugar production during the month of May, 1981 was 0.78 lakh tonnes as against 0.45 lakh tonnes during the corresponding month last year. The total sugar production in 1980-81 sugar year (October-September) is estimated at about 51.4 lakh tonnes as against 38.59 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 sugar year.

(b) With the carryover stock of 6.82 lakh tonnes as on 1-10-1980 and the estimated production of 51.40 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 sugar year, the total availability would amount to 58.22 lakh tonnes. This together with 2 lakh tonnes of imported sugar will be sufficient to meet the domestic requirement till the crushing season commences for 1981-82 sugar year.

(c) It is too early to make reliable estimates of sugar production in 1981-82 sugar year. However, taking into account the higher sugarcane production expected for the next season, the sugar production in 1981-82 sugar year is also expected to be substantially higher than the estimated production of 51.4 lakh tonnes for the current sugar year.

(d) Yes, Sir. In view of higher sugar production expected next year, the sugar prices are also expected to show a declining trend.

(e) The Question does not arise.

Distribution of Vested Land to Landless Peasants

1167. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of vested land so far distributed to landless peasants by the States till 31st December, 1980 State-wise, separately; and

(b) the percentage of SC and ST benefited; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

State	Area distributed upto 31-12-1980 under revised ceiling laws (Acres)	Percentage of SC and ST beneficiaries
Andhra Pradesh	2,85,227	64.8
Assam	3,12,802	15.2
Bihar*	1,31,000	65.4
Gujarat	3,879	82.8
Haryana**	9,313	50.6
Himachal Pradesh	3,500	76.7
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..
Karnataka	46,199	59.7
Kerala	50,379	45.7
Madhya Pradesh	77,616	70.9
Maharashtra	2,80,601	52.2
Manipur	..	..
Orissa	1,00,157	72.7
Punjab	10,596	46.7
Rajasthan***	1,21,809	56.1
Tamil Nadu	53,524	42.9
Tripura	46	39.7
Uttar Pradesh***	..,..,..,1	73.7
West Bengal	54,271	61.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli****	3,192	100.0
Delhi	..	..
Pondicherry	837	74.5
Total	17,69,099	53.6

*Upto 31-8-80

**Upto 31-7-80

***Upto 30-9-80

****Upto 31-10-80

Deferring Allotment Year for Government Accommodation

1168. DR. A. U. AZMI:

SHRI RAJ NATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the allotment year was to commence in January this year but the same has yet not started;

(b) what are the pressing circumstances which necessitated its postponement and thus adversely affected the employees;

(c) should the choice of indicating the preferred locality be not left to the employee rather than forcing an accommodation on him; and

(d) if so, the reasons for causing harassment to the employees and for not streamlining the functioning of the Directorate of Estates?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The allotment year has been extended upto 31-12-1981.

(b) Extension of the current allotment year upto 31-12-1981 was found necessary owing to the following reasons:

(i) There was already a large waiting list of the Government servants for allotment of accommodation, and no useful purpose would have been served by inviting fresh applications.

(ii) Invitation of fresh applications would have caused avoidable expenditure in printing of forms extra manhours etc.

(iii) Certain changes were contemplated in the existing application forms on the basis of studies

made under Management Information System.

(c) In case the choice is left to the employees, they will, by and large, opt for central locality and since only limited quarters are available in the central locality, it will not be possible to meet their requirements.

(d) There is no harassment inasmuch as that every Government servant has been given the facility to ask for a change to the locality of his/her choice.

Poor Quality of Government Stationery

1169. DR. A. U. AZMI:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

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

(a) whether poor quality stationery is being supplied in the Government offices and there exist no rules and regulations duly updated for the proper use of stationery/paper and its distribution for the last 40 years;

(b) if so, whether Government will effect quality control and save wastage of public funds; and

(c) should such firms who supply sub-standard items be not black-listed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Stationery supplied to Government offices is as per ISI or Departmental specifications. Rules exist for the use of stationery and its distribution.

(b) There exists a system of quality control and checks and there is no wastage of public funds.

(c) If such action is called for it will invariably be taken.

Export Sugar

1170. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has to export a certain quantity of sugar per year as per the International Sugar Agreement;

(b) if so, the quantity exported annually and the names of the countries to whom exported at what rate; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that we are importing sugar to meet our own demand if so, the quantity likely to be imported during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. Export of the quota under the International Sugar Agreement 1977 is not of mandatory nature provided notice of shortfall in export performance is given to the International Sugar Organisation as prescribed in the Agreement.

(b) Exports are made on a Calendar year basis. However, export accounts are maintained on financial year basis. Rate at which sugar is exported varies widely depending on market forces operating on the international sugar markets. Our country-wise export performance under the International Sugar Agreement, 1977 and Indo-EEC Agreement (to UK only) during the four financial years 1977-78 to 1980-81 were as under:—

Financial Year	Quantity (Lakh MT)	Value (Rs. crores)	Country to which exported (Quantity in lakh MT)
1	2	3	4
1977-78	0.69	19.48	(0.03) Egypt (0.008) Maldives (0.002) Salalah (0.004) Seychelles (0.17) Sri Lanka (0.06) Kenya (0.18) Tanzania (0.24) U.K.
1978-79	7.37	131.85	(0.10) Afghanistan (0.81) China (0.01) Djibouti (0.44) Egypt (3.21) Indonesia (1.05) Sri Lanka (0.71) Sudan (0.25) U.K. (0.10) U.A.R. (0.34) Yemen

1	2	3	4	
1979-80	5.68	128.94	(0.26) (0.11) (0.81) (1.24) (003) (0.05) (0.20) (0.21) (2.02) (0.24) (0.41) (0.10)	Bangladesh China Egypt Indonesia Maldives North Korea Pakistan Somalia Sri Lanka Sudan Kenya U.K.
1980-81	6.715	35.96	(0.115) (0.305) (0.015) (0.140) (0.140)	Egypt Indonesia Nepal Sri Lanka U.K.

(c) Yes Sir. A quantity of sugar upto about 2.15 lakh tonnes has been contracted for import to increase the overall availability of sugar for domestic consumption.

Amount earmarked for Rural Reconstruction under Sixth Five Year Plan

1171. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for rural reconstruction for the country

during the Sixth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) the nature of scheme that was proposed to be taken under this programme in the country and particularly in Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):
(a) The amounts earmarked for major rural reconstruction schemes for the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan are as under:

Programme	Sixth Plan outlay (Central sector) Rs. in crores
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme	750
2. National Rural Employment Programme	980
3. Drought Prone Areas Programme	175
4. Desert Development Programme	50
5. Programmes of the Khadi & Village Industries Commission	480

A statement showing the State-wise break-up of the amount for the Sixth Five Year Plan in respect of programmes (1), (3) and (4) is enclosed. In respect of programme (2), year to year break-up of outlay State-wise is worked out while for programme (5), no State-wise break-up is worked out.

(b) The schemes to be taken up under the programmes mentioned in

(a) above are either beneficiary oriented or infrastructure oriented and cover one or more of the fields of agriculture, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, land and water conservation, water harvesting, forestry, fisheries, rural and cottage industries tertiary sector, sericulture, bee-keeping, etc. All the schemes mentioned in (a) above are being implemented in Gujarat State.

Statement

Central Outlay of Important Programmes of Rural Reconstruction during Sixth Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

States/UTs.	IRD Programme	DPAP	DDP
1. Andhra Pradesh	5670.0	2850.0	..
2. Assam	2345.0	..	..
3. Bihar	10272.5	2137.5	..
4. Gujarat	3815.0	1537.5	412.5
5. Haryana	1522.5	487.5	..
6. Himachal Pradesh	1207.5	..	975.0
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1312.5	487.5	375.0
8. Karnataka	3062.5	1725.0	..
9. Kerala	2520.0	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh	8015.0	1575.0	..
11. Maharashtra	5180.0	1575.0	..
12. Manipur	455.0	..	..
13. Meghalaya	420.0	..	..
14. Nagaland	367.5	..	..
15. Orissa	5495.0	937.5	..
16. Punjab	2047.5	..	..
17. Rajasthan	4060.0	2962.5	3150.0
18. Sikkim	70.0	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu	6597.5	1800.0	..
20. Tripura	297.5	..	..
21. Uttar Pradesh	15330.0	1500.0	..
22. West Bengal	5862.5	1312.5	..

States/UTs	IRD Programme	DPAP	DDP
<i>Union Territories</i>			
23. A&N Islands	175.0	..	..
24. Arunachal Pradesh	1680.0	..	..
25. Chandigarh	35.0	..	..
26. D & N Haveli	35.0	..	..
27. Delhi	175.0	..	..
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	420.0	..	..
29. Lakshadweep	175.0	..	..
30. Mizoram	700.0	..	..
31. Pondicherry	140.0	..	..
All India	89460.0*	20887.5@	4912.5**

*In the Sixth Five Year Plan, total outlay of only Rs. 750 crores is provided for in the central sector for IRD programme;

@In the Sixth Five Year Plan, total outlay of only Rs. 175 crores is provided for in the central sector for DPAP; and

** In the Sixth Five Year Plan, total outlay of only Rs. 50 crores is provided for in the central sector for DDP.

Housing Policy

1172. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the projected population of urban centres in the next ten years;

(b) how many are without a house of dwelling in urban centres and how many will be without a roof in cities within next ten years; and

(c) what is the government policy in the matter of housing?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Expert Committee on Population appointed by the Planning Commission has worked out the quinquennial estimates for 1981 to 1991 of urban population as under:

Year	Population (in million)
1981	148.11
1986	170.25
1991	194.39

(b) The National Building Organisation, on the basis of 1971 census, has estimated the absolutely houseless population in urban areas at 4.66 lakhs. The figures for 1981 census are yet to be finalised.

(c) The policies and objects of the Government are enumerated in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. Housing is a State subject. In the rural areas, the Plan has a programme for house-sites and assistance for the construction of dwellings for rural landless labourers. A total outlay of about Rs. 354 crores has been provided in the Plan for the scheme to provide sites to all remaining eligible families of 6.8 million and construction assistance to about 3.6 million families.

In the urban areas, the emphasis would be on environmental improvement of slums in place of attempting a massive relocation of slums. The proposed investment of about Rs. 151 crores in the Plan will benefit about 10 million people. It is also proposed to give direct public sector assistance for housing to the Economically weaker sections of the population. A provision of about Rs 485 crores has been proposed in the Plan with a target of 16.2 lakh units to be constructed.

Completion of irrigation projects

1173 SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many approved irrigation projects are yet to be completed both by the Centre and the States;

(b) what is their estimated original costs and the irrigable area of land; and

(c) how many new projects are going to be taken up during 1981-82 by the Centre and the States and their costs and irrigable area of land; what is the plan period completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अन्तर्गत पूर्प हाउसिंग सोसाइटी को भूमि का आवंटन

1174. श्री फूल चन्द दर्मा: क्या निर्याण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार कब तक वर्ष 1979-80 में पंजीकृत पूर्प हाउसिंग सोसाइटीज को भूमि का आवंटन करने वाली है;

(ख) सोसाइटी के प्रत्येक सदस्य से भूमि की कितनी कीमत ली जायेगी; और

(ग) भूमि पर भवन निर्माण के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्धारित प्रक्रिया का व्यंगा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य द्वारा निर्याण और आवास यंत्रों (श्री भीम नारायण हिंह) (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने पहले ही पंजीकृत पूर्प आवास समितियों से आवेदन-पत्र मांग लिये हैं। आवेदन पत्रों को भेजने की अनियमिति 31 अगस्त, 1981 है। उसके बाद आवेदनों की जात होगी और यथा शीघ्र भूमि के आवंटन के प्रयास किये जायेंगे।

(ख) समितियों को आवंटित की जाने वाली अद्य विकसित भूमि का मूल्य इलाके के आधार पर 110 रुपये से 135 रुपये तक प्रति वर्ग मीटर होगा।

(ग) सभी प्राधिकारी से विनास नक्शों को अनुमोदित कराने के बाद समितियों द्वारा फ्लैटों का निर्माण किया जायेगा।

For maintenance of Government accommodation

1175. SHRI RAJ NATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

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

(a) whether the standard licence fee in respect of Government owned residences includes municipal and other taxes for both ordinary and special maintenance and repair; and

(b) if so, how is it that the condition of the residences are so poor—white washing is anything but eye-washing, broken floors are not repaired, windows and other shutters painted regularly, access roads are not repaired, provisions of Supplementary Rules 323 are not implemented, lawns and hedges are poorly maintain, even and water stagnates in them, hydrants in the lawns are missing or are ineffective, storm water drains in the backyard are not to be seen and the rainy water from the roof tops spread in the backyard breeding mosquitoes?

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

(b) Maintenance and repairs of Government owned residences and minor additions and alterations thereto are carried out as per the prescribed norms subject to availability of funds.

Allotment of Government residences Rules

1176. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the latest rules of allotment of residences from the general pool and their subletting and why has the allotment year 1981 not

started as yet and when is it likely to start;

(b) what is the schedule of retention of residences after death, retirement etc. and house owning employees; and

(c) by when the reply to the unstarred question No. 2759; and interim reply of which was given on 9th March, 1981 be expected?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules have been notified vide S.O. No. 1330, dated 6th May, 1973. The current allotment year has been extended upto 31-12-81.

(b) Schedule of retention of residences after death and retirement is 4 months and 2 months respectively for all employees including house owning employees.

(c) Reply given to the Unstarred question No. 2759 on 9th March, 1981 was converted into an assurance and the requisite Implementation Report in fulfilment of the assurance has been sent to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs on 8th June, 1981.

भारतवर्ष में नूर के निराण के लिए बंगला देश से समझौता

1177. श्री रामनाथ लोकपाल शास्त्री : क्या सिवाई गंडी यह बातें की कृपा करने कि :

(क) क्या भारत द्वारा बंगा नदी में पानी के आगमन को बढ़ाने हेतु भूपुर औ नहर निकालने के बारे में 1977 में बंगला देश के साथ एक समझौता किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या अनुबंधी कायंवाही की गई है;

(a) क्या बंगला देश भारत सरकार का पालन किये जाने के लिए मैं सरकार को कोई जानकारी है; और

(b) यदि हां, तो बंगला देश सरकार ने किन कारणों से समझौते को उत्तराधिकार किया है?

सिवाई बंगलादेश ने राज्य तंत्री (श्री विवार्तारहमान अंसारी) : (क) 5 नवम्बर, 1977 के भारत-बंगलादेश करार में यह उपलब्ध है कि भारत-बंगलादेश संयुक्त नदी धारों को गंगा के शुष्क योसम के प्रवाह में बुर्डि करने के लिए दोनों में से किसी भी सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित स्कीमों का अन्वेषण और प्रव्ययन करना चाहिए और किसी ऐसे हल की सिफारिश करनी चाहिए जो मित्र-व्यापारी और व्यावहारिक हो। इसमें इस प्रयोजन के लिए किसी विशिष्ट स्कीम का संकेत नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) से (ब). ये प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होते।

Rice Production

1178. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to increase rice production on a scale much larger than current out put of over 50 million tonnes;

(b) if so, whether it intends to export rice on a large scale in view of its great international demand;

(c) whether Government consider the economies of cost of production of rice compared to wheat justify export of rice in exchange for export of wheat a worth while proposition; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The target of rice production for the terminal year of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1984-85) has been fixed at 63 million tonnes; the target for 1981-82 is 58 million tonnes.

(b) Export of cereals is allowed depending on the internal production, domestic demand, price behaviour, both internal and international and the other related factors. In view of this it is difficult to give a categorical statement in this regard. The export of Basmati rice is presently on Open General Licence (OGL-3) and limited quantities of rice (non-basmati) decided on yearly basis, are also allowed to be exported.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Drinking water supply scheme for H.P.

1179. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Centrally Sponsored Drinking Water Supply Scheme sanctioned for H.P. district-wise alongwith the estimated cost in each case during the last three years including the current year;

(b) the amount spent so far on each scheme, alongwith the allotment made for the current financial year; and

(c) the likely date by which each scheme would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Schemes covering 3,370 villages have been sanctioned in Himachal Pradesh under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Ru-

ral Water Supply Programme. The district-wise number of villages along with the estimated costs are given in statement attached.

(b) and (c). Funds in the Central Programme are intended to supplement the resources of the State Governments to provide drinking water to problem villages and are released

annually to State Governments who implement the schemes. Release of Central funds is not made Scheme-wise but for the Programme as a whole. Monitoring is also done likewise. The funds released under the Central Programme and the number of problem villages covered during the last 3 years in Himachal Pradesh are as follows:—

Year	Funds released (rupees in lakhs)	Number of villages covered
1978-79	422.00	792
1979-80	388.80	575
1980-81	561.77	617

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the District	No. of Villages	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Bilaspur	119	112.97
2.	Chamba	295	161.17
3.	Hamirpur	706	341.65
4.	Kangra	1175	645.07
5.	Kinnaur	6	16.25
6.	Kulu	40	43.04
7.	Lahaul & Spiti	11	7.35
8.	Mandi	383	296.96
9.	Simla	132	106.46
10.	Sirmouo	82	77.73
11.	Solan	226	122.63
12.	Une	195	263.21

Total : 3370 2184.49

Crocodile Projects

1180. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States where crocodile projects have been started in collaboration with UNDP and FAO;

(b) whether any such project has been started in Orissa to save some of the rarest species of crocodile from extinction;

(c) if so, their total number and places of Orissa where such projects have been started;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to fetch some Magor yearlings from Madras crocodile to the Simitpal Crocodile project; and

(e) what other steps Government propose to take for the development of crocodile projects of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Central Crocodile Breeding and Management Project with assistance from FAO|UNDP is being implemented in the following nine States;

Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.

(b) and (c). In Orissa the Project is being implemented at Bhitarkanika Simlipal, Nandankanan and Satkosia Gorge.

(d) Mugger yearlings have already been brought to Simlipal from Madras.

(e) This is an on-going Project for which financial assistance is being provided by the Central Government.

A total amount of Rs. 19.36 lakhs has been released during the last four years. Special emphasis is being placed on the breeding programme and rehabilitation in selected areas suitable for this purpose.

Financial assistance to Tornado effected District of Mayurbhanj

1181. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central Team has visited Orissa to make an assessment about the loss caused to the people of tornado affected areas of Orissa of April, 1981;

(b) whether the above Central Team has made any on the spot assessment about the loss of the Mayurbhanj district Orissa tornado affected villages;

(c) if so, what is the estimated loss of Mayurbhanj district tornado affected people; and

(d) the details about the financial grant given by the Centre to the Mayurbhanj district's tornado affected people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A Central team visited Orissa from the 12th to 14th May 1981.

(b) and (c). According to the Memorandum received from the Government of Orissa, nine villages in Bargarh Sub-division of Mayurbhanj district were hit by a tornado on the 18th April, 1981. Three human lives were lost and twentyone persons severely injured; 110 houses were either completely destroyed or partially damaged. Eleven cattle heads and 17 fowls perished. Some electric installations also suffered damage.

(d) On the basis of the report of the Central team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, the Government of India approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 4.11 lakhs for relief and rehabilitation and repair/restoration of public properties damaged by tornado in the district as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Emergent relief including housing subsidy	0.31
2. Repair to health centres	2.50
3. Restoration of public assets—electrical lines damaged by tornado	1.20
4. Educational concessions	0.10
Total	4.11

Possession of plots to allottees by D.D.A.

1182. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which possession of plots is yet to be given to the allottees by DDA even after more than six months of the draw stating the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of cases, if any, in which allotment of land was made by DDA which was non-existent stating the circumstances under which such allotments were made; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite allotment of plots in case of (a) above and to accommodate persons who have been allotted non-existent plots?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 518; the reasons mainly are non-furnishing of the required

documents and non-payment of full premium by the allottees.

(b) The DDA has reported that there is no such case. However, the lay-out plan of Blocks C-1 and C-2 of Pitampura having 241 plots had to be revised, because of high tension power line passing through these Blocks.

(c) The DDA has reported that the possession of plots to the allottees referred to in (a) above will be handed over, on completion of all the formalities by them. Action is being taken to finalise the cases mentioned in (b) above.

Scheme to provide house to houseless

1184. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the schemes Government have finalised to provide a house to the houseless;

(b) whether Government have fixed definite targets for the current financial year and for the Sixth Plan period in this regard; and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The State Governments and U.Ts. Administrations are implementing a scheme for provision of House Sites-cum-House Construction Assistance to Rural Landless Workers as a part of Minimum Needs Programme of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The scheme envisages allotment of a developed house-site, free of cost, measuring about 100 sq. yds. to families of landless farm workers, artisans, fishermen, etc., with the provision of approach of approach roads as also a masonry well for a cluster of 30—40 families. For constructing houses thereon, these families are provided a subsidy of Rs. 500 per family towards cost of local building materials etc., All labour inputs are to be provided by the beneficiaries.

(b) and (c). The Sixth Five Year Plan contains a provision of Rs. 353.50 crores for the scheme. Of this Rs. 170 crores is for providing houset-sites to 6.8 million families and Rs. 183.50 crores towards house construction assistance to 3.67 million families. The details of out-lays and targets for this scheme for the current financial year have not so far been received from the State Governments.

Assistance to Orissa for drinking waters

1185. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance proposed to be given to Orissa Government, for providing drinking water to acute water shortages villages and towns; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Provision of drinking water is a State subject and the funds for this purpose are provided in the State Plans. However, under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments to supplement their resources for the provision of safe drinking water to problem villages. A sum of Rs. 307 lakhs was released to the Government of Orissa under the Central Programme during the year 1980-81.

Imported Edible Oil Supplied to Manufacturers

1186. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the number of vanaspati manufacturers and the total production of vanaspati oil in our country from July 1980 to June 1981;

(b) what quantity of imported edible oil is supplied to these companies by S.T.C. and at what price;

(c) whether it is a fact that substantial quantity of imported oil supplied to the vanaspati manufacturers has been diverted to open market; and

(d) if so, what steps Government has taken against the erring parties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) and (b). The number of vanaspati manufacturers is 88 and the total production of vanaspati oil in our country from July, 1980 to June, 1981 was 7,79,377 tonnes. During that period, a total quantity of about 6,25,600 MTs imported oil was supplied to the vanaspati industry by State Trading Corporation of India. The issue price of Soyabean oil and Rapeseed oil supplied to vanaspati industry is Rs. 7,210 per MT and that of crude Palm Oil is Rs. 7,060 per MT.

(c) and (d). No specific complaint have been received in this regard which could be enquired into. As regards imported oil given to vanaspati industry, the Vanaspati production is being monitored through returns and inspection by field officers. A constant dialogue is also being maintained with the two Vanaspati associations to review the various aspects of vanaspati production, distribution and prices.

Central assistance sanctioned and actually paid for Irrigation Projects

1187. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance including loan and subsidy sanctioned and actually paid to the State Government as well as sanctioned for Central areas for irrigation projects during the last five years (year-wise and State-wise);

(b) the amount of assistance actually utilised by each State and the Union Government during the last five years; and

(c) the amount of Central Government assistance that remained unutilised by the State Government and the Union Governments during the last five years and the reasons therefor (year-wise and State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Procurement of diseased wheat

1188. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in 'Indian Express' of 11 June, 1981 that 70 per cent of Punjab Wheat procured is diseased;
- (b) if so, the details;
- (c) whether an enquiry has been made and report called for; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The total procurement of wheat in Punjab during 1981-82 has been 37,14,689 M. tons of which Food Corporation of India has procured 9,48,576 M. Tons upto 14th August, 1981. Thus the major quantity of wheat has been procured by the State Government and its procuring agencies from whom specific information is not available.

A survey was conducted by the Senior Quality Control Officer of the Food Corporation of India and a quantity of 6,01,318 M. Tons of wheat in storage was inspected and incidence of Karnal Bunt was noticed as under:

Incidence of Karnal bunt (range)	Percentage of stocks thereof
Less than 1%	32.46%
1 to 3%	39.38%
3 to 5%	15.92%
Above 5%	12.22%

On the basis of specific studies conducted over the incidence of Karnal bunt in good wheat, the Government of India issued instructions, in July, 1981, to liquidate stocks upto 3 per cent Karnal bunt affected grains (i.e. 71.84 per cent stock) by issuing through Public Distribution System 15.92 per cent of stocks containing 3 to 5 per cent Karnal bunt have been earmarked for issue to the Roller Flour Mills. Balance 12.22 per cent stock of wheat would be reconditioned and cleaned to bring the same within the prescribed specifications.

Incentives to wheat sellers

1189. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Haryana Government have offered any incentive to those who sell wheat to the Government agencies;
- (b) if so, the details;
- (c) whether his attention has been drawn to a report appearing in 'Indian Express' dated June 5, 1981 wherein it has been stated that Haryana Government decided to freeze cement stocks and to release it in favour of those selling wheat to Government agency; and
- (d) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have reported that the District Authorities were advised to consider, depending upon availability of cement, issuing to growers one bag of cement against five/ten bags of wheat as incentive for wheat procurement.

(c) and (d). No cement stocks were frozen by the State Government for release in favour of growers selling wheat to Government agencies.

Work charged staff in Arunachal Pradesh Zone of C.P.W.D.

1190. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workcharged staff in each Division in Arunachal Pradesh Zone of CPWD;

(b) the number of them who are contributing to General Provident Fund and to workmen's Contributory Provident Fund;

(c) which offices maintain these accounts; and

(d) whether the subscribers to the Provident Funds have been given statements of accounts for the year 1979-80 and 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). The workcharged staff of Arunachal Pradesh Zone is not borne on the cadre of CPWD. However, the requisite information is being collected from the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh and will laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Lifting ban on sugar export

1191. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been urged to lift ban on sugar export; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Government of India have not been officially addressed urging it to lift the ban on sugar exports. However, the Government is aware of reports appearing in the Economic Times, New Delhi, of July 17, 1981 and the editorial in the Commerce magazine dated August, 1, 1981 to the effect that in the 25th Annual General Meeting of the Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Sangh the members in the meeting had pleaded for the lifting of the ban on exports of sugar on the ground that the sugar production in the next season was expected to be much larger.

(b) The Government of India do not propose to lift the ban on sugar exports for the present.

धान की बसूली नीति की पुनरीक्षा

1192. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या धान और चावल के लिए बसूली नीति के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश राइस मिल्स एसोसिएशन, कानपुर ने अक्टूबर, 1980 को कुछ सुझाव भेजे थे ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कोई अनुदेश जारी किये हैं ; और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योग या है ?

हृषि सभा धानीक प्रभावित दंडनाय दें राज्य दंडनी (श्री भार० बी० स्वादी-नाथन) . (क) और (ख) . हालांकि उत्तर प्रदेश चावल मिल एसोसिएशन, कानपुर के दिनांक 7 अक्टूबर, 1980 का कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश चावल मिल मालिक एसोसिएशन, कानपुर

से दिनांक 27 अक्टूबर, 1980 का एक अम्भालेवन प्राप्त हुआ था। उत्तर प्रदेश चौबल मिल मालिक एसोसिएशन डारा उठाए गए प्रश्नों पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के परामर्श से विचार किया गया था और इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति के बारे में एसोसिएशन को 27 मार्च, 1981 को सूचित कर दिया गया था।

खाद्यालन उत्पादन बढ़ाने का कार्यक्रम

1193. श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बढ़ाने की छुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले वर्ष में धान के उत्पादन में गिरावट को देखते हुए चलू वर्ष में धान के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देने द्वारा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो धान के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

कृषि भव्यालय पुर्वांगन शब्दालयों में राज्य नंदा (श्री आर० द्व० स्वामीनाथन) :
(क) 1980-81 में धान के उत्पादन में गत वर्ष की तुलना में काफी अधिक होने का अनुमान है। तथापि, सरकार की नीति यह है कि खाद्यालयों जिसमें धान भी शामिल है, का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लगातार प्रयाप किये जाएं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Utilisation of storage capacity

1194. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH YADAV :

SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI B. D. SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the existing facilities and the capacity to store grain buffer stock in the country;

(b) to what extent the existing storing capacity was utilised during the years, 1978, 1979 and 1980 stating the reasons for the low utilisation, if any, of the storing capacity;

(c) the extent of loss of stored grains because of insects and rodents and natural calamities during the last three years; and

(d) whether the existing storing facilities are adequate to meet the requirements, if not, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to remove the inadequacy in the storing capacity and also to solve the problem of loss in storage by improving the safety measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Storage capacity with the Food Corporation of India which is responsible for management of buffer stocks is 206.22 lakh tonnes as on 1-7-1981.

(b) The overall percentage utilisation of storage capacity with the Food Corporation of India during the previous three financial years was as under: —

Year	Percentage Utilisation
1977-78	67%
1978-79	70.5%
1979-80	71.4%

The foodgrains being a perishable commodity are given turn over regularly as far as practicable by way of issues and replenishment with fresh stocks. Therefore, if the operations of turn over are taken into consideration, the utilisation of the storage capacity around 70 per cent is considered satisfactory.

(c) The total quantity of foodgrains damaged and rendered unfit for human consumption due to rains, floods, cyclones etc. for the last three years in Food Corporation of India godowns were as under:—

Year	Quantity (in tonnes)
1978-79	1,00,657
1979-80	69,896*
1980-81	15,047*

*Provisional.

(d) The existing overall storage facilities available with the Food Corporation of India are adequate for the level of stocks with the Corporation. Pressure on storage capacity is, however, felt particularly during peak procurement season. However, to reduce the dependence of the Corporation on sub-standard hired and CAP (cover and plinth) storage as also to meet the future requirements of storage of buffer and operational stocks, additional storage capacity is planned to be built.

The following steps are taken to avoid loss to foodgrains in storage:—

(i) The godowns constructed/to be constructed by Food Corporation are rat, white-ants and damp-proof.

(ii) Pre-monsoon inspection of godowns is carried out and repairs undertaken to prevent leakage of rain water.

(iii) Modern scientific pest control measures are undertaken to check the insect, rodent and bird trouble.

(iv) Qualified and technically trained staff are deployed for periodical inspection and proper upkeep of foodgrains.

Short supply of Levy sugar to West Bengal

1195. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal requires 40,000 tonnes of levy sugar per month but the allocation to the State has been only 22,000 tonnes, even this quantity did not arrive thus creating a backlog of more than 64,000 tonnes by the end of last year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) how much sugar supplied to West Bengal during the last one year; month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). With the coming into operation of partial control on sugar with effect from 17-12-1979, the monthly State-wise levy sugar quotas as obtaining during previous partial control period have been revived and accordingly, West Bengal Government is getting a monthly levy sugar quota of 21994 tonnes for distribution through fair price shops (in addition, small quantities for Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force etc. are also being allotted). West Bengal Government had asked for increase in the monthly quota to 40,000 tonnes but due to tight availability of levy sugar it has not been possible to make any increase in the quota.

2. With the taking over of the distribution work by the Food Corporation of India in mid-December, 1979, some initial difficulties on account of operational/movement bottlenecks, litigation with factories, etc. had to be faced resulting in short arrivals in the initial months of January to May, 1980.

Most of the backlog of more than 64,000 tonnes pertained to the said period. The following are the figures of month-wise supply against the States monthly levy sugar quota of about 22,000 tonnes in the last one year:—

Month	(tonnes)				Quantity of supply
August, 1980	20663
September, 1980	18892
October, 1980	27068
November, 1980	18150
December, 1980	17302
January, 1981	17348
February, 1981	15301
March, 1981	16374
April, 1981	21353
May, 1981	22927
June, 1981	19833
July, 1981	20953

New housing projects sanctioned by HUDCO in States

1196. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA:
SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

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

(a) the number of new housing projects sanctioned by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) State-wise;

(b) total project cost of newly sanctioned projects; and

(c) amount sanctioned for each state, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) During the year 1980-81 HUDCO sanctioned 346 schemes with total project cost of Rs. 258.71 crores. HUDCO's loan commitment to these newly sanctioned schemes was Rs. 161.68 crores.

(b) and (c). The details of project cost of Schemes, amount and dwellings units sanctioned by HUDCO to different States during the year 1980-81 are given in the statement attached.

Statement

State-wise Details on schemes sanctioned during the current year 1980-81
(As in 31-3-1981)

State/UT	No. of Schemes	Project cost	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. in crores)						Dwellings sanctioned	Plots sanctioned	
			EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Rental	Comm.			
Andhra Pradesh	32	12.71	2.92	3.58	2.19	..	0.33	..	9.02	9375	..
Assam	2	2.42	..	0.41	1.03	0.23	..	..	1.67	720	..
Bihar	7	7.49	2.00	0.66	1.79	..	..	..	4.45	11120	..
Gujarat	35	31.15	8.80	0.53	5.26	0.33	1.84	..	16.76	46377	2372
Haryana	15	6.85	0.69	1.99	0.84	0.71	0.41	..	4.64	5640	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	0.59	..	..	..	..	0.38	..	0.38	88	..
J. & K.	1	0.22	0.03	0.08	0.07	..	..	..	0.18	..	345
Karnataka	41	27.63	11.12	0.06	0.16	..	0.62	0.17	12.13	77028	..
Kerala	18	21.83	11.50	0.32	0.54	0.33	..	..	12.69	46378	..
Madhya Pradesh	15	5.98	1.02	1.41	1.04	0.86	0.13	..	4.46	3553	1361
Maharashtra	57	41.85	1.40	10.63	8.67	2.74	2.49	0.35	26.28	18188	322
Manipur	1	0.17	..	..	0.03	0.08	..	..	0.11	26	..
Orissa	3	1.21	0.05	0.46	0.32	..	..	..	0.83	581	..
Punjab	19	15.69	1.16	1.88	..	..	7.33	..	10.37	8701	..
Rajasthan	22	12.44	1.81	2.85	1.61	1.38	1.11	..	8.76	6356	1390
Tamil Nadu	28	20.13	1.29	1.46	6.48	4.16	..	..	13.39	7476	1233
Uttar Pradesh	48	29.72	8.21	6.75	6.56	0.69	..	..	22.21	19945	1431
West Bengal	11	10.96	..	..	1.52	4.90	0.05	..	6.47	1704	..
Chandigarh	5	7.26	0.74	8.86	3.52	..	..	..	5.12	3514	..
Delhi	2	1.23	..	0.44	0.44	..	..	..	0.94	696	..
Pondicherry	2	1.18	0.02	0.59	0.21	..	..	..	0.82	637	..
All India	346	258.71	52.76	34.96	42.28	16.41	14.69	0.58	161.68	268513	7429

Implementation of National Rural Employment Programmes in States under Sixth Five Year Plan

1197. SHRI SURYANARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States have worked out the details of the National Rural Employment Programme to be taken up during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the main features, and employment potential of the schemes worked out by various State Governments;

(c) whether these schemes have been taken up for implementation by the States, in the current year; and

(d) if so, the total additional employment to be provided in each State under the schemes in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (d). According to the guidelines on National Rural Employment Programme, the States/UTs are required to prepare a shelf of projects for each development block. This project preparation work is in progress. The schemes to be taken up include afforestation, social forestry, land development, community construction sites, drinking water wells, community irrigation wells for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes,

rural roads, village tanks, school, dispensary buildings, etc. States have already started implementing the projects prepared and approved. Every year, 300 million to 400 million mandays of employment is to be generated in the States under the programme during 6th Five Year Plan period.

Export of Sugar

1198. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is in a position to export Sugar quota under the International Sugar Agreement for 1982; and

(b) if so, the details regarding India's performance in this regard during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) India's export quota under the international Sugar Agreement for 1982 is to be determined by International Sugar Organisation only by about February/March, 1982. However, looking to the good sugar production indications for the sugar year 1981-82 there does not appear to be any difficulty for India to be able to export sugar in 1982 on the basis of whatever quota is given to it by the International Sugar Organisation.

(b)	Year	Exports (Lakh tonnes)
	1979	6.56 (inclusive of about
	1980	0.64 2,500 tonnes of sugar exported under the EEC Agreement)
	1981 (to date)	0.60 (exclusive of commitment of about 25,000 tonnes of sugar required to be exported under the EEC Agreement.

Kosi Control Board

1199. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2nd March, 1981 to U.S.Q. No. 1881 regarding functions of Kosi Control Board and state:

(a) whether the Kosi Control Board announced in the House on 5th August, 1980 has since been functioning;

(b) if so, details thereabout, if not, reasons and accountability therefor;

(c) whether the Kosi Control Board set up by the Government of Bihar in 1954 has not held a single meeting since 1975, if so, reasons and responsibility therefor; and

(d) whether the Kosi Board of Consultants headed by Dr. Kanwar Sain was set up in January 1974, and submitted its provisional report in September 1974 and has not been called to meet for final report, if so, details of the provisional report and reasons not meeting since?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government of Bihar did not agree to the proposal made by Central Government.

(c) Yes, Sir. The matter concerns the Government of Bihar.

(d) The Government of Bihar have intimated that no report (either final

or provisional) of the Kosi Board of Consultants constituted by the Government of Bihar, in 1974, has been received by them.

Amount sanctioned to Bihar for rural reconstruction

1200. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) what amount under specific heads of the items of Rural Reconstruction have been sanctioned for Bihar during the last three years in cash or kind;

(b) whether specific annual targets fixed under specific heads have been fulfilled and the funds fully and properly utilised;

(c) if so, details thereabout; and

(d) if not, reasons and remedial measures therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (d). The major programmes of Rural Development implemented in Bihar during the last three years are Small Farmers Development Agency/ Integrated Rural Development (SFDA/IRD) Programme, the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP). The position relating to each is given in statements I, II and III respectively.

Statement-I

Small farmer development agency/integrated rural developments (SFDA/IRD)

A. Achievement of financial targets in Bihar during the last 3 years

Year :	Allocation Administrative approval (Central share) (Rs. in in lakhs)	Release (Central share) (Rs. in lakhs)	Utilisation including State share (Rs. in lakhs) —
1978-79	2154.43	1318.00	530.79
1979-80	1465.30*	737.94*	621.64
1980-81	1467.50*	551.59*	920.96 (provisional)

*The State Government have also to release an equal amount as matching contribution.

B. Achievement of physical targets :

Year	Families to be covered (Target)	Families actually assisted
1978-79	3,40,000	2,02,410
1979-80	2,34,480	1,78,898
1980-81	3,52,200	1,38, 956 (Provisional)

C. Reasons for shortfall in the physical and financial targets and remedial measures taken.

The major constraints in Bihar are administrative, organisational and lack of adequate credit flow. The block set up in Bihar also requires strengthening. These have been discussed with the State Government at several forums. These were also discussed during the visit of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to Bihar on 26th June 1981. Suitable remedial action is being tak-

en. The Government of India are providing 50 per cent assistance for strengthening of the block administration and the proposals received from them will be discussed on 2nd September 1981 by the Sanctioning Committee consisting of a representative each of the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance and the State Government. The monitoring mechanism is being strengthened and the Government of India will review continuously the flow of credit to the IRD programme.

Statement-II

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

(a) The Drought Prone Area Programme is being implemented in the 4 districts of Nawadah, Rohtas, Monghyr and Palamau covering 57 blocks. The expenditure on the programme is shared equally between the Central and the State Governments. The following statement shows the allocation of Central share, the release of Central share and the utilisation including the State share.

Achievement of financial targets in Bihar during the last 3 years.

(Rs. in lacs)

Year	Allocation of Central share	Release of* Central share	Utilisation including share
1978-79	427.50	361.68	280.60
1979-80	427.50	206.88	479.00
1980-81	427.50	283.00	594.86

*An equal amount has to be released by the State Government as matching contribution.

b) Achievement of physical targets :

Sector	1978-79		Target	Achievements
	Unit			
1. Area treated under Soil Conservation.	100	hect.	67	50
2. Irrigation.	hect.		12875	1398
3. Forestry & Pasture	„		8801	4589
4. Distribution of milch animals	No.		1800	790
1979-80				
1. Area treated under Soil Conservation	100	hect.	90	77
2. Irrigation	hect.		8943	1785
3. Forestry & Pasture	hect.		3741	3731
4. Distribution of Milch animals.	No.		2200	666
1980-81 (Upto March, '81)				
1. Area treated under Soil Conservation	100	hect.	4592*	3835*
2. Irrigation	hect		19684*	2608*
3. Forestry & Pasture	„		3216*	2191*
4. Distribution of Milch animals	No.		500*	325*

*Figures pertain to two districts of Monghyr (Jamui) and Nawadah. Progress reports in respect of Rohtas and Palamau are not available.

(c) and (d). The major reasons for the short-fail in achieving the targets have been administrative, organisational and the non-availability of material and equipment. This is being pursued with the State Government.

Statement III

Food for Work Programme/National Rural Employment Programme in Bihar

Food for Work Programme has been in operation since April, 1977. The Programme has been revised thoroughly and consequently restructured. It

has now been renamed as 'National Rural Employment Programme' since October, 1980. Only works which directly help in strengthening the rural infrastructure and result in creation of durable assets in rural areas as also those works which improve the rural economy and the quality of life in the villages would now be taken up under the programme. Under National Rural Employment Programme in addition to foodgrains, cash funds are now being provided to the States for procurement of materials required for ensuring durability to the projects executed under the programme and for payment of wages in cash on central account.

The quantities of foodgrains allocated/ released to the Government of Bihar during the last three years areas under:-

(Quantity in MTs.)

Year	Quantities of food-grains allocated/ released	Unutilised balance from last year	Total food-grains made available	Quantities of food-grains utilised	Balance
1978-79	200000	22264.56	222264.56	182140.00	40124.56
1979-80	346000	40124.56	986124.56	301355.24	84769.32
1980-81	164000*	84679.32	248769.22	135905.98	112863.24

*Out of this 54,000 metric tonnes could not actually be released.

It will be noticed from the above that the rate of utilisation which was 25.80 per cent in the year 1977-78 rose to 81.9 per cent in the year 1978-79. In the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 the rate of utilisation has been 78.0 per cent and 69.8 per cent respectively. In addition to foodgrains an amount of Rs. 17.25 crore (Rs. 14.22 crore for material component and Rs. 3.03 crore for wage component) was released to the Government of Bihar. As the funds were released towards the close of the financial year the information in regard to the utilisation of funds has not so far been received.

12.00 hrs.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, I have given a Calling Attention notice about the statement made by the hon. member, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in America criticising the Government of India....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it. It is under my consideration now.

(Interruptions)

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN BY MINISTERS DURING VARIOUS SESSIONS OF LOK SABHA.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for de-

(i) Statement No. XVII—Sixth Session, 1978.

(ii) Statement No. XX—Seventh Session, 1980.

(iii) Statement No. VII—First Session, 1980

(iv) Statement No. VIII—Second Session 1980

(v) Statement No. XII—Third Session 1980

(vi) Statement No. V—Fourth Session 1980

(vii) Statement No. II—Fifth Session 1981

(viii) Statement No. III—Fifth Session 1981

(ix) Statement No. IV—Fifth Session 1981

[Placed in Library. See No. 2667/81].

ASSAM WILD LIFE (TRANSACTIONS AND TAXIDERMY) AMENDMENT RULES 1981; REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY; REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR 1979-80 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): Sir, on behalf of Rao Birendra Singh I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Assam Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 401(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1981, under sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2668/81].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)

lay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2669/81].

(3) The following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

Sixth Lok Sabha

Seventh Lok Sabha

of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 together with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(3) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—] 2669/81].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions)

by the Government on the working of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1979-80.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2670/81].

(6) A copy of Government Resolution No. 22/7/80-P-I, (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1980 constituting the Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee.

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Resolution, mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2671/81]

(8) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 61-A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Kerala Forest Development Corporation Limited, Kottayam, for the year ended 30th June, 1979.

(ii) Annual Report of the Kerala Forest Development Corporation Limited, Kottayam, for the year ended 30th June, 1979 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2672/81.]

(10) A copy of the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 719 in Gazette of India dated the 1st

August, 1981, under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2673/81.]

(11) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Fertiliser (Control) Second Amendment Order, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 348(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1981.

(ii) G.S.R. 436(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1981 fixing the maximum price per tonne at which fertilizer specified in the Schedule of the notification would be sold to tea, coffee or rubber plantation or to cultivators. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2674/81.]

COCONUT DEVELOPMENT BOARD (FORMS OF OPTION) RULES, 1981 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Coconut Development Board (Forms of Option) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 322(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1981, under section 21 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2675/81.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1980-81 Production) (Third Amendment) Order, 1981 published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 370(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1981 together with Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 440(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1981.

(ii) The Sugarcane (Control) Amendment Order 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 427(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2676/81.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT,
1962

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 490(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1981 together with an explanatory note regarding re-imposition of export duty on coffee at the rate of rupees 75 (Seventy-five) per quintal, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2677/81.]

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever is said without my permission will not form part of the proceedings.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot discuss it here.

आप सब को क्या हो रहा है ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Have you read the rule?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anybody to speak.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: They are all to be discussed there in my Chamber, not here.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Sir, I would like my statement to be discussed here because he has referred it here just now....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever is said without my permission will not form part of the proceedings.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, you can listen to us one by one. Sir, Mr. Tewary has given a Calling Attention notice regarding same statement made by Mr. Vajpayee and now the hon. Member is here....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is under consideration. I have not decided anything. How can I discuss it here now?

SHRI EDUARDO FALIERO: He has given a Calling Attention Notice...

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot call for the conclusion, Sir.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is a matter of propriety that a leader of a Political party, a leader of a political party and a member of this House, has gone abroad and made a statement....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is my discretion.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): How can he go abroad and make a statement about the Government of India? It is never done, Sir. (Interruptions).

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will form part of the proceedings.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am going to criticise this Government abroad.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is forming part of the record. Not allowed.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: First, you must learn. When any motion in a proper form is given to me, I have to decide whether I admit it or not. So simple it is. You give me a motion and I will consider it. You cannot take anything for granted.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I have given it....(Interruptions) and I wanted to make a small submission.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why discuss it here? No discussion here. I do not bind myself to anything, it is my discretion. I have to decide upon the merits and demerits of the motion. I have to look into that.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: You may look into the merits, but this is a very important issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Might be, you might think it so, but I have to give my decision. If there is any motion, I have to decide.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): On a point of order. The Government should make a statement on the arrest of an Indian journalist in Sri Lanka....**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed, irrelevant.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर)
मैं विगत सम्नाह से एक नोटिस दे रहा हूँ कि मैं
हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में...

MR. SPEAKER: This is a State subject. Not allowed, irrelevant.... No, I am not going to allow it here. This is a State subject....We are going to discuss something here.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Don't you know the rules.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Under Direction 2, you have to give us your rulings on notices of breach of privilege motions. I gave you one on the tapping of mail of Members....

MR. SPEAKER: I am very much concerned about it. I am going through it and then will let you know whether it forms a privilege motion or not.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): It is a very serious matter. Even the mail of Members of Parliament is being intercepted...

MR. SPEAKER: Doesn't matter. I have replied to that. If it comes within the purview of privileges, I will admit it otherwise not. I have to consider it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसके बारे में मैंने आपको एक पत्र लिखा है।

प्रध्यायक महोदय : बिल्डुल मिला है मैं आपको यही बता रहा हूँ कि मैं उसके मैरिट्स और डिमरिट्स देख रहा हूँ।

The moment I come to a conclusion within a day or two. I will let you know whether it forms a privilege motion or not.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I have not given any notice of privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not, but you have just asked me about that aspect, but other hon. Members have

**Not recorded.

given notices of privilege motion. I am looking into it. I am getting the facts.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We are prepared to prove the allegations. Have you collected the facts?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Sir, I am collecting the facts. I have already got some facts and I am going into it. I will have to decide according to the precedence and according to rules and what it is all about.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिमार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने चार पाँच दिन पहले आपको एक विषेषाधिकार का नोटिस दिया था। दिल्ली में एक मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट के खिलाफ घबर निकली थी...

MR. SPEAKER: I have rejected that.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अगर आपने उसको रिजेक्ट कर दिया है, तो क्या आपको इच्छिता देनी चाहिए यी याः ही?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपके यही इच्छिता दी थी। मैंने कहा था कि बिना किसी नाम के मैं कोई एवश्यन नहीं नूमा।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आपने कहा था कि आप चैक करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं। अगर किसी का आए, तो करूंगा, बर्न अलबार की बाँध पर नहीं।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, we have given a Call Attention Motion on I.M.F. loan.

MR. SPEAKER: No Call Attention Motion is to be discussed here.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: All our questions are being refused on this; and the Cabinet has already accepted the terms of loan....

12.10 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

“I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the High Court at Bombay (Extension of Jurisdiction to Goa, Daman and Diu) Bill 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd December 1980, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th August, 1981, with the following amendments:—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word “Thirty-First” the word “Thirty second” be substituted.

Clause 1.

2. That at page 1, line 4, for the figure “1980” the figure “1981” be substituted.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the Provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.”

12.11 hrs.

HIGH COURT AT BOMBAY (EXTENSION OF JURISDICTION TO GOA, DAMAN AND DIU) BILL

AS AMENDED BY RAJYA SABHA.

SECRETARY. Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the High Court at Bombay (Extension of Jurisdiction to Goa, Daman and Diu) Bill, 1981, which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

12.11 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): I rise to make a statement on the flood situation in the country.

In this Monsoon heavy floods have occurred in Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Some damage has also occurred in other States. The State Governments have not reported complete information on the damages sustained. However, based on the information received so far, the total area affected by floods is 37.61 lakhs hectares. A total population of 178 lakh persons has been affected and 553 human lives have been lost. The value of total damage has been placed at Rs. 260 crores approximately.

For the same period during last year the damage reported had been about Rs. 169 crores. The Statewise position in regard to floods is contained in Annexure I laid on the table of the House. The Statewise figures of flood damages are contained in Annexure II laid on the table of the House.

Annexure—I

The south West monsoon reached Kerala on the 30th May, 1981, two days in advance and by 10th July, the entire country was under the influence of monsoon. The rainfall upto 19th August, 1981 has been above normal in the State of Haryana, Gujarat, J&K, East Rajasthan, Gangeic West Bengal and Telengana; it is deficient in Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur and Tripura; while it is normal in the rest of the country.

2. These were several spells of very heavy rainfall in various parts of the country. Jaipur city in Rajasthan recorded unprecedeted rainfall from

18th to 20th July, 1981. The rainfall during these days was 82 cms as against annual average rainfall of 59.8 cms. On the 19th of July, in a single day, Jaipur experienced rainfall of 35 cms. which is a record so far. This unprecedeted rainfall caused heavy damage to the city of Jaipur and the surrounding areas.

Heavy rainfall was also experienced at the following places: Agra, Mainpuri, Aligarh, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bhuj, Bombay, Indore, Ramagundum, Bhubaneswar and Titalgarh.

3. According to reports received from the State Governments floods have occurred in the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Delhi. The total value of damage caused by floods is reported to be Rs 260 28 crores according to the information received from the States till 22 August, 1981. For the same period during the last year the damage reported was Rs. 169.07 crores. The position regarding floods in each State is given below and the details of the damages that have been reported by the State Governments as having so far are given in the Annexure—II.

ASSAM

The river Brahmaputra crossed the danger level at Dibrugarh on the 25th of June, 1981 and it remained above danger level till 4th August, 1981. The levels in other rivers namely, Burh, Dehing, Dhansiri, Subansiri, Manas, Sankosh, Beki, Pagladiya, Puthimari, generally remained near about danger level or somewhat higher. On the Dikow river, which is a southern tributary of the Brahmaputra, there was unprecedeted rise in the water level. The historic town of Sibsagar, on the banks of the Dikhow was inundated from 16th to 20th July, 1981. National Highway No. 37 was overtapped and railway communication between Sibsagar-Sinaluguri was suspended. Breaches took place along the bunds

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of the river Burhidehing, Aie, Singri, Solangi, Dikhow and Boginadi, causing inundation of villages and lands behind the protective embankments.

According to latest reports received from the State Government, the main Brahmaputra river is flowing above danger level at Dibrugarh and Neamatiughat in Assam, and its tributaries are also showing the same trend.

BIHAR

The rivers Burhi, Gandak, Bagmati, Kamla Balan, Adhwara, Kosi, Mahananda and Parman in North Bihar, and Sone, Punpun and North Kosi in South Bihar have been in low to medium floods (i.e. between warning level and danger level) since 5th July. The Mahananda Western embankment was cut by the villagers, and the Mahananda Left (Eastern) Embankment was eroded near its downstream end. The necessary action to close the cut and check erosion has since been taken.

GUJARAT

In Gujarat, damages occurred mainly because of the heavy rains in Ahmedabad and Saurashtra region. The badly affected areas were Ahmedabad city, Kalol, and Kadi Taluka of Mehsana and Mehmedabad taluk of Kheda district covering about 116 villages.

In Saurashtra region, there was heavy rain on 10th and 11th July, causing overflowing of 53 small dams in the region. There was a breach in the Chhacha dam of minor tank in Limbdi taluka in a length of about 20 metres on account of which there were heavy damages below the dam. The work of closing the breach has been undertaken and the situation is under control.

KERALA

Heavy rains caused damage in almost all the districts of the State.

Two school buildings in Kozhikode and Mallappuram districts collapsed. A number of village roads were damaged in Alleppey district. Three fish curing yards were washed away in Mallappuram district. Severe sea erosion at Tenur in Mallappuram district and Sreenarayananapuram and Chauthorppin in Trichur districts has also been reported by the State Government.

ORISSA

According to State Government, the floods in rivers Baitarni, Burhabalang, and their tributaries affected 1.54 lakh people in 362 villages of Balasore district in the first week of July, 1981. Damage worth Rs. 8.51 lakhs was caused to 200 village roads and 14 houses were damaged. Sixteen test relief embankments were breached.

On account of the cyclonic storm on 8-9 August, 1981, the rivers Vamsadhara, Rishikulya and their tributaries including Kusumi and Malagani rivers were in floods, affecting 164 villages in the districts of Puri, Ganjam, Cuttack and Koraput. The paddy crop in an area of 14,500 hectares was submerged. River and canal embankments were breached at 163 places, and 72 roads and 128 culverts were damaged. Road communications were disrupted and telephone lines were disconnected, at various places. Three human lives were lost.

PUNJAB

The State Government reported that the Charan Ganga overflowed its bank on the 14th and 20th July, inundating parts of Anandpur Sahib in Ropar district. The Ropar-Nangal and Naina Devi roads breached at three places. The flood embankments along river Budhkinadi, a tributary of the Sutlej breached at three places in Ropar district on 28th July 1981. There were also reports of overflowing of 'choes in Hoshiarpur district, disrupting vehicular traffic on various roads, including Hoshiarpur - Chandigarh road.

RAJASTHAN

Unprecedented rain was experienced in Jaipur city from 18th to 20th July, 1981 when a total of 82 cms. was recorded. This caused considerable damage to public and private properties, roads, bridges and electric and water supply lines, in Jaipur city and its surrounding areas. The heavy rains/floods also caused considerable damage in the areas of Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Nagaur, Banswara, Kota and Bharatpur districts of Rajasthan. Sanganer town was cut off due to overflowing of small nallahs. Many buildings including factories were washed away. Floods in the Banganga in Bharatpur district overtopped the national highway near village Malony on 19th July, 1981. The heavy discharge in river Gambhir in Bharatpur area resulted in damage to various earthen banks and bunds and also endangered Ajan bund. Morel river in Sawai Madhopur district changed its course, and, as a result, Hingonia village was washed away on 19th/20th July, 1981 and five other villages were also affected. Irrigation tanks and allied structures numbering 416 were either breached or damaged, causing extensive inundation and damage to farm land and houses.

TAMIL NADU

The 'Sangali Pallan' in Tiruppur town of Coimbatore district was in high floods on 10-5-81 and damaged the nearby huts. About 620 people were affected and 161 huts valued at Rs. 1.07 lakhs were damaged. Twentyfour head of cattle were lost.

UTTAR PRADESH

The Ghaghra, Gandak and Rapti first crossed their respective danger levels on the 15th July, 28th July and 2nd August, 1981 respectively. However, these rivers later receded and all the main rivers in the State are now flowing below their respective danger levels. The Gandak however was flow-

ing above the danger level since the 21st August.

There was heavy rainfall in many areas of western U.P. from 29th June to 4th July, 1981. This resulted in acute drainage congestion and breaches in railway lines and road embankments.

The Turtipar-Srinagar embankment on the right bank of river Ghagra in Ballia district was under attack from the river and some spurs and studs of the embankment were damaged. However, the situation is reported by the State Government to be under control.

The Amwakhas bund on the right bank of river Gandak was overtopped in a length of about half kilometre. A spur of the embankment was also under attack by the river. However, no damage to the bund has been reported. The railway embankment along the Gandak downstream of Chitauni was under attack from the river. The position was reported to be precarious on the 9th August when the river was only five metres away from the railway embankment. However, the situation was brought under control and the railway embankment is reported to be safe.

The flood protection embankment along the Rohini river, a tributary of Rapti in Gorakhpur district, was damaged due to unprecedented rainfall in the catchment area, lying in Nepal territory. This heavy rainfall resulted in the flood level in Rohini exceeding the previous maximum recorded flood level by 1.25 metres.

WEST BENGAL

Heavy rainfall in the districts of Midnapur, 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Malda, West Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, and Cooch Behar, caused extensive drainage congestion and floods. The whole of Contai sub-division and part of Tamluk sub-division in the district of Midnapur were under water during the last week of June, 1981 and in the second week of August. Irrigation and

[Shri Z. R. Ansari]

drainage structures and embankments were damaged, and seedlings were reported to have been totally destroyed. The State Government has reported that 1000 houses were entirely damaged and 2500 partially damaged. The sea walls at Digha in Midnapur district were severely damaged.

The low lying areas in Sonarpur-Arapanch Drainage Basin in South 24-Parganas were inundated during June-July, 1981. An area of 3.89 sq. km. was inundated at Hill Bridge site in 24-Parganas district due to spill from the river Jamuna.

The Ganga at Farakka crossed the danger level on 25-7-1981 and is still flowing above danger level. An area of about 70 sq. kms. in unprotected regions of Murshidabad district was inundated. The rivers Mahananda, Fulahar and their tributaries were also in spate during this period and inundated low lying areas in Malda and West Dinajpur districts. A stretch of 34 kms. on the left bank of river Fulahar near Kahala was seriously eroded, endangering the existing spurs, apron and forward embankment. Breaches also occurred in the left bank of river Dwarka at Jurankandi in Murshidabad district.

In North Bengal, rivers Teesta and Jaldha a (Mansai) were in spate, and flooded low lying unprotected areas. River Jaldhaka also eroded some villages on its left bank in P.S. Mathabhanga in the district of Cooch Behar.

DELHI

As a result of releases below the Tajewala Headworks, the river Yamuna crossed the danger level on 5th August, 1981, at Delhi Railway Bridge. The left forward bund upstream of the Railway Bridge was under attack from the river current, but the situation was effectively tackled in time and brought under control. The

river has since receded and is now flowing below the danger mark. People in the low-lying areas on the river side of the flood protection embankments were shifted to safer places by the authorities.

DOA, DAMAN & DIU

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu reported in early August, 1981, that there were floods in the Bicholim river on account of heavy rains. The overflow from the river flooded Bicholim town. Fiftytwo houses were damaged and 128 persons were affected.

4. As in previous years, the Central Flood Forecasting Organisation of the Central Water Commission has been providing flood forecasts for all major rivers in the country, since the beginning of the flood season this year. There are 151 flood forecasting stations in the country. In all 1500 forecasts have been issued by this Organisation so far, which have reliably predicted the flood levels at critical locations 48-72 hours in advance of the flood wave. These proved very useful for issuing timely wanings for the evacuation of population, cattle and moveable property to safer location.

5. Statistics of flood damage since 1953 show that out of the total flood prone area of 40 million hectares in the country, on an average about 8 million hectares are affected every year. The total value of the damage caused to agricultural and urban property is of the order of Rs. 300 crores. Keeping in view the widespread misery caused by floods, the flood problem has received greater attention in the recent years than in the past, so much so that the outlay on flood control during the Sixth Five Year Plan has now been fixed at Rs. 1045 crores, i.e. more than the total amount spent in the entire period since the First Five Year Plan till march, 1980. This is expected to provide reasonable flood protection to an area of 4 million hectares.

Statement of Flood damage based on reports received from the State Governments/Union Territories upto 22-8-1981

Name of State	Area affected in lakhs ha.	Population affected in lakhs	Damage To Crops		Damage To Houses		Cattle lost (Nos.)	Human lives lost (Nos.)	Damage to public utilities (Rs. lakhs)	Total damage to crops houses & Public utilities (5+7+10)	Date of report
			Area in lakh ha.	Value in Rs. lakhs	Nos.	Value in Rs. lakhs					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	0.02	NR	0.006	NR	367	NR	3	1	6	50	19.8-81
Assam	2.73	9.47	0.32	131.94	1077	2.56	194	20	2	11	136.61
Bihar	11.10	55.98	6.21	255.74	33849	293.38	11	9	151.26	3001.38	19.8-81
Gujarat	0.45	6.00	0.45	65.00	29890	134.50	4552	87	1640.00	1839.50	12.8-81
Haryana	0.13	0.27	0.04	15.44	1051	9.66	17	4	NR	25.10	4.8-81
Himachal Pradesh	NR	0.003	NR	NR	NR	2.05	NR	11	NR	2.5	25.7-81
Karnataka	NR	NR	0.25	4	0.06	6657	7	22.40	22.71	11.8-81	
Kerala	0.25	15.92	0.25	NR	NR	52.66	14	54	2900.66	2953.32	6.8-81
Madhya Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	95	NR	NR	5	NR	NR	14.8-81
Orissa	0.66	1.54	0.42	6.00	14	0.40	NR	3	8.51	14.91	10.8-81
Punjab	0.23	0.54	0.23	285.82	8178	86.15	43	5	10.68	382.65	19.8-81
Rajasthan	3.85	7.79	2.48	2480.30	72911	749.50	33430	141	1365.65	4595.15	Memo. dated 15.8-81
Tamil Nadu	NR	0.006	NR	NR	161	1.07	24	NR	NR	1.07	13.5-81
Tripura	0.03	NR	0.03	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	12.8-81
U.P.	16.37	81.56	5.50	5400.00	70632	1800.00	568	204	5558.00	12758.00	17.8-81
West Bengal	1.84	8.17	0.34	235.00	8710	37.75	1	2	15.05	287.80	16.8-81
Goa, Daman & Diu	NR	0.001	NR	NR	52	1.37	NR	NR	NR	1.37	14.8-81
Delhi	0.004	0.04	0.004	NR	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NR	NR	13.8-81
Total :	37.614	187.390	16.280	11176.19	241863	3171.11	45494	553	11680.82	26028.12	

NR = Not Reported.

12.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION
LIMITED (ACQUISITION OF SHARES) BILL**

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of certain shares of the British India Corporation Limited with a view to securing the proper management of the affairs of the Company and the continuity and development of the production of goods which are vital to the needs of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of certain shares of the British India Corporation Limited with a view to securing the proper management of the affairs of the Company and the continuity and development of the production of goods which are vital to the needs of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce* the Bill.

STATEMENT RE. BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION (ACQUISITION OF SHARES) ORDINANCE, 1981

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, with your permission I beg to lay on the

Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the British India Corporation (Acquisition of Shares) Ordinance, 1981.

12.14 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) Railway facilities in Nalagarh Tehsil in Himachal Pradesh

श्री कृष्ण दश सुलतानपुरी (गिमला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिमाचल प्रदेश में तहसील नालागढ़, जिला सोलन, एक बहुत बड़ा श्रौद्धोगिक स्थान बनाया जा रहा है। यहां कई कारखाने स्थापित हो चुके हैं और इस जिला में परमाणु, बरोटी वाला इस्यादि में काफी उद्योग चल रहे हैं। परन्तु यह बड़े खेद का विषय है कि यहां पर करोड़ों रुपये की बिल्डिंगें तथा कारखाने स्थापित हैं और लोगों को बाबजूद इन सब बातों के होते हुए भी रेलवे की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तहसील नालागढ़ में रेलवे लाइन 1926 में बिल्ट हुई थी, जो कि इस नगर से पश्चर इस्यादि ले जाने के लिए सरहन्द पटियाला के लिए बनाई गई थी और इस से तमाम क्षेत्र लाभान्वित हो रहा था। परन्तु यह बहुत पहले उखाड़ दी गई और जो बड़ी लाइन की यह बिल्ट हुई पटरी, जिस पर यह लाइन बनी थी, मौके पर मौजूद है। हैरानी इस बात की है कि इस क्षेत्र में रेलवे की पटरी भी उखाड़ दी गई और नालागढ़, हिमाचल प्रदेश का मैदानी इलाका होने के कारण अरकों सब-डिविजन, कुन्हार विकास खंड तथा सब-तहसील रामशहर का केन्द्र स्थान है। ग्रामीण लोगों को अपनी उपज खेती व कारखाने की बनी वस्तुओं को

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*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

बाजार में पहुंचाने में लाठिनाड़ हो रही है। लोग बहुत परेशान हैं। मत्त: में भारत सरकार के रेलवे मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूं कि नालागढ़ की वह रेलवे पटरी, जो 1926 में बिछी थी, उसको दोबारा लगाया जाए और यह भी बड़ी हैरानी की बात है कि हिमाचल एक्सप्रेस के नाम से जो गाड़ी नंगल जाती है, उस में हिमाचल का कोई क्षेत्र नहीं आता।

मैं मांग करता हूं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में नालागढ़ को रेलवे से तुरन्त मिलाया जाए। अगर यह जल्द मुश्किन न हो, तो धनीली रेलवे स्टेशन से ढेरवला जो पंजाब की सीमा का एक ग्राम है, तक जोड़ा जाए। इसका फासला 3 किलोमीटर से अधिक नहीं है। इसका सर्वे कर के काम ज़ुहू किया जाए, ताकि इस क्षेत्र के लोग लाभान्वित हो सकें।

(ii) NEED FOR TAKING OVER OF MOHINI MILLS LTD. BEGHORIA IN 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT OF WEST BENGAL.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

Mohini Mills Ltd., a textile mill, located in Belghoria of 24-Parganas district of West Bengal is under lock-out for more than one year and eight months. On the 4th August, 1981, a 23-year old wife of an employee of the mill committed suicide being unable to withstand the pangs of hunger of her small child. Condition of all the workers and employees of the locked-out mill is so bad that similar fate may wait for many. Minister of Commerce of Government of India earlier promised to take over the said mill by the Government. But despite this prolonged agonising lock-out, nothing has proceeded in that direction.

I request that urgent steps be taken for the take-over of Mohini Mills, so that tragic incidents like Minatis untimely death may not occur again, and the workers and employees may be saved from direct distress.

(iii) NEED TO DECLARE RAMESWARAM A MAJOR PORT.

SHRI M. S. K. SATHIYENDRAN (Ramanathapuram): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

Rameshwaram is a pilgrim centre of not only all-India importance but also of great international value and potential. Rameswaram is the first landing point for thousands of tourists from Sri Lanka. The steamer named Ramanujam, in remembrance of the great Indian mathematician, carries on alternate days a minimum of six hundred foreign tourists from Sri Lanka. None of the major ports in South India carries such a heavy burden on alternate days. Unfortunately, Rameswaram continues to be a minor port woefully lacking even in elementary amenities for the tourists. Besides tourists, Rameswaram receives repatriates from Sri Lanka. On their arrival, the hopes and aspirations of these repatriates are belied beyond their expectations. These repatriates are made to stand in sun and showers for hours for Customs scrutiny. It is unfortunate that the Customs officials treat all these repatriates as smugglers, and without appreciating the fact that they have left everything in Sri Lanka, they are subjected to inhuman examinations. While the Customs officials concentrate on them, the actual smuggling around the island of Rameswaram goes on merely unchecked. On embarkment, the tourists have to face a lot of difficulties.

Their difficulty is further intensified by the absence of train facility. The inordinate delay in the execution of Pamban bridge works on the part of the State Government of Tamil Nadu has further aggravated their misery in moving to the mainland quickly.

[Shri M. S. K. Sathyendran]

In these circumstances, it is imperative that Rameswaram should be declared a major port; and then only all the infrastructure facilities will be built. When it is declared a major port, then only it can become the real watch-dog on the Indian Ocean which is presently the hot-bed of international rivalry. From the strategic point of view also, Rameswaram should be declared a major port.

(iv) NEED FOR TAKING-OVER BY GOVERNMENT OF EYE HOSPITAL SITAPUR IN UTTAR PRADESH.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में असंचया ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो जन्म से अथवा उसके बाद पौष्टिक आहार के अभाव में अथवा प्रत्येकी आपदाओं के शिकार हो, आँखें खो बैठते हैं। विकलांग वर्ष में इन विकलांगों के लिए अथवा आने वाली भावी पीढ़ी इस शिकार से बचे, नेत्र चिकित्सा विज्ञान की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

वर्तमान समय में देश के विभिन्न अंचलों में लाखों लोग नेत्र रोगों से पीड़ित हैं। रोगों का निरन्तर कुप्रभाव बढ़ता ही जा रहा है जिसका निदान सुनिश्चित किया जाना महत्वपूर्ण है।

वर्तमान समय में भारत भर में कुल 6 प्रमुख नेत्र संस्थान हैं, जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद सोनापुर का नेत्र संस्थान 'आँख का अस्पताल, सातापुर' अपना विशिष्ट स्थान रखता है। एशिया के प्रमुख चिकित्सा संस्थानों में है। यह आँख का अस्पताल अपने वर्तमान रूप में पद्मभूषण डा० महेश प्रसाद मेहरे की पचास वर्षों की साधना का प्रतीक है। डा० मेहरे जहाँ एक और सामाजिक अभियन्ता के रूप में एक बड़ा संस्थान स्थापित करने में सफल हुए, वहीं नेत्र चिकित्सा शास्त्र में राष्ट्रीय ध्याति के नेत्र रोगों के मर्मी।

उनका स्वर्गवास होते ही यह आँख का अस्पताल और और और पतोन्मुख होता जा रहा है। अस्पताल एक ट्रस्ट में निहित है। इस ट्रस्ट को स्वर्गीय डा० मेहरे ने ही स्थापित किया था जिसका संचालन जिला अधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में होता है। स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से ही यह अस्पताल द्रुत गति से प्रगति की ओर अग्रसर हुआ। प्रदेश, केन्द्र तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विभिन्न सरकारों से ही इस चिकित्सा संस्थान को आर्थिक सहायता मिलती रही है।

कानपुर विश्वविद्यालय से पाश्चात्य नेत्र चिकित्सा पद्धति में यह स्नातकोत्तर डिप्लोमा की शिक्षा एवं परीक्षा के लिए एक कालेज के रूप में मान्य भी है। कानपुर विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध संस्थानों की सूची में यह नेहरू इंस्टीट्यूट आफ आर्थिकलमोलोजी के नाम से दर्ज है। पद्मभूषण स्व० डा० मेहरे के निधन के बाद अस्पताल की गिरती हुई साख को देख कर ही केन्द्र सरकार और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में निरन्तर यह प्रयास में करता रहा हूँ कि इस संस्थान को राष्ट्रीय हित में केन्द्र सरकार अधिग्रहित कर समुचित व्यवस्था के माध्यम से इसका संचालन करे ताकि डा० मेहरे के प्रयासों द्वारा अर्जित करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति राष्ट्रीय जीवन में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सके।

दुर्भाग्य से नेत्र चिकित्सा विज्ञान के इस प्रमुख संस्थान के कर्मचारी एवं चिकित्सक सदृश शाषण के शिखार रहे हैं। डॉ बट्टू एवं कर्मचारियों को निर्धारित भिन्निमय वेज भी नहीं दिया जाता। बहुत अरसे बाद अपने कर्तव्यों और अधिकारों के प्रति उनमें चेतना जागी है। पर्याम-स्वरूप 10 अगस्त से अपनी 9 मार्गों को ले कर वे हड्डियां पर हैं। आगन्तुक नये मरीजों की भर्ती व निरीक्षण बन्द है। सैकड़ों मील से आये रोगी सैकड़ों की तादाद में नित्य-प्रति निराश ही लौट रहे हैं। अस्पताल की भर्ती नष्ट हो रही है और डॉक्टर

तथा कर्मचारी भी मजबूर हैं। जहाँ उनकी मार्गे, जो व्यायोचित और तकँसंगत हैं, वह न मानी जायें और वे हड़ताल पर रहें—यह कैसी विडम्बना है कि राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहायता प्राप्त संस्थान के कर्मचारियों को न्यूनतम वेतन भी न दिया जाए, कर्मचारियों की सेवा नियमावली भी न बनाई जाए, राज्य अथवा केन्द्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों के समान महंगाई भत्ता और वेतन देने की व्यवस्था न की जावे और जब वे मांग करें तो उन्हें दण्डित व प्रताड़ित किया जाए, कोई भी सुनवाई न हो ?

मेरी सरकार से विनाशतापूर्वक प्रार्थना है कि केन्द्र सरकार तत्काल हस्तक्षेप कर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार-प्राप्त इस संस्थान को अधिग्रहीत कर स्वयं संचालन करे और इस नेत्र चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्थान के समस्त कर्मचारियों को व्यायोचित वेतनमान व सुविधायें दिये जाने की घोषणा करे अथवा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को निर्देशित करे।

(v) *Steps for bringing Dimapur Airport in Nagaland under the Ministry of Civil Aviation.*

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Nagaland has only one airport at Dimapur, which is under the control of the Defence authorities. It has no control tower and necessary equipments essential for an airport.

The existing building of the Dimapur Airport is not commodious and is quite small. Air travelling passengers are increasing day by day. There are no separate Entrance and Exit Gates to cater to the needs of the incoming and outgoing passengers. In the absence of these, the passengers have to wait for unduly long time to collect their baggage because they have to wait till the plane takes off. There are no restaurant facilities.

The runway is in a very bad shape. It has pit-holes and therefore needs immediate repairs. During rains the runway is filled up with water and gets water-logged with the result the flight cannot land. For example, on 2nd of August this year, the Gauhati-Dimapur Flight had to be cancelled for this reason alone.

In these circumstances, the Dimapur Airport should be improved and developed by carrying out urgent repairs to its runway and by providing the necessary equipments, for the control Tower, etc. I would request the Hon. Minister for Civil Aviation for taking over the Dimapur Airport under the control of the Department of Civil Aviation immediately for its proper development.

(vi) *Action against persons luring innocent people for the jobs in Gulf Countries.*

***SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:** (Palghat): Sir, it has become a matter of great concern that some unscrupulous agents in the cities of Bombay and Delhi are cheating innocent people by luring them for employment in Gulf countries. Many such people have been trapped by these criminals who masquerade as agents. These agents operate from big cities like Bombay and Delhi. Their modus operandi is the same everywhere. These agents have a large net work of sub-agents who, in turn, are local people. These sub-agents lure people in confidence and extract a huge amount of money varying from Rs. 17,000 to Rs. 25,000. After collecting the money, these sub-agents hand over the amount to the chief agent and collect their commission.

After paying the money, which they raise by selling their homestead land or the jewellery, they wait for a word from the agent. After six months or so, a telegram is received by them to reach Bombay or Delhi for flight.

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan]

After collecting the remaining amount from them, the sub-agents and the chief agent would quietly disappear. In many cases, there is to be no flight and even in those cases where the flight is arranged, they will be trapped at the airport of the country of their destination because the visa would be fake. This is not the story of a hundred people but many thousands are cheated in this way.

These agents who commit such naked fraud on the poor and innocent people are a menace to the society. The Government has a moral responsibility to protect the innocent people from this open robbery.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to act firmly against these agents and take such measures so that the unwary people do not become victims of these predatory agents.

(vii) Need to provide fast Railway Service for passengers between Meerut and Delhi.

श्रीमती ऊरा वर्मा (खेरी) : उपायक भाषोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस अत्यधिक महत्व के प्रश्न पर दिलाना चाहती हूँ :

रोजाना हजारों लोग मेरठ से दिल्ली आते व जाते हैं, फिलहाल उनको रेल से जाने में ढाई से तीन घंटे लगते हैं और जिन लोगों को दफतरों में आना-जाना हो, उनको अत्यधिक असुविधा होती है। अब सर्दी के दिन आने वाले हैं और सुबह 7: बजे दिल्ली या मेरठ से रवाना होने वालों की हालत बखूबी जानी जा सकती है।

मैं रेल मंत्री से आग्रह करूँगी कि जिस तरह से दिल्ली के आसपास के दूसरे इलाके यसलन सोनीपत, पानीपत, फरीदाबाद आदि जगहों के लिए इलैक्ट्रिक

रेलवे का प्रावधान किय जा रहा है, मेरठ-दिल्ली जंक्शन पर भी शांति ही इसे किसानोंके लिए किया जाना अत्यधिक आवश्यक है। इस तरह से ये दूरी घट कर करीब एक या छह घंटे की हो जाएगी।

12.30 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO STATE OF ASSAM AND ASSAM BUDGET, 1981-82—GENERAL DISCUSSION AND DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (ASSAM) 1981-82—contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up further discussion on Item Nos. 10, 11 and 12. Time allotted is three hours. We have exhausted two hours and forty minutes. So, only 20 minutes are left. Shri Chitta Basu was on his legs. He will take only three minutes. Then Mr. Ravindra Varma will be the last speaker. After that the Minister will reply.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I have got only three points to make and I will not take more than three minutes.

There has been a prolonged dialogue going on between the agitation leaders and the Government of India. We, the Members of Parliament, and the people at large do not know as to what has been the actual dialogue between them. There are conflicting news coming out from different sources. Such things would create further complications rather than helping the dialogue. May I request the Government to come out with a white paper stating the position of the Government in this respect and the stand taken by the agitation leaders on those points. On an earlier occasion also I mentioned it and the Home Minister was pleased

ed to say that it was a good suggestion and the Government shall make available such a detailed white paper on the subject whenever they feel it necessary. I would request the Government to redeem its promise.

The people of Assam have been the victim of continued neglect from the Government of India. I will point out certain projects which require special consideration or attention of the Government, particularly the Finance Minister.

There is a Loktak Hydro-electric Project in Manipur. No adequate funds have been placed for the construction of this project.

There is also the question of extension of broad gauge line to Gauhati. Due to paucity of funds the work on this project is not advancing.

There was a proposal of having a paper making plant at Silchar. Nobody knows at what stage this proposal rests.

The Kopili Hydro-electric Project has gone four years behind schedule. How can the Government claim that the demands of the people of Assam and North-eastern Region will get proper attention from it.

There is a proposal of having a LPG plant. This plant was sanctioned during the Janata rule. The project was to utilise natural gas which is being flared away at the rate of 10 million cubic metres per second over the past 13 years. Now the Government should explain the actual state of affairs regarding the establishment of this plant.

Coming to the last point, the Brahmaputra Control Board Bill has already been passed. But no adequate funds have been placed to start the work.

There are other items also which can go to prove that the genuine and legitimate grievances of the

people of Assam have not received proper attention from the Centre. Therefore, when the Finance Minister replies to the Demands, he should make specific mention about these projects.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I knew that Mr. Chitta Basu will finish in time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Basu, he is complimenting you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I always finish my speech within the allotted time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He has completed a three-minute speech in six minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is capable of completing it in 30 minutes also.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Sir, the presidential proclamation under article 356 was promulgated at the fall of the Ministry headed by Shrimati Anwara Taimur. The most charitable thing that I can say of the Ministry is that it could never demonstrate its authenticity. It could never shed the appearance of an interloped, smuggled into power from somewhere, and sustained in power from somewhere else. When the State went to the polls, the Congress (I) could not secure a mandate from the people. The Ministry could not prove that it had support of a majority of Members in the House. When the State went to the polls, 8 Members were returned on the Congress (I) ticket. After the fall of the previous Ministry, there was a prolonged period of incubation, two successive stretches of President's Rule, during which the party itself, seems to have been in incubation. At the end of this period, when the State was on the threshold of a

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

constitutional crisis, Shrimati Taimur was authorised by the Governor to form a Ministry. At that time, 8 had swollen to 41 through the unholy technique of inducing defections. I do not know whether some other techniques can be used and some other things can be inducted in the incubator, but certainly it was a case of inducing defections while the State was in the incubator.

Sir, at the best of times Shrimati Taimur claimed that she had the support of 47 members. I can very well understand, though not condone the Governor, deciding that the faithful and others could not be weighed with the same balance. Therefore, cannons were set aside for her. She was never asked to prove that she had the support of 41 members of the House. The Governor never said that she had to prove her majority in the House forthwith, in a session of the Assembly. The Governor never said that within a certain period of time the Assembly must meet so that her majority could be proved. These normal criteria were set aside. Then the Ministry went on merrily for 3½ months, praying that the cup may pass without facing the Assembly or proving its majority and the Ministry might have gone on eternally till the Kingdom comes, without facing the Assembly, but for a constitutional conundrum.

The Assembly had to pass the budget. A session was summoned, no budget was presented, but Supplementary Demands and a Vote on Account and Appropriation Bill were presented. I do not have the time to go into the sordid unprecedented drama that was enacted in that session. A Cut Motion was adopted. My learned friend here, speaking in this House, said that the Cut Motion was adopted, but it did not amount to a

vote of no-confidence in the Government, because the Government itself voted for the Cut Motion.

I do not want to enter into the argument at this moment, but the fact remains that the Cut motion was adopted, and the Government could not get the Appropriation Bill and the Vote on Account passed by the House. The House was adjourned and, on the strength of the advice tendered by a Ministry that could not prove its strength in the House, that could not get its Demand passed by the House, the Governor decided to prorogue the House and to promulgate an Ordinance, the Appropriation Ordinance. The seal of office of the Governor was used as a rubber stamp to promulgate, to perpetrate a constitutional monstrosity, an impermissible impropriety, which cuts at the very root of parliamentary and representative democracy. The corner stone of parliamentary democracy and representative democracy is that the representatives of the people have the right to vote amounts from the exchequer, that taxation and expenditure should have the sanction of the representatives of the people. If, therefore, the House can be by-passed, if the will of the House can be circumvented and thwarted, if the expenditure and taxation can be on the basis of the promulgation of an ordinance by the Governor or Governor-General, one is reminded of the old days when the Central Assembly meeting here could have thrown out a budget but the Viceroy could have certified it, and it would have become law.

Sir, are we going back to those days? This dangerous doctrine that undermines the very concept of representative parliamentary democracy was put forward and defended by the hon. Members sitting opposite.

I do not want to go into the details of this case, but, Sir, the enor-

mity of a dogma which believes that a House can be bypassed is something which should be exposed and exploded.

Meanwhile, what happened in Assam? The ineptness of the administration, the obsession with political survival, unconcern for the paramount economic issues that were afflicting the State and the people, and increasing tensions among social groups resulted in internal rumblings in the party. The Members of the party themselves began to say that their support to the leader was conditional, and that unless the leader was removed they would not vote for the party. Therefore, even the number of 47 was dependent on conditional loyalty, contingent and conditional loyalty. The Tea Garden Group (TGG) withdrew its support. The PTC withdrew its support, and then the Leftist group withdrew its support and the Ministry resigned.

It is very clear, therefore, that the Budget that we are discussing today in the absence of the Members from the area concerned, or most of the area concerned, is a budget that has to be understood in the context of the political and economic situation of that area. We all know that what has been ailing the State is the question of foreign nationals in the State. It was very glad the hon. Home Minister, the other day, while intervening in the debate said that he recognised that the question of Indian nationals is a national issue....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know that you would complete your speech within the fixed time. That is why I need not tell you.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Thank you very much....that it was a national issue; that a solution should be found through negotiations; and that every Indian citizen would agree that foreigners should be removed.

Sir, it is a long way that the Home Minister has come—and I must congratulate him for that—a long way from the time when the *bona fides* of the movement were questioned, it was caricatured and denigrated as an anti-national movement when the reality of massive public support was denied and when an attempt was made to divide the ranks, plant agents provocateurs and to use terror and repression to deal with a vital matter of national importance. I must congratulate him for the distance that he has traversed. He said that the negotiations have been going on in an air of conviviality or congeniality. He spoke in Hindi. Where the Home Minister is, there is a high degree of humour, conscious or otherwise. It is not conviviality that is absent, the risk is of triviality. However, I do congratulate him for achieving this atmosphere of conviviality. There is no doubt that negotiations have taken long. Negotiations on such issues take time. But, Sir, a year-and-a-half is not a short period. One agrees that the consensus that is achieved should protect the interests and integrity of the nation, the citizens and the electorate, and also at the same time protect the interests of every genuine Indian citizen irrespective of language, religion or the area from which he comes. But frequent postponements, changes of levels of negotiations, downgrading of the level of representation shifting, confusing conflicting statements from the representatives of the Government, the demand for commitment from one side and the reluctance to be clear on proposals from the other side make one sometimes wonder whether it is a part of the tactics of a war of attrition, meant to wear down the adversary but not to commit yourself. If it is so, then that will not be something conducive to the creation of consensus. Now, Sir, he said that conditions should be created for a consensus. I agree. As far as the students and agitators are concerned, today

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there is no agitation in the State. But what about the Government? Indiscriminate arrests of journalists and of students, the use of the CRP, the BSF, the National Security Act, censorship, MESO,—is all this conducive to create an atmosphere in which a consensus can be evolved, an atmosphere of reconciliation, an atmosphere of give and take?

Sir, the hon. Minister talked of removing foreigners, I do not want to take your time, otherwise I would have quoted from his characteristic Hindi. Whatever language he uses is characteristic. So, the hon. Minister talked of removing foreigners. How do you remove a foreigner without determining that he is a foreigner? Therefore, detection, deletion and deportation are processes which you cannot sweep under the carpet. The definition of an alien acquires significance. And the definition of an alien has to be a legal exercise, and not an exercise in humanitarianism. Therefore, if someone talks of the Constitution, the Citizenship Act, the Passport Act and says that these must provide the basis of the legal definition of citizenship. Then no one can say that it is irrelevant, that these are irrelevant considerations. Nobody can say that. (Interruptions) Well, you may say. I do not think that you say so loud enough.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
The first part of your speech is being spoiled.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It all depends upon whether you agree or not. I agree with you that that is so.

The Hon. Minister talked of humanitarian considerations and international obligations. The question of

definition of citizenship, of the status of being a citizen or otherwise, depends on legal definition. Once the definition is arrived at, in applying it to a person or a case or a category, there can be humanitarian consideration. My learned friend will not say—in a court of law that if a man is accused of murder, then because the President has a right to extent clemency, the case should not be proceeded with or pursued according to law. The case will be pursued according to the law, and after that even if some one is found guilty, the President may exercise his right to extent clemency. Even though definition becomes an important matter, when the definition is arrived at two matters arise. One is that it should be tempered with humanitarian considerations. The other is that the status of the person should be determined by a quasi judicial authority, not by denunciation, not by discrimination or by a witch hunt. There is no doubt about it. But if international obligations are referred to, if they are invoked, then it becomes imperative that the Government should let the people know what these international obligations are. They are not negatives meant to be developed in a dark room. We must know what these international obligations are. It cannot be left to the Executive to decide at their sweet will what these international obligations are.

Now, I want to refer to the question of violence. If I do not do so, it will not be proper for me to conclude.

Whatever I have said should not be taken to mean that there is any justification to resort to violence for any group against another group or against the State. There should be no sympathy with violence. But my complaint is that there has been palpable unconcern, almost complicity from those who were incharge of the administration. Often times an effort is

made to lay the blame for acts of violence at the door of agitators. But when people are apprehended; suspects are apprehended, it has often been found that they had nothing to do with the agitators and the detection of some persons led to infinite embarrassment for those who were in authority. I do not have time. Therefore, I do not want to go into this question at length.

This discussion, as my hon. friend Shri Chitta Basu pointed out, refers not only to the political question which comes up, when we deal with the related item—the first item on the agenda, but it deals also with the Budget of the State. It is highly unfortunate that the Budget of the entire State has to be disposed of in a few minutes, and Members who want to participate in trying to understand, analyse the adequacy of the Budget of the State have to confine themselves to two minutes or three minutes.

I am concluding. I am aware of your indulgence and I shall not misuse it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The understanding has come to a close now.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The administration is rudderless, listless. These has been fall in industrial production in agricultural production. As my friend pointed out, the State is chronically at the mercy of floods; and there have been four waves of floods this year. There has been sever damage to ahu and jute crops. The problem of erosion is plaguing Dibrugarh, Majuli, Palasberi, Teraberi and other places. The Brahmaputra Board for which we voted here has not been constituted. The loans for flood control schemes have been reduced from Rs. 16 crores to Rs. 10 crores. If I had the time, I would have read out the figures to shew how, under practically every head, there has been a reduction in the outlay.

The value of money, my hon. friend, the Finance Minister will not contend has increased in these years. So, if the outlay has decreased, and the value of money has decreased, despite all his efforts to control prices, it means that the outlay that is available for the State of Assam is much less than what it was. Therefore, it is very grave situation.

I do not want to take more time of the House because you seem to indicate that I should now conclude. I would not like to be guillotined. Therefore, I would conclude by saying that it is a very and state of affairs, that specially when the responsibility for running the administration of the State is in the capable hands of hon. gentlemen like Mr. P. Venkatasubbiah and Mr. R. Venkataraman the State should have received a raw deal at the hands of this Government.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : मुझे तीन बातें कहनी हैं केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात पर सहमत है कि 1971 के बाद जो लोग बाहर से आए उन्हें पहचाना जाना चाहिये, उनके नाम मतदाता सूची में से निकाले जाने चाहिये और उन्हें वापिस भेजा जाना चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस आवासन को पूरा करने के लिए अभी तक क्या किया है, दस साल के बीच में विदेशी बड़ी संख्या में आए हैं। क्या सरकार ने उन्हें पहचानने का कोई कदम अभी तक उठाया है और उठाया है तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि अभी भी सीमा को बन्द नहीं किया गया है, न काटेदार तार लगाए गए हैं और न पुलिस चौकियों की संख्या बढ़ाई गई है। अभी भी बंगला देश से लोग आ रहे हैं। यह आने का कम कब तक चलता रहेगा। अगर चलता रहेगा तो असम में विदेशियों की समस्या कभी हल नहीं होगी। अगर सरकार

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

आन्दोलन के परिणाम स्वरूप 1981 में भी विदेशियों का आना बन्द कर दे तो मैं आन्दोलनकारियों को इसके लिए बधाई देने को तैयार हूँ। सरकार सचमुच में इस मामले में कुछ करना चाहती है या नहीं यह इस बात से पता लगेता कि इस समय विदेशियों को आने से रोकने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है। खेद के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि कोई कारण उपाय नहीं अपनाए गए हैं दूसरी बात मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आन्दोलनकारियों के साथ जो बातचीत चल रही है क्या उसके बारे में विरोधी दलों को विश्वास में लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है? क्या विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को उसी समय बुलाया जाएगा जब सरकार मुसीबत में होगी? इस समय बाधा किस की ओर से पैदा हो रही है? अनम का राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न हल क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? अगर आन्दोलनकारी कोई ऐसा रवैया अपना रहे हैं जो गलत है तो विरोधी दलों के नेता आन्दोलनकारियों से भी यह कहने के लिए तैयार होंगे कि उनको अपने रवैये में परिवर्तन करने पर संचाना चाहिये। लेकिन इस समय विरोधी दल कही तस्वीर में नहीं है। बाद में उन पर आरोप लगाया जाएगा कि वे समस्या को उलझाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन जब आप मुलाजाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं तो थोड़ा हमें भी विश्वास में लेने की दूरदृश्यता दिखाई।

तीसरी और अंतिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कांग्रेस आई की सरकार वहाँ कायम हुई थी और चल रही थी तो अक्सरों को नियुक्तियां करते समय सम्बन्धितिका से काम लिया गया था,

अक्सरों के तबादले सम्बन्धित आधार पर किए गए थे और उद्देश्य आन्दोलन को बढ़ाने का था। अब वहाँ राष्ट्रपति शासन कायम हो गया है। अब प्रशासन को ठीक करने की जरूरत है। कांग्रेस आई की सरकार वहाँ जल्दी से लाने की कोशिश मत करिये।

श्री संतोष भोहन देव (सिल्चर) : क्यों नहीं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्योंकि आपना बहुमत नहीं है, क्योंकि आप दल बदल के आधार पर सरकार चलाना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि आप लोगों का सौंदर्य करना चाहते हैं, नीलामी लगाना चाहते हैं। ऐसी सरकार बनी थी, टूट गई। आगे बढ़नी तो चलेगी नहीं। किसी पार्टी की भरकारी के चलते अन्म की समया को हल करना कठिन होगा। राष्ट्रपति राज के भीतर सब दलों की सलाह में, आन्दोलनकारियों की रक्षण से इस प्रश्न को हल करने का प्रयत्न करिये।

जब सरकार चल रही थी तो एम० एल० एच० होस्टल में एक बम विस्फोट हुआ था, उसकी जांच का आदेश दिया गया था। बम विस्फोट के बाद पुलिस के कुत्ते बुलाये गये थे और पुलिस के कुत्ते जहाँ बम फटा वहाँ आने के बाद हवा को सुखते सुखते चीफ मिनिस्टर के बगलों की तरफ गये थे। बाद में वह जांच खत्म कर दी गई। इतने इन्तजाम के बाद एम० एल० एच० होस्टल में बम विस्फोट कैसे हुआ? जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला? यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Home Minister while intervening in this debate has explained to the House the complicate situation that is now prevailing in Assam. Our friends especially Shri Vajpayee, have made allegations against the Government that the Opposition has not been taken into confidence. In my humble opinion, it is not correct. This agitation is not the creation of the present Government. It is the baby that has been given to this Government by Shri Ravindra Varma's Government. The moment our Prime Minister has taken over charge, she called for the meeting of all the Opposition parties and discussed this problem at length on a number of times, twice, thrice. The Opposition parties meeting was held and a consensus was tried to be arrived at so far as the complicate problem of Assam is concerned.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will you now take the Opposition parties into confidence?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: There has been a constant dialogue with the leaders of the agitation and AASU and the GSP. Some of the several matters that were being discussed have been solved.

With regard to strengthening the border and increased security arrangement, the modalities with regard to deletion, detection and deportation of the foreigners, on all these matters, there has been a continuous discussion with the agitation leaders; And moreover the minorities representatives also met the Home Minister as well as the Prime Minister. Their representations are also with the Government. The linguistic minorities and religious minorities have made representations. It is not as though the Opposition has not been taken into confi-

dence. I would like to tell the Hon. Members that at the appropriate time the Government of India will certainly take the Opposition parties into confidence.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What is the appropriate time?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Talks are going on. Only yesterday, some progress has been made and now the talks have been adjourned. They are being conducted at an official level and the AASU students as well as GSP have sent their representatives. They have been carrying on negotiations. They are going on. I would like to inform the Hon. House that discussions were held in a very cordial atmosphere with the leaders of the AASU who came here. Some sort of a discussion has taken place. Some progress has been made.

With regard to other matters that were mentioned in their Memorandum, some steps have been taken by Government with regard to modalities of defection and also the Citizenship rights and strengthening the security arrangements.

With regard to strengthening the border and seeing that no infiltrators are allowed to enter Assam, some steps have been taken by Government of India.

At the same time, an assurance is being given time and again that the identity, culture and language of the people will be protected because they form the mainstream of our national life.

13.00 hrs.

Assam State is a part of India. All these matters are being discussed.

My hon. friend, Mr. Ravindra Varma, made a frontal attack on the Government and he used some words like incubation, defection, etc. There is the example of Maharashtra before us where, when there was defection, the

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Janata Party also entered into a coalition and formed the Government. So, all these matters are there.

About the financial aspect and also the several measures that have been undertaken for the economic improvement of the north-eastern region and also Assam, these will be very comprehensively dealt with by the Finance Minister.

With these few words, I commend this Resolution for acceptance by the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the Finance Minister. I think he will not take much time, and after his reply, we shall pass it.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): What about the bomb explosion inquiry?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: About the bomb explosion, I can only say that what Mr. Vajpayee has said about it is not correct.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): One clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No clarification. I have called the Minister. We have already taken more time.

The Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to express my deep appreciation to the House for the commendable restraint with which this very explosive situation has been handled. In fact, the distinguished Members who participated in the discussion did not add fuel to the fire...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We never do it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:.... but tried very much to ease the situation by....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Fortunately they happen to be former Ministers also.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:.... by making constructive suggestions. I would, particularly, like to mention one of two very valuable suggestions made in the course of the debate. Shri Chandrajit Yadav laid emphasis on the solution of this problem and he made a very pertinent statement: he has said that, so far as minorities are concerned, no distinction should be made on the basis of religion and that we should try to solve this problem on a humanitarian basis. That is exactly what the Government is trying to do.

A number of hon. Members asked whether the Government was resiling from the position it had taken about the cut-off year 1971. I wish to assure them that the Government are negotiating with the people to find a solution which will be acceptable not only to the Assam agitators but to the entire House. As my distinguished colleague has said, nothing would be done by Government without taking, in the ultimate analysis, into confidence the House and the Opposition. I should also say that the Prime Minister has been having a number of consultations with the Opposition leaders on this issue and has tried to carry the Opposition with her in the course of these negotiations. She has mentioned the status of the negotiations amongst the various leaders of Parties in our country. This is a very difficult situation and everybody will agree on that. All that we should try to do in this difficult situation is to find

some solution which will be acceptable to all and try to solve the problem rather than exacerbate it.

The political aspect of it has been very ably dealt with by my colleague, the Home Minister, and also the Minister for State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. I would only mention one or two points which Shri Vajpayee has raised. Shri Vajpayee asked the question as to what the Government had done to stop infiltration.

Sir, I would like to point out that the vigilance in the India-Bangladesh border has been strengthened. Additional border outposts have been opened in Assam border and patrolling is being strengthened. Actually a full compliment of force under the prevention of infiltration of foreigners scheme has been sanctioned by the Assam Government. The ravine police has also been strengthened and the patrol boats with out-boat motors have also been put into operation. We are also trying to issue identity cards with photographs to the voters in the North-Eastern as well as Eastern-Regions in a phased manner and to maintain an upto-date births and deaths register. Well, this will naturally take some time but the efforts are now being made to prevent infiltration. It is not only by putting a sort of a barbed wire fence that it should be done; it has to be done by a very great and sustained effort to guard the borders and the patrol is being strengthened. That is being done.

Sir, I hope this will give some assurance to hon. Members that the matter is not neglected. On the other hand, it is being dealt with utmost consideration that it requires. The prolonged agitation in Assam has done a lot of damage to Assam itself and its economy. Most hon. Members referred to the neglect of Assam and said that in the decades, Government of India have not shown the due consideration that should have been given to a backward State.

Sir, if Assam has suffered, it is not because of any neglect by Government of India, by the Central Government but, it has suffered because of both geography as well as history. If you look at the situation where it is located and the various difficulties as also the physical features of this area and if you also look at the attention that was paid by the British before 1947 to this area, you will easily understand that most of the problems related to the date ulterior to Independence rather than after that. I can give you some figures of what the Government has done to expose this myth that Assam had been neglected.

Sir, you take the central assistance to the Assam State, after Independence, you will find that it has been treated on a special category. Actually, Assam is one of the States which comes under the category of special States and it is not governed by the Gadgil Formula which distributes the central assistance on a pro-rata basis on 60 per cent of population, 10 per cent on tax effort and so on. In the Third Plan, while the per capita central assistance for the States' average was Rs. 55 the per capita central assistance for Assam was Rs. 119. In the Fifth Plan, the per capita central assistance for all the States was Rs. 65/- while the per capita central assistance for Assam was Rs. 119. In the Fifth Plan, the per capita central assistance for all the States was Rs. 102 but, for Assam, it was Rs. 166. In the Sixth Plan, the per capita assistance to all the States is Rs. 258 but, for Assam, it is Rs. 565

The charge that the Centre has neglected Assam is not at all sustained on the figures which I have given. If you look at the per capita income also, Assam is not the least or the most backward State as some hon. Members described it during the course of the debate. Actually, you will find that the per capita income of Assam is Rs. 791. In Bihar in which we have invested more than Rs. 4,000 crores in the central projects, it is only Rs. 645, in Madhya Pradesh, again, where there has been a very large amount of cen-

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tral investment, it is Rs. 776 and in U.P.—it is one of the big State—the per capita income is only Rs. 715. Therefore, you cannot say that Assam has been neglected and that the per capita income of people in Assam is the lowest in the country. I am anxious to dispel this kind of impression because it will mislead the people who are agitating in Assam. It will make them feel that they are justified in the kind of agitation in which they are indulging in because they have been neglected.

Even if you take the question of number of people below poverty line you will find that in Assam the number of persons below the poverty line is 51.10 per cent whereas in Bihar 57.49 per cent; Maharashtra 57.73 per cent and Tamil Nadu 52.12 per cent. Even by that test you cannot say that Assam is backward or it has been neglected.

I do not want to go on giving these figures. I only want to assure the House that Assam receives the best consideration from the Central Government and Government is very anxious to see that people of Assam receive not only their due share but a little extra because of its geographical and historical situation. I do not want Assam agitators as well as people of Assam to go under the impression that they are in any way treated in a stepmotherly fashion.

I will now deal with the Plan also. In the Fifth Plan we provided for Rs. 474 crores whereas in the Sixth Plan we have provided Rs. 1,15 crores. In the current year also the Central assistance to Assam is Rs. 172 crores inclusive of Rs. 12.55 crores as special assistance for hill areas. We have introduced a third line air service in Assam—Vayudoot—because we found that the area is not properly connected. The transport and communication system is poor. Therefore, we wanted to expedite transport-facilities by introducing the third-level air system. Shri Ravindra Varma said that in the cur-

rent year's budget though in monetary terms it is higher yet in real terms it is lower. Well, it is true. But I must point out that in real terms the receipts are lower. People only want me to index expenditure but if I want to index income then there is lot of hue and cry. We can only cut the coat according to the cloth. We are trying to see within the resources available we are fair and reasonable. For agriculture we have provided Rs. 45.94 crores. In Central sector outlays aggregate Rs. 42 crores. The position is that in the budget there will be an overall increase and there may be sectoral differences. In certain sectors we may reduce expenditure whereas in certain other sectors we may increase it. What one should look at is the total picture. One should not pick out two or three items, for example, say in respect of Brahmaputra flood control you have reduced expenditure by so much or as Mr. Banatwalla said for natural calamities you have reduced expenditure. When we have provided larger expenditure in the overall, it means that the relative priorities have been taken into account and we have provided those items where the priority is higher larger amounts that are necessary for them. In fact, you can take the final figures and compare them with last year. The last year's Budget was presented in November. Therefore, the expenditure in respect of natural calamities was included in the Budget. But this year we are providing only the 'margin money' and we have not yet incurred all the expenditure in respect of natural calamities and when the final figure comes the amount will be much larger because we will have to provide for relief in respect of flood and other calamities. Therefore, in comparing, you must look into the comparable figures and not take the figure of November where full account is being rendered with March figures where we are only making a provision for the 'margin money' and not the total expenditure in respect of this item.

Therefore, I want to make it clear that so far as the present Budget is

concerned, we have provided not only a larger sum of money, but we have also given larger emphasis on all important aspects.

Take for instance the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP). Now, under this year's Budget we are going to provide Rs 132 lakhs mandays of employment under NREP. This will show a larger expenditure because we think that the emphasis should be on providing larger employment to the people and therefore certain money should be diverted to it.

Some hon. Members also mentioned that adequate attention has not been given to power generation. Here also the figures do not justify the criticism. On the contrary you will find that the existing installed capacity in Assam is only 152 M.W. and the 6th Plan provision is for 458 M.W. an interest of 300 per cent in this Plan period itself. We have also included in the current year a provision for Bongaigaon Thermal Project and Lakhwa Thermal Project and the Lower Borpani Project. So, all these schemes are to be taken into execution. So, I find that in respect of provision for power generation, this is perhaps the largest ever provision made so far as Assam is concerned.

Now, take Communications also. If you look at the Railway line construction, you will find that there is provision made for the construction of the parallel B.G. line, New Bongaigaon to Gauhati, which is expected to be completed in 1981-82. The conversion of Gauhati-Dibrugarh Section to B.G. (580 K.Ms.) is being taken up in the current year. It would cost Rs. 100 crores.

There are number of other on-going schemes. Emphasis has been laid on communications and the development of road transport in this area. National Highways have also received very high priority. The Badarpur-Silchar-Imphal

Road (N.H. 53) for a length of 320 K.Ms. is being raised to the level of a National Highway. We have made a total provision of Rs. 16 crores for Roads in this Budget. 900 Kilometres will be added as new road during the current budget.

Therefore I would like to emphasise that adequate attention is being given to the most vital sectors of the economy namely, power generation, transport, communication and roads.

Some hon. Members asked some questions about industrial projects, about paper projects and all that. I have also got figures for these.

The Nowgong Paper and Pulp Project has a capacity of a hundred thousand tonnes. You know the cost may go up. The total cost as on 1-4-80 is Rs. 217 crores and it is expected to be commissioned in 1983. Then you have a second Pulp and Paper Project at Cachar with a capacity of a hundred thousand tonnes and its total cost would be 217 crores. An outlay in the current year of Rs. 217 crores has been provided for. It is likely to be commissioned by the end of 1983. The Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemical Complex will be taken up for construction. The anticipated cost of this project is likely to be Rs. 186.40 crores. Therefore, if you look at the main industrial projects also, Assam has received not only its due share but a little more than its proportionate share. Well, in moving the budget of Assam for the last year, I said that I would go to Assam and try to take note of the various needs of the State. I did go to all the North Eastern States to provide for their immediate needs. But the situation in Assam did not permit me to go into Assam and really devote a personal attention to their immediate needs. I do hope that the situation will improve during the current year and I will be enabled to go and personally see that the best is done.

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One question has been raised from time to time, that is: what is the royalty that they will get in respect of the crude? Now only recently we have increased the royalty of crude from Rs. 41 to Rs. 61. Under the law, the crude royalty can be raised once in 4 years, but the crude royalty has been raised only recently. Though this is the law, I still maintain that the Government always gives to these matters a very sympathetic consideration. I thank the House for the patient hearing they have given and in any event the Government of Assam is carry on. Whatever it is, we have got to pass the budget and see that the Administration of Assam is carried on and we enable the State to come back to normalcy and march forward with all of us

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the statutory resolution approving the Proclamation in relation to the State of Assam, moved by Giani Zail Singh to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 30th June, 1981 under

article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Assam."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motion Nos. 1 and 2 moved by Shri G. M. Banerwalla to the Demands for Grants (Assam) for 1981-82 to vote.

Cut Motions No. 1 and 2 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants (Assam) 1981-82 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 72."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants (Assam), 1981-82 Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand on* Account Voted by the Assam Legislative Assembly on 31-3-1981	Amount of Demand** Voted by the House	
			Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	State Legislature . . .	18,56,400	..	34,47,600 ..
2	Council of Ministers . . .	8,05,000	..	14,95,000 ..
3	Administration of Justice . . .	55,68,300	..	1,03,41,700 ..
4	Elections	26,34,600	..	48,92,400 ..
5	Taxes on Income and Ex- penditure	2,69,800	..	5,01,200 ..

1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
6	Land Revenue and Land Ceiling	2,63,39,500	4,89,16,500
7	Stamps	314,800	5,84,200
8	Registration	9,77,000	18,14,000
9	State Excise	24,01,400	44,59,600
10	Sales Tax and Other Taxes	34,46,100	63,99,900
11	Transport Services	1,17,48,100	2,18,17,900
12	Electrical Inspectorate	2,74,800	5,10,200
13	Small Savings	1,07,500	1,99,500
14	Financial Inspection	78,800	1,46,200
15	Civil Secretariat and Attached Offices	1,11,91,300	2,07,83,700
16	District Administration	1,06,24,100	1,97,30,900
17	Treasury and Accounts Administration	36,40,000	67,60,000
18	Police	11,21,88,000	20,83,49,000
19	Jails	59,70,000	1,10,87,000
20	Stationery and Printing	49,89,800	92,67,200
21	Administrative and Functional Buildings	3,32,54,800	6,17,59,200
22	Fire Services	31,98,300	59,39,700
23	Vigilance and Special Commissions	3,95,100	7,33,900
24	Civil Defence and Home Guards	57,00,500	1,05,86,500
25	Guest Houses, Government Hostels, etc	9,22,200	17,12,800
26	Administrative Training	2,04,400	3,79,600
27	Vital Statistics, etc.	3,44,500	6,39,500
28	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	1,24,31,200	2,30,86,800
29	Aid Materials	33,09,200	61,45,800
30	State Lotteries	10,75,800	19,98,200
31	Education	33,71,29,000	62,60,97,000
32	Art and Culture	38,46,900	71,44,100

1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
33	State Archives . . .	35,000	.. 65,000 ..
34	Medical and Public Health	15,18,61,400	45,00,000 28,20,28,600 90,00,000
35	Sanitation and Sewerage . .	4,68,000 ..	8,69,000 ..
36	Housing Schemes . .	80,15,000	12,00,000 1,48,85,000 24,00,000
37	Residential Buildings . .	92,33,200	1,13,37,000 1,71,47,800 2,26,74,000
38	Urban Development . .	55,15,600	8,50,000 1,02,43,400 17,00,000
39	Information and Publicity	21,04,500	.. 39,08,500 ..
40	Labour and Employment . .	87,89,400	.. 1,63,22,600 ..
41	Civil Supplies . .	42,43,600	.. 78,81,400 ..
42	Relief and Rehabilitation . .	43,400	.. 80,600 ..
43	Welfare of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and others	1,71,01,000	10,00,000 3,17,59,000 20,00,000
44	Social Welfare . . .	75,55,500 ..	1,40,31,500 ..
45	Prohibition . . .	15,43,500 ..	28,66,500 ..
46	Pensions to Freedom Fighters, Rajya Sainik Board, etc.	13,86,000 ..	25,74,000 ..
47	Natural Calamities . . .	2,42,20,000 ..	4,49,80,000 ..
48	Social and Community Services . . .	1,80,100 ..	3,34,900 ..
49	Planning Board . . .	11,12,700 ..	20,66,300 ..
50	Cooperation . . .	2,13,41,400	1,57,83,600 3,96,34,600 3,15,67,100
51	North Eastern Council Schemes . . .	91,53,600	53,62,300 1,69,99,400 1,07,24,700
52	Statistics . . .	43,75,700 ..	81,26,300 ..
53	Weights and Measures . .	11,45,600 ..	21,27,400 ..
54	Trade Adviser . . .	1,91,100 ..	3,54,900 ..
55	Agriculture . . .	11,57,37,100	81,00,000 21,49,39,900 1,62,00,000
56	Irrigation . . .	1,55,95,300	8,36,36,300 2,89,62,700 16,72,72,700
57	Soil and Water Conservation	1,43,81,200	52,74,700 2,67,07,800 1,05,49,300
58	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary . . .	3,01,08,000 ..	5,59,15,000 ..
59	Dairy Development . . .	44,23,800 ..	82,16,200 ..
60	Fisheries . . .	71,27,100	66,700 1,32,35,900 1,93,300

1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
61	Forests . . .	6,07,76,500	.. 11,28,70,500 ..
62	Community Development .	2,93,66,100	.. 5,45,36,900 ..
63	Industries . . .	74,24,900	9 6,50,000 1,37,89,100 1,93,00,000
64	Sericulture and Weaving .	1,55,99,500	83,000 2,89,70,500 1,66,000
65	Cottage Industries .	85,95,800	56,30,000 1,59,64,200 1,12,60,000
66	Mines and Minerals .	28,23,100	16,63,33,300 52,42,900 31,26,66,700
67	Flood Control . . .	1,95,27,200	4,73,66,700 3,62,64,800 9,47,33,300
68	Roads and Bridges . . .	6,42,45,700	5,55,40,300 11,93,13,300 11,10,80,700
69	Tourism .	10,99,300	.. 20,41,700 ..
70	Payment of Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions . . .	1,36,73,900	.. 2,53,94,100 ..
71	Assam Capital Construction .	.. 10,63,300 ..	21,26,700
72	Loans and Advances to Government Servants .	.. 1,65,66,700 ..	3,31,33,300

*Authorised to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam by the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Ordinance, 1981.

**Includes amounts authorised by the President of India under article 357(1)(c) of the Constitution of India vide Ministry of Finance Notification No SO. 610(E) dated 27-7-1981.

13.23 hrs

ASSAM APPROPRIATION BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for the services of the financial year 1981-82.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment

and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for the services of the financial year 1981-82."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move: **

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam

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**Introduced/moved with the

recommendation of the President.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

for the services of the financial year 1981-82 be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for the services of the financial year 1981-82 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"that clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill

The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled, after Lunch, at Thirtyfive minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL—Contd. PREVENTION OF BLACKMARKETING AND MAINTENANCE OF SUPPLIES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up further consideration of the motion on Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Bill and the motion on Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill.

Shri Bhuria was on his legs. He has spoken for one minute. He may resume his speech.

श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया (ज्ञावुआ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चार दिन पहले जो मैंने भाषण देना शुरू किया था आज उसको पूर्ण करने का जो मौका आपने मुझे दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों के भाषण सुन रहा था। हम जो कानून बनाते हैं उनकी तो वे तारीफ करते हैं परन्तु मुझे अफसोस है कि जब हम उसे एकलिंग्यूट करते हैं तो उसका वे विरोध करते हैं। हमने 1975 में एमजेसी लगाई थी और उस पीरियड में देश और देश के लोगों का बहुत विकास हुआ था। हमने सोने का भंडार भरा, देश के खाद्याश के गोदाम भरे और तमाम लेक मार्किटिंग्स और कालांखाजारियों को बन्द किया। इन सब के कारण देश का तेजी के साथ विकास हुआ। मैं आहता था कि हमारे विरोधी दलों के सदस्य कम से कम इसकी तारीफ करते।

बच हमने 1977 में सत्ता छोड़ी तो जितने भी ब्लैक मार्किटिंगसं और कालाबाजारी करने वाले बन्द थे वे सब बाहर आ गये । किर वही बातें बढ़ गयी जो पहले थीं । अगर किसी बच्चे की मां मरम्पान करती है, तो बच्चा नहीं बच सकता है । यही हाल जनता पार्टी के राज में अर्थव्यवस्था का हुआ । तमाम का तमाम प्रभासन ठप्प पड़ा था और वही कारण है कि आज हमें अमेरिका से अपने मगाना पड़ रहा है । बिदेशों से दूसरी चीजें मंगानी पड़ रही हैं ।

हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि अगर हमें देश की तरकी और विकास करना है तो हमें सब से पहले इन ब्लैक मार्किटिंगसं और कालाबाजारियों को खत्म करना है । मैं अपने विरोधी दलों के भाईयों को भी यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी जानकारी में भी ऐसे जो लोग हो उन्हें बताए । ये लोग प्रजातांत्रों के लिए खनरा हैं । ये लोग प्रजातन्त्र को खत्म करना चाहते हैं । ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त सख्त सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए । तभी इस देश का और इस देश के लोगों का विकास होगा । नहीं तो हमारी सारी अर्थव्यवस्था औपट हो जाएगी ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दाना और पानी मंडी जी को कहना चाहता हूँ, आज उनके पास दाना भी है और पानी भी है, कि वे हमारी सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में सुधार लाएं । आज गांवों के लोगों की जो हालत है उस में हम अपनी वितरण व्यवस्था के द्वारा राहत पहुँचा सकते हैं । इसके लिए हमें अपने सहकारी आन्दोलन को बढ़ाना होगा । क्योंकि जो काष्ट्रोल का माल आप वहां के लोगों के लिए देते हैं वह अब शहरों में बेच दिया जाएगा तो गांव लोगों को माल नहीं मिलेगा । इसलिए हमारे देश में जो डेढ़ लाख आशमरी कोलाप्रेटिव सोसायटीज

हैं और जिनकी मेम्बरशिप 7 करोड़ है, उनका पर्टिसिपेशन हमारी सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था में होना चाहिए । इन सहकारी समितियों के द्वारा हम अपनी सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था को सुचाक रूप से बदल सकते हैं, जिससे कि गांव के गरीब और हरिजन आदिवासियों तक सावधान और आसानी से पहुँचा सके ।

मैं मंडी महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इन देश से अपने ब्लैक मार्किटिंगसं और कालाबाजारियों को खत्म करना है तो हमारे सहकारी आन्दोलन को मजबूत किया जाए । हमारे राष्ट्र की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने भी 15 अगस्त को कालाबाजारियों और चार बाजारियों के बारे में अक्षरों जाहिर किया था । अगर हमें इनको खत्म करना है तो हमें सहकारी आन्दोलन को मजबूत करना होगा । इनको हमें सख्ती कर के हों खत्म कर सकते हैं । इनको फासी लगा कर भी खत्म करने की अवश्यकता है, तो वैना भी हमें कानून बनाना चाहिए । तो ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिए । यह कानून बाजारी और ब्लैकमार्केट प्रजातंत्र पर, एक बालंक है । इस कलंक को धोने के लिए, सफ करने के लिए सख्ती से कानून लागू करना होगा । यह कार्य हमको सख्ती से और तेजी से करना होगा तब यह समाप्त होगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ ही माननीय मंडी जी ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका नै समर्पन करता हूँ । जय-हिंद ।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, rise not oppose the objects of the Bill and we on this side have never opposed the steps taken by the Government to do effectively with the persons indulging in anti-social or similar activities. However, some

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

of the hon members from that side who spoke the other day made mention that that some knowledge has dawned upon the opposition members and now they have stopped opposing this motion; but when the previous Bill, namely, Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities was passed, we staged a walk out and now we are supporting the objects of very clear in order to keep the record straight that at that time the walk out was not for the purposes of the Bill. I would like to make it of opposing the objects of the Bill but it was because of the law of detention which according to us was a law of the Jungle; and we are governed by the rule of law and it is our say and it will be our say that no person should be kept behind bars unless opportunities have been given to him to defend himself against the charges; it was because of that we staged a walk out. I would like to repeat it that that walk out was not staged because we wanted to oppose the objects of that particular Bill. This particular act came to be passed first in the House in 1954 and the provisions were made stringent by making amendments in 1976. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether during all these years and even after making the law stringent by amendments in 1976, the prices have come down? What I mean to say is that by making the provisions stringent the prices will never come down; It requires a strong political will and strict implementation of the law.

[SHRI HARINATH MISRA in the Chair]

13 hrs.

Now I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the implementation of these laws is not properly made. So, I wanted to make a submission that some provisions should be incorporated in the Bill with regard to implementation. I had the opportunity to con-

duct many cases under this particular Act, and if we see the decision of the court we will find that the courts were compelled to acquit the accused not because of any wrong provision of law or because of any deficiency in the law but because of the investigation procedure, because the *panchayats* were brought by the police, the habitual *panchayats* were brought. In 99.5 per cent of the cases, the *panchayats* turned hostile. The *Panchayats* of the property were not properly made and the Magistrates and the judges were compelled to acquit the accused though there was no lacuna in this particular law.

This is not the only case. Since 1954 we have COFEPOSA. We have Preventive Detention. Then we have Prevention of Blackmoney Act. It is about a year that we had passed the Prevention of Blackmoney Act. At that time, I remember the hon. Home Minister said, if this law is legislated and the powers are given to the executive to detain persons against whom there is a suspicion that they are indulging in such activities, it is very likely that in a few months we will bring down the prices. I would like to pose a question and ask the hon. Minister to tell us what is the position since the passing of this particular Bill by which we have taken this draconian power to detain the persons behind bars without trial. I want to know whether the prices have come down. This is what you have said in the preamble.

"whereas for dealing more effectively with persons indulging in such anti-social activities and the evil of vicious inflationary prices...."

But I submit that even with the passing of this measure, this objective will not be achieved. The preamble is a confession on the part of the Government that by legislation the prices cannot be brought down. Therefore, I would request the Government to consider seriously what steps the Government would be required to take to achieve this objective.

As far as the Bill is concerned, I find that only four amendments are

sought to be made to the original Act of 1954. The first provision is that instead of the appeals lying to the judicial authority when the collector used to confiscate the goods, the forum is changed and appeals are to lie to the State Governments. The second amendment is that the offence is made non-bailable. The third amendment is that special courts are being established. I do not know why they are in favour of special courts when they had developed an allergy for special courts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The circumstances may be special.

SHRI BAPUSAMEB PARULEKAR: may be special.

Maybe there are special circumstances on the basis of which the amendments are being made. The fourth amendment is that a minimum sentence of three months is prescribed. By bringing these four amendments, do you seriously feel that the prices of essential commodities will be brought down? If you ask me, I will honestly say that even if you make the law more stringent, the prices will not come down.

There is another interesting aspect of the Bill. Clause 1(3) of the Bill says that it shall cease to have effect on the expiry of five years. Government feels that with these four amendments, within five years the prices will come down. I would ask the Minister, since the passing of the Prevention of Blackmarketing Bill providing for detention, how many persons have been detained and what is the price index now? This will show that none of the objectives mentioned to this House by the Minister have been achieved.

On page 6, in the statement of objects and reasons, it is mentioned that there are a large number of court cases pending under the principal Act all over the country and the price rise continued unabated in the years 1979 and 1980 and therefore, this amending Bill is being brought. As you observed, Mr. Chairman, there are special circumstances and this may be one of those special circumstances, i.e.

backlog of 76,000 cases. But surprisingly the provisions have not been made applicable retrospectively. Clause 2 says:

"provided that the amendments specified in sections 7 to 11..."—I feel the word 'sections' is wrong, because only section 8 is amended, at least that amendment they shall have to accept—"shall not apply to, or in relation to, any offence under the principal Act committed before the commencement of this Act..."

So, you yourself say that the jurisdiction of the special courts will not extend to those 76,000 cases which are pending as mentioned in the statement of objects and reasons. Therefore, in what way are you going to dispose of those pending cases? I do not know why those cases are not being brought under the jurisdiction of the special courts. I request the Minister to explain why this should not be made applicable retrospectively and why it should be only prospective.

Coming to clause 5, this is an amendment to Section 6c of the principal Act. In this the authority to file appeals, has been given to the State Government instead of the judicial authority. I do not know the reasoning. The only reasoning which I tried to hunt out from the Statement of Objects on page 7 is that in order to ensure availability of essential commodities to the consumers provision is being made for preferring appeal against the order of confiscation to the State Government. How by preferring an appeal to the State Government instead of the Sessions Judge or the Judicial Magistrate, the prices are to come down? I would very much like to be enlightened by the hon. Minister on this particular point.

Kindly consider the difficulties which the people will be experiencing. The persons who have committed the offence should be dealt with very severely. But at the same time, it is our

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

duty to see that the innocent persons do not suffer. Supposing an offence is committed in a remote village and the goods are confiscated. Formerly under the Act of 1954 or 1976 the person used to go to taluka place to file an appeal with the sessions judge or the magistrate. If villagers are charge-sheeted and arrested, how many of them will be in a position to go to the State capital? That may be told to us by the hon. Minister. At the same time, he may also tell the logic behind this particular amendment.

Instead of making these offences non-bailable I would like that some stringent steps should be taken. I would like to make a submission and a very serious submission that a distinction should be made between offences of an ordinary nature and the offences of hoarding and black-marketing. Not displaying the items and prices on the board is an offence and black-marketing and hoarding is also an offence. If you read the entire Act, the punishment and the bail provision are the same. I respectfully submit that by this way, we are going to make grave injustice to those people who are petty shopkeepers. I am reminded of a case. In a village there was a small shop where total commodities were not worth Rs. 1000. That man displayed the prices on the board with a chalk. There was a shower and in the shower the board was washed away. At the instigation of somebody, he was arrested by the police. If that be the case, then he will not be able to get bail. And the minimum punishment is three months. Kindly consider the difference between serious offences and petty offences. That is why I say that this Bill has not been properly drafted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You mean to say that the offences should be categorised.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Yes, Sir.

Then the hon. Minister has made the offences non-bailable. I would respectfully submit that by making the offences non-bailable it will not be possible to curb and check this mischief. Non-bailable offence is not an offence where bail cannot be granted and the bail cannot be considered as a matter of right. But even there the Magistrate would release the man on bail.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Why do you bother?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: There is a proviso that any person shall not be released on bail unless he is under the age of 16 years or is a woman or is a sick or infirm person. Such a serious step has to be taken against black-marketeers and hoarders only.

With reference to special courts, I may submit that the special courts are established to try person who commit such offences and the powers are given to the Magistrate. But here the abettor has been made to stand on a different footing. The abettor is a person who commits the offence of a serious nature. He should be dealt with severely. In clause 8 there is a provision to release him on bail. That should be checked.

If we take into consideration all other provisions on which I will speak when I move the amendments, this Bill as a whole—I am sorry to say—is not properly drafted, the implementation would not be proper and the objective will not be achieved. It is very necessary that it should be sent to the Select Committee so that a threadbare discussion on every clause, every provision of the Bill, could be had. Though I support the objects of the Bill, I do not support the draft of this particular Bill, which contains many lacunae.

***SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN** (Palghat): Sir, I support this Bill. I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this measure, which is meant to deal with blackmarketeers, hoarders and profiteers.

It is the State Governments which have to implement this law. Therefore, we must see that they do implement it and there is no let-up in the implementation. Why I say this is that last time when the Preventive Detention was enacted for effectively dealing with blackmarketeers, who deal in essential commodities, the Government of Kerala and the Government of West Bengal openly said that they would not use Preventive Detention against the blackmarketeers. This stand of these State Governments encouraged the blackmarketeers and resulted in further price rise. These State Governments could not raise a little finger against the elements who were responsible for price rise. Therefore, the Central Government should think about a mechanism whereby the law passed by Parliament can be implemented effectively even if the State Government hesitates to do that.

My friend, Shri Balanandan of the CPM supported this Bill. He wanted the punishment to be for 5 years instead of 2 years as is provided in the Bill. While I am happy that he supported it, I wonder whether he sincerely meant it. The reason is that his party which is running Government in to States had refused to use preventive detention against the very same elements who are meant to be punished by this law. Any way, I hope the State Governments run by his Party will implement the law.

The country is facing a terrible inflationary situation. It is said that the rate of inflation is aroused 18 per cent. This has pushed up the prices and the Government will have to take very stringent measures to deal with that. I want to say a word about the officials who are entrusted with the task of

implementation of these laws. The Government should see to it that the officials do not misuse the provisions of the Bill. The Government should also see to it that while implementing the law honest citizens are not put to harassment.

Once again supporting this Bill, I conclude.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Chairman, I was surprised to listen to Shri Parulekar, who was referring to special courts. He probably forgot that during the Janata rule so many special courts were constituted against politicians, against the opponents and good citizens. We are having special courts for summary trial only against anti-social elements like blackmarketeers and hoarders. So, he should not object to this. He was very plios in his intentions. So far as the objects of the Bill are concerned, he is one with us. But he was mentioning that suppose a vendor in a village has committed some offence, he will have to spend a lot of money to go to the court which will be difficult for him. So far as anti-social elements are concerned, whether they are in the villages or towns, they must be punished whatever the circumstances.

This Bill is being brought forward to curb hoarding and check blackmarketing. It is a fact that we brought forward an amending Bill in 1976, but its provisions were not sufficient to punish the anti-social elements. We had to plug the loopholes and that is why this Bill is being brought forward.

At present there are over 50,000 cases in the courts and the tardy procedure of the civil courts always comes in our way and we are not able to punish the guilty, as we desire.

15.00 hrs.

So, taking this into consideration we have thought of bringing this Bill to make it more stringent and by

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri R. L. Bhatia]

enforcing the provisions of this Bill we will be able to achieve our objects.

Sir, the first amendment is the summary trials. Normally in the court it takes a lot of time to carry on these cases and see that the guilty are punished. Therefore, in order to have an expeditious trial we are bringing about the summary trials in this special court.

Secondly, we have made it mandatory that if there is anybody who is committing this offence, he will have the punishment for a minimum period of three months. Formerly, this provision was not there, and by bringing this provision it will be a sufficient deterrent for the anti-social elements to act in this way.

Thirdly, we have made this offence non-bailable. Formerly, the culprits would always get out of our hands by seeking bail and then follow up the cases and the cases took a long time. Since they are non-bailable now, it will be a sufficient deterrent for these people, for the black marketeers and for the hoarders.

One more thing has been added that the goods will be seized and sold. Formerly culprits would always come to the court with an application that 'the goods are perishable, they would rot'. So generally the courts would permit them to have the seized goods back if they gave sufficient security. But in this case it will not be possible, the goods would be sold out and the money deposited in the court.

These are the main provisions which we are bringing about and we hope that these provisions will be able to achieve our object with regard to hoarding and blackmarketing.

But, Sir, my mind goes farther and I feel that it is not by law alone we can check all these things. We have made laws in the past also, we have brought about amendments also and we are bringing amendments even now. But at the same time we have to see our policies also. Some time back we initiated our policies of procurement, our policies of storage and our policies of distribution so far as foodgrains and essential articles are concerned. So if we have a look at our policies and their implementation we find that there are many flaws. With regard to procurement, take for instance, the procurement of wheat in the last season. What we find is that in our system there are certain lacunae, there are certain areas where the hoarders and blackmarketeers always find out a certain way and play their part. We must procure every single grain that comes to the market. Last year what happened was that people from Bombay and other areas, before the Government functioned and started procurement, had already taken away a good deal of wheat from Punjab and Haryana and the result was that we in Punjab and Haryana got a bad name that we could not fulfil our targets. So it is very important that the procurement system should be enforced in such a manner that we get every single grain that comes to the market. It is a policy matter no doubt, whether you have state trading in wheat or you have a monopoly procurement system or whatever system you have and it is imperative that a country like India you have to feed 68 crores of people. How can you do it in the manner in which you are doing it now? The hoarders and blackmarketeers always find a way out and they create a problem for us.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Make the FCI more efficient.

SHRI R. L BHATIA: Whatever it is, it is for him I am only just suggesting it.

You have to import 1.5 million tonnes of wheat from outside. Last year I wrote to you and to the Prime Minister that in America wheat is rotting. At that time there was embargo on Russian purchases and China had not come to the market. I reported to you when I came back from America that the wheat was lying outside over there and is very cheap. There is a great depletion of our food stocks. I suggested to you if at all you have to buy, it is right time to buy. You purchased this year when embargo was not there and China has come to make purchases. Had you purchased at that time it would have been economical and your granary would have been full. Procurement could not have been that bad as it is now. We would not have gone through all this. Hoarders would not have taken advantage of the situation and the black marketeers would not have taken this advantage at all.

This is your obligation. It is good that you have imported now and you have improved your storage. But I am sorry that a man like Shri Bajpayee objected to this. Some of our friends are also objecting. Shri Vajpayee said in Bombay, "We will tell the workers not to unload. We will tell the traders not to sell it and we will tell people not to buy it." To improve the stock position Vajpayee objects his buying wheat? Is this his attitude? I am glad that the Minister has imported this year and improved his storage of wheat and it will be possible for us to feed back our fair price shops.

Similarly, with regard to storage I must say that we must build the storage capacity more because last year and even a year back I found in Punjab and Haryana areas lot of paddy had deteriorated. I put a number of questions. Even today my question was there and you agreed that there has been some deterioration in stock and there have been losses.

India is large in size and population. We must keep up enough food and arrange go downs to see that we feed back our fair price shops. In this country there is also drought, etc. Keeping in view the over all position we must improve on this side also.

Now I come to distribution. I must say to my dissatisfaction that our distribution system is very defective. The poor people do not get essential articles at the fair price shops. The poor man goes and finds the shop closed. Second time he again finds it closed. The third time when he finds the shop open, the ration dealer says that all the stocks have been sold out. We are getting such complaints. I know it is not your affair, But there should be some liaison between the Centre and the State. When we are procuring for the people, why have we given distribution to them? Why do we not do it directly? We must improve the situation. People must get essential articles. You are supplying it. You are making them available from India and abroad. If it does not reach the poor people, it means there is something wrong. We ought to see to it.

I must say that apart from these changes which we are bringing about, the provisions which we are bringing about, it is very imperative that we look into our policies and see if we can implement to the extent that people feel satisfied. With these words I support this Bill.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) :
मध्यस्थि जी, मैं आपके मायग में मंत्री महोदय, श्री राव माहब को अपनी श्रद्धा में और आपने दल की ओर से विश्वास दिलाया चाहता हूँ और महयोग प्रस्तुत करता हूँ कि काला-बाजार और जखोरदाज, इनको दंडित करने के लिए आप के पास जो भी अधिकार है और जो आपको चाहिए, वे हम आप को

[श्री गुण कुमार गोपन]

देने के लिए तैयार हैं। हमारी यह मान्यता है कि जो देश के अन्दर काला-बाजारी करते हैं और देश के हित को ध्यान में न रखते हुए जखीरेबाजी करते हैं, वे देशब्रोही हैं और उनको जितनी अधिक से अधिक सजा दी जाए, उतनी कम है तथा उनको किस प्रकार से दंडित किया जा सकता है, यह हमको देखना है। लेकिन समाप्ति जी, श्री राव साहब दो विद्येयक लेकर सदन में आए हैं और सदन को विश्वास दिलाना चाह रहे हैं कि अगर यह दो रामबाण आपने हमको दे दिए थे तो विद्येयक पास करके आप ने दे दिए, तो जितनी देश के अन्दर काला-बाजारी और जखीरेबाजी हो रही है, वह समाप्त हो जाएगी, खत्म हो जाएगी और आप बिल्कुल निश्चिन्त रहिए।

मैं आपके माध्यम से राव साहब से बाहना चाहूँगा कि आप के पास आज जो भी अधिकार है और जो दो विद्येयक लेकर आप सदन में उपस्थित हुए हैं, इन दोनों विद्येयकों में ऐसी कौन सी खास बात है, जिसके कारण आप यह समझते हैं कि जो काम आप अभी तक नहीं कर पाए हैं, वे कर लेंगे। नमाप्ति जी, अभी तक सरकार के पास नेशनल-सिक्यारिटी-एक्ट, एसेन्शियल-कोमोडिटीज-एक्ट और प्रिवेंशन आफ ब्लैक मार्केटिंग-एक्ट—ये तारे नानूँ। आपके पास है और जिसमें तहत आपको गजा देने के अधिकार है। लोगों का बिना काण्ण बताए, उन पर मुकदमा फरने और पकड़ने का अधिकार है। मैं आपसे युछा चाहना हूँ कि अभी तक इन तीनों बानूओं के होते हुए आपने नितने लोगों को पड़ा लिया, कितनों को सजा दी और आप वितने का मरमदा हुए? लगता एतो है, जैसा कि राजस्थान से आपने बाले काप्रेस के ही संसद गदस्य, श्री चूड़िचन्द्र जैन जी, ने कहा था कि अगर हम

बास्तव में कुछ दरना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि ऐसे लोगों से हमें मुक्ति मिले तो उसके लिए राजनीतिक इच्छा की आवश्यकता है। उसके लिए संलग्न चाहिए, बदा बह संलग्न आज हमें दिखाई दे रहा है ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार कानून बनाना चाहती है, बानून बनाने का नारा, समाजबोध का नारा देना चाहती है, लेकिन बास्तव में कुछ करना नहीं चाहती है। चूंकि यह राव साहब के डिपार्टमेंट से सम्बन्धित नहीं है, इस लिए मैं सदन के सामने इसकी गम्भीरता की रखना चाहता हूँ। जिस समय पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट के माल बढ़ाए गए, तो इसके सूचना सारे देश में थी कि इसके भाव बढ़ेंगे और उसके दाम बढ़े।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान एसेन्शियल कामों डिटीज आफ फटिलाइजर की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यूरिया, जो कि नाइट्रोजन खाद है, उसके भाव में 350 रु ० टन की बृद्धि की गई। मैं सरकार से जानकारी चाहूँगा कि जब 350 रु ० टन यूरिया की खाद पर बृद्धि की गई, तो देश के अन्दर लगभग 15-20 लाखाने नाइट्रो-जन खाद पैदा करते हैं और उन्वें पास जो स्टाक था, क्या सरकार ने उस स्टाक को अपने कब्जे में लिया? जिस रां-मैट्रियल से नैपथ्य से यूरिया पैदा हुआ था, उस पर भी उतना ही पैसा लगा था, लेकिन इसके दाम नहीं बढ़ाए और 350 रु ० टन की यूरिया में बृद्धि की। सरकार ने जिन लोगों के पास इसका अम्बार भरा पड़ा था, उस को जब करने की कोशिश नहीं की। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल तैयारशुदा माल ही, ये सब कारखानों के जो मार्जिक हैं, नैपथ्य जो कि इस कह

दों मैट्रियल है, जिसके आधार पर यूरिया तैयार होता है उसका प्राइस बढ़ाने के कारण यूरिया की प्राइस बढ़ाई गई। उस नैपथ्य का स्टाप इनके पास मनमने ढंग से पढ़ा हुआ था। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि यह जो बहुत बड़ा घोटाला हुआ है, इस सरकार के आपने क्यों नैपथ्य का आप खुद कहते हैं कि शक्तिरक्षण की नैपथ्य की कीमतों का असेसमेंट न करने के कारण, केवल एक दिन में 103 करोड़ रुपये का नाजारेज प्राप्ति यूरिया के कारखानों के मालिकों ने उठाया है।

मैं अभी डीलर्स की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ उन का चेतिया भी होना चाहिए था। जिस कीमत पर माल तैयार किया गया था, उस की इन्काइज का कायदा सरकार ने उन को कैसे उठाने दिया और वह भी करोड़ों रुपयों का कायदा? मैंने एक उदाहरण दिया है— क्या इस के बाद भी सरकार मंशा रखती है कि उन करोड़पतियों, पूजीपतियों, कारखाना मालिकों पर अंकुश लगाना चाहती है, उन पर इस कानून को लागू करेगी? मुझे तो ऐसा नजर नहीं आता है।

एक उदाहरण पहले भी दिया जा चुका है और इस भौके पर भी मैं उम को दोहराना चाहता हूँ ...

सम्पत्ति महोब्य जो दिया गया है उमको दोबारा क्यों ले रहे हैं कोई नई बात कहिए।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोप्यल . मुझे सम्प्रति वरने दीजिए। शक्ति और गेहूँ के लिए आपने प्रत्यार किया है और यह सत्य भी है कि इस साल जो उत्पादन हुआ है, वह दिक्षार्ड उत्पादन है, लेकिन चूंकि कालाबाजारी करने वाले लोग, जारीरेबाज सोबत, उस को बढ़ा कर बढ़े हैं, बाजार में

लाना नहीं चाहते हैं इसलिए सरकार मजबूर हो कर गेहूँ और शक्ति वा इम्पोर्ट दर रही है। रावनाहम, क्या यह सरकार की कमज़ोरी नहीं है, इस अधिकार को लेकर आप क्या दरेंगे? जब आप खुद कहते हैं कि शक्तिरक्षण की कमी नहीं है, लेदिन जारीरेबाज दबा कर बढ़े हैं, भाव बढ़ रहे हैं, इसलिए सरकार मजबूर हो वार बाहर से मंगा रही है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जब तक पोलिटीकल दिल नहीं होगी, तब तक जिस चीज़ को करने की हमारी इच्छा है, संकल्प है, उस का रिस्ता बोट और बोट के पैसे से जोड़ कर रखेंगे तो कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे। चाहे किसान हों, व्यापारी हों, मजबूर हों, चिक्कार्ही हों, जब तक आपने फैसलों को बोट और राजनीति से जोड़े रहेंगे, देश में कुछ नहीं कर सकते। आप अधिकार मांग रहे हैं, लेकिन जब इच्छा नहीं है तो मांगने से क्या होगा? जैसा अभी भाटिया जी ने कहा देश में पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को स्टेन्थन करेंगे तो कालाबाजारी और जारीरेबाज आपने आप खत्म हो जायेंगे। मैं आपने को और इस सरकार को, दोनों को दोष देना चाहता हूँ—हाफ-हार्टेंड-वे मे पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम नहीं चल सकता। हम जन-वित्तरण प्रणाली देश में ला रहे हैं, हम ने भी इस का राने वा प्रयत्न किया और आप ने भी किया लेकिन इस को ईमानदारों के साथ मजबूत बनाने की वंशश नहीं की गई, यदि इर क। ईमानदारी से मजबूत करने की कोशिश की जायगी तो इस देश में अवश्य इस समस्या वा गिराव हो जायगा।

जहारक महगाईक बात है—8 अगस्त, 1981 का महाराई वा हॉलसेल प्राइस इण्डेक्स 2872 पर पहुँच गया— आप बतलाइये इस सरकार का क्या उपलब्धि है? जिस समय यह सरकार सत्ता में आई थी—यानी 19 महीने पहले, उस

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल]]

समय इण्डेक्स 226.6 था, लेकिन 19 महीनों में 226.6 से बढ़ कर 287.2 पर पहुंच गया, यह इस प्रकार की उपलब्धि है, यानी एक सप्ताह में 1 प्राइटेट वृद्धि होती गई और मैं समस्ता हूँ—जह रिकार्ड बृद्धि है। इस के लिए आप भले हों इस सरकार को बधाई दीजिए, लेकिन कहा तक आपने मुख्यों को छुरा सकेंगे। दोनों कानून आप ने पास कर दिये तो हम कुछ कर सकेंगे—मैं कहता हूँ आप कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे, चाहे आप कितने बानून पास कर लीजिए। हम आप का अधिकार देने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन कुछ कर के दिखाइए।

हम ने कहा है कि इन को सिलैक्ट कमेटी को भेज दीजिए, लेकिन सरकार इस को फौरन पास कराना चाहती है। यदि सरकार इन दोनों कानूनों के लिए इतनी गम्भीर थी तो इसके लिए आडिनेन्स ला सकती थी—आप आडिनेन्स क्यों नहीं लायें.....

राज बोरेन्ड्र सिंह : आप की सलाह से करना चाहते हैं।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : आडिनेन्स ले कर क्यों नहीं आये।

समाविति महोदय आप कितनी देर और लगायेंगे।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल मैं जल्द ही सम-आप करूँगा, वहु कुछ बातें परखलेवा जी ने बांधकाल है।

समाविति महोदय ३-५ मिनट में खत्म कर लें।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : पिछले बजट सब में आप ने इस बिल को इंट्रोड्यूस किया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय इस को प्रायोरिटी क्यों नहीं दी गई। आप इस को बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मानते हैं, प्राथमिकता देना चाहते हैं, जल्दी पास कराना चाहते हैं तो जब बजट सेशन में इन दोनों बिलों को रखा गया था, उसी बजाए पास करा लेते, लेकिन आप उस समय धीरे धीरे आगे सरकारे चले गये।

राज बोरेन्ड्र सिंह : व्यापारियों की बात सुनना चाहते थे, उन्होंने टाइम मांगा था, इसलिए उन को पूरा मौका दिया।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : व्यापारियों से बातचीत चल रही थी :

राज बोरेन्ड्र सिंह : उन को पूरा मौका दिया और आप को भी। पब्लिक औपीनियन हम जानना चाहते थे।

समाविति महोदय लेकिन व्यापारियों ने आप की अपील को एकदम अनुसुना कर दिया।

राज बोरेन्ड्र सिंह : बिल्कुल।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल एक दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आप वा। स्वयं का सम्बन्ध बनस्पति तेल में है। इससे आप का संविधा सम्बन्ध है। क्या आप हम को बतायेंगे जिस फार्मूले को आधार बना कर तेल आयातित किया जाता है, किस परसेण्टेज में वह तेता आप उन को देते हैं और उस की कीमत कितनी होनी चाहिए। टैरिफ कीमीशन के फार्मूले के अनुसार देते हैं या कोई दूसरा फार्मूला आप के पास आ गया है, जिस के आधार पर आप प्राइस

निश्चित करते हैं। समाचार-पत्रों में हम ने पढ़ा है कि सरकार ने 190 रुपये पर टिन प्राइस फिक्स की है।

राव बोरेन्ड्र सिंह : 192 रुपये प्रति टिन।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : 192 रुपये प्रति टिन एक्सक्लूडिंग सेल्स टैक्स। यह आप ने बालंटरी प्राइस निश्चित की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के कौन से हिस्से में आज इस कीमत पर बनस्ति तेल मिल रहा है, हिन्दुस्तान के और कोनों को आप छोड़िए, दिल्ली जो भारत की राजधानी है, वहां भी आज खुला बनस्ति नहीं मिल रहा है।

समाप्ति भवोदय : अब आप खत्म कीजिए।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : मेरी मान्यता है कि किसी चीज को एकीव करने के लिए संकल्प चाहिए। जब तक संकल्प नहीं होगा, चाहे आप जितने कानून बना लें, उन से देश का भला होने वाला नहीं है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इस में कहा है कि यह एक टेम्पोरेरी मेजर है। ये बिल जो आप ला रहे हैं, सेंगियल कोमोडिटीज में जो आप ने स्पेशल प्रोविजन किये हैं, इन को आप ने टेम्पोरेरी क्यों क्यों रखा है। भाई? यह अहंकार आप किस पर कर रहे हैं। क्या आप यह अहसान व्यापारियों पर कर रहे हैं। अगर आप यह मानते हैं कि ऐसा प्रावधान होना आवश्यक है, तो फिर टेम्पोरेरी क्यों रखा है। क्या आप समझते हैं कि पांच साल के अन्दर ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग या होडिंग जैसी चीजें समाप्त हो जाएंगी। क्या आप समझते हैं कि व्यापारियों की कालाबाजारी या होडिंग

की प्रवृत्ति को आप खत्म कर देंगे, इस समय के अन्दर।

राव बोरेन्ड्र सिंह : हम उम्मीद कर रहे हैं।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : यह अपने आप में सरकार की कमज़ोरी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hoping against hope.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : जैसा पहलेकर साहब ने कहा है कि जो कनफिस्केशन का प्रावधान आप ने किया है, उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन आकशन की जो बात कही गई है, उस के मैं खिलाफ़ हूँ। आपने अपने इस कानून में अब यह प्रावधान किया है कि माल को कनफिस्केट किया जाए और अभी तक जो यह प्रावधान था कि उस को आकशन के द्वारा बेचा जाए, मैं उसके बिल्कुल खिलाफ़ हूँ। आप ने जो यह कहा है कि एक प्राइस फिक्स करने के बाद इस को बेच दिया जाए, यह सही है क्योंकि पहले आपस में व्यापारी मिल जाते थे और जो माल सौज किया होता था, उसको ले लेते थे। इस प्रावधान का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन आप ने जो यह प्रावधान किया है कि स्टेट आथोरिटीज को हीं अपेलेट आथोरिटी बनाया जाए, उस का मैं विरोध करता हूँ और मेरी समझ में यह बात ठांक नहीं होगी। मेरा मान्यता तो यह है कि इन दोनों बिलों को देखने के बाद ऐसा दर्शन है कि इस सरकार का न्यायपालिका में, न्याय की पद्धति में कोई विश्वास नहीं रहा है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इन दोनों बिलों में जो ये प्रावधान लाए गये हैं, वे न्यायपालिका का अपमान है। मेरा कहना यह है कि स्टेट गवर्नरेंट के बजाय किसी जूडीशियल आथोरिटी को अपेलेट आथोरिटी रखिए और कनफिस-केशन का जो प्रावधान किया है, उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ।

समाप्ति भ्रष्टाचार : शान्ति, शान्ति ।
अब आप समाप्त कीजिए पाच मिनट में ।

You have already taken fifteen minutes. Eight minutes were allotted.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:
I am summing up, Sir

मैं बिल पर ही आ रहा हूँ ।
(अवधार) ...

समाप्ति भ्रष्टाचार में ध्यानपूर्वक
सुन रहा हूँ ।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल . बेलिएबिल को जो नामबेलएबिल बनाया है और तीन महीने की सजा रखी है, उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन इस में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर हम ने चोर और डकैत को और छेड़छाड़ करते वाले को, इन तीनों को एक ही केटेगिरी में रख दिया, तो मेरे बाल से यह न्याय नहीं होगा यानी डिस्प्ले आफ प्राइस लिस्ट एक अपराध है और जिस ने ब्लैक किया है, होड़िग की है या माल दबाए बैठा हो, वह एक अपराध है अगर इन दोनों को एक ही केटेगिरी में रखेंगे, तो यह न्यायोचित नहीं होगा । इस इशु पर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जाना चाहिए और सलेक्ट कमेटी को इरा बिं का रफर करना चाहिए ।

अन्त में समरी ट्रायल के लिए जा इस में कहा गया है, उस के बारे में भाटिया साहब ने भी काफी कह दिया है और अगर मैं उस के बारे में सब कुछ बताने लगा, तो उस में बहुत समय लगेगा, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में कोई नई बात नहीं है । अगर मैं पुराने एकट को पढ़ दूँ उसमें समरी ट्रायल है । कम से कम आपकी जो खानेवाने की चीजें हैं, इन के

जितने भी केसिज हैं, उनमें समरी ट्रायल होता है । यह समरी ट्रायल कोई नया प्रावधान नहीं है, यह तो वही का वही प्रोविजन है ।

स्पेशल कोर्ट का जो प्रोविजन आप ले कर आये हैं, स्पेशल कोर्ट आप जितनी बना सकते हैं उतनीं बनाइये । लेकिन उन स्पेशल कोर्ट्स को समरी ट्रायल मत कहिये । इन स्पेशल कोर्ट्स में अशेंसल कमोडिटीज एकट या दूसरे जो एकट है उनके अन्तर्गत इको-नोमिक ओफेसिज के केसिज का ही द्राइल होगा और यह ट्रायल डे टू डे बेसिस पर चलेगा । इस में आप ने मेक्सिमम पनिशमेंट दो साल का रखा है । समाप्ति जी आप जानते हैं कि समरी ट्रायल में एक जज या मजिस्ट्रेट जो बयान लिखता है वह उसका सब्सेप्शन लिखता है और जो जजमेंट देता है उसका भी सब्सेप्शन देता है । आपने मुलजिम को दो साल की मेक्सिमम सजा का प्रावधान किया है लेकिन समरी ट्रायल में जज किसी भी ब्लैक मार्किटिंग्स या होर्डिंग को मेक्सिमम दो या तीन महीने की सजा दे कर छोड़ देया । मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आप इस में स्पेशल कोर्ट जरूर रखिए । आप अधिक तंत्र अधिक स्पेशल कोर्ट बनाइये । समरी ट्रायल दो आपका परपरा सर्व होने वाला नहीं है ।

इस में स्पेशल जज की नियुक्ति के बारे में आप ने लिखा है कि जो लायक हो सकते हैं उनको बनाया जायेगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है । अगर जो लोग अनेम्स्लाइड हैं उनको नाजरी देने की बात आपने सोची है, बार के अन्दर बहुत से ऐसे लोग बैठे हैं जिनकी बकालत नहीं चलती है, अगर उनको स्पेशल कोर्ट का या हाई कोर्ट का जज बनाना है तब तो बात दूसरी है बरना यह जो कलाज आपने रखी है कि जो अवक्ति हाई कोर्ट का जज बनने लायक होगा, ठीक नहीं है ।

इस सेकिंड बिल प्रिवेंशन आफ ब्लेक मार्किटिंग एण्ड मेट्टीनेंस आफ सप्लाईज आफ अर्थशाल कमोडिटीज अपोइंटमेंट बिल में जहां जहां सी जुडिशियल अथारिटी आया है उसकी जगह पर आपने गवर्नरमेंट रखा है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा कि यह उचित नहीं है। जहां पर कि जुडिशियल अथारिटी को ज़रूरत है वहां पर आप उसकी कन्सेण्ट से ही इस काम को करिए। आपने जो इस प्रकार का प्रावधान किया है वह काफी नहीं है। आप ऐसा प्रोबिजन क्यों चाहते हैं? जहां आपको जज की राय लेनी चाहिए, वहां उसकी राय ली जानी चाहिए। अपोइंटमेंट के लिए जज से नहीं पूछा जाए और स्वयं गवर्नरमेंट अपोइंटमेंट कर दे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है। (व्यवधान) आप को इस व्यवस्था को बापम लेना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहता हूँ कि जब तक यह सकल्प नहीं होगा, कि हमें किसी दाम को करना है उसमें चाहे किसी का बोट जाता है या किसी का बोट रहता है तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कुछ नहीं होगा।

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Bill, 1981 and the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1981 moved by my hon. friend

Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Parulekar opposed the non-bailable section severe punishment etc. Though I demand more stringent punishment like even death by hanging for the hoarders and black marketeers of essential commodities, who are committing crimes against the society and the nation, the Government may find it difficult to go that far.

We have enough essential commodities but we have not got effective

public distribution system. In 1976 our Government had formulated and implemented the public distribution system for fourteen essential commodities. The price tags on all the essential commodities were to be compulsorily put up. This enabled the people to know the prices prevailing in different parts for the same essential commodities. Price variation was avoided in this manner. The Janata Government gave up these things. Now, the scheme of public distribution should be reintroduced. It is going to be an Act. But, implementation is the question. If the State Government is not implementing it, you must be very careful about that. It is a major thing in this Bill.

Unless the prices of essential commodities are controlled, no public distribution system can be effective. now even in fair price shops there is no uniform price for the essential commodities. There is no checking also of the prices charged by the fair price shops. Naturally, this leads to widespread corruption. The primary step to be taken by the Government is that prices of essential commodities should be fixed and imposed if necessary even with statutory support. Then only we will be able to help the poor people of the country. The Planning Commission has accepted that 40 per cent of our population is living below the poverty line. The Government knows that the earning per day of such people is just 75 paise. How do we expect them to buy essential commodities for their living at the prices which change hour by hour. Soaring prices of essential commodities are the breeding ground for all corrupt practices.

I say this from my personal experience. I took it up with the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation that the Agencies of Civil Supplies Corporation to whom they give kerosene and sugar sell the kerosene drums and sugar bags in the blackmarket.

[Shri K. T. Kosairam]

The Corporation did find that some retailers were doing this. Inspite of my repeated demand that these offenders should be prosecuted no action has been taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu to prosecute them. The Corporation has neither the power nor the staff to undertake prosecution. I suggest that the Panchayat Commissioners, Tehsildars and the Police officials above the level of Sub-Inspectors must be empowered to launch prosecution as soon as such offenders are caught. I would even demand capital punishment provision in the law which will prove a real threat for these anti-social and anti-national elements.

Sir, I was referring to the soaring prices which prove an incentive for blackmarketing. Similarly, in the case of cement even the manufacturers are not above this blame. They are in league with the stockists and cement is sold in blackmarket even at the factory level. The Regional Cement Controller must be empowered to have a check on the production of cement. The Tehsildars, Panchayat Commissioners and the Industries Department officials are authorised to issue cement permits. I have been suggesting for a long time that there should be a check to ensure that the cement procured under specific permits is used for that specific purpose. In the absence of such a check, cement is being sold in the market now at more than Rs. 80 per bag. A system of such a scrutiny must be evolved and those who are found not using the cement for the purpose for which they got it through permit must be prosecuted and deterrent punishment should be awarded.

Sir, I demand that the State Governments which do not implement the Essential Commodities Act effectively must be taken to task. Though the Centre supplies wheat to Tamil Nadu,

the Tamil Nadu Government is always telling the people that the Centre is not supplying the required quantity of wheat to the State.

Similarly, the foodgrains supplied under the Food-for-work programme are also not being properly distributed to the workers. There is widespread rumour that the foodgrains are being given to the party cadre. These things must be looked into by the Centre.

Unless the Government of India evolves a price control mechanism, at least for the essential commodities, it will not be possible to successfully implement any distribution system.

For example, frequently the tyre manufacturers are allowed to increase the prices of tyres. It has a chain reaction resulting ultimately in the increase in the prices of essential commodities. If petrol and diesel prices are increased, it is reflected in the price increase of vegetables and other essential commodities because transportation cost increases. How do you break this vicious circle and ensure a stability in prices of essential commodities? The hon. Minister must think over these matters seriously, and formulate concrete steps to control prices of essential commodities and also for effectively distributing them. Thank you.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) :
 सभापति जी, माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने चोर बाजारी, संग्रहालयी, मुनाफाखोरी को रोकने के सम्बन्ध में जो विवेयक पेश किया है मैं उस का तहेदिल में समर्थन करता हूँ। अभी भारतीय जनता पार्टी के जिस पार्टी का सम्बन्ध व्यापारियों से कैसा है यह सारी दुनिया जानती है और यही कारण है कि शहर में उन की थोड़ी बहुत दाल गल जाती है, लेकिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में उन की दाल नहीं गलती क्योंकि गरीब मजदूर किसानों के साथ उस पार्टी

का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, व्यापारियों के पैसे के आधार पर अपनी दुकानदारी चलाते रहे, उस पार्टी के सदस्य श्री कुछन कुमार गोप्यल जी ने कहा कि इस विवेध का हम स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन, और जब लेकिन या परन्तु लगता है तो ऐसा लगता है कि चौर की दाढ़ी में कुछ निकला है। लेकिन और परन्तु क्यों लगाया जाय? चौर तो चौर है, उस को पकड़ना चाहिये। पर लेकिन और परन्तु सम्बन्ध रखता है व्यापारियों से। अब कहते हैं कि मंहगाई इतनी बढ़ गई। क्या गत धर्ष जब लोक सभा के चुनाव हुए थे उस समय जनता क्या भूल गई कि चीनी को इन लोगों ने चौपट कर दिया, गेहूं को गुम कर दिया था और पैट्रोल को इन्होंने पी लिया। और जिन्हें भी चौर थे पहले नम्बर के, चम्बल तक के डाकू, उन को एक ही दिन जयप्रकाश नारायण के सामने खड़ा कर के कह दिया यह तो गांधीवादी है, उन को सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया और वे साधु बन गए। जिन्हें चौर थे उनको तो उन्होंने साधु बना दिया, और उनसे मिल जुल कर के मारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को इन्होंने बरबाद कर दिया। यह भेंडक टोली की जो सरकार थी, जनता पार्टी, जिन का सिद्धान्त हीन गठबन्धन हुआ, उन्होंने सब गड़बड़ कर दिया। कहां जनता पार्टी, जो अब तक तीन रूप बदल चुके हैं, पहले जनसंघ पार्टी कहलाती थी। कहां जनसंघ मार्क्सवादी, कहां जगजीवन राम और चौधरी चरण सिंह। चौधरी चरण सिंह की जब बात सामने आती है तो इनके चेहरे आइने में सामने नजर आते हैं अगर यह अपना चेहरा देखें तो। कोई भूल सकता है प्याज को जो कि भरीब आदमी खाता है। उत्पत्ति से ले कर आज तक प्याज क्या कर्भी 5 रुपये किलो बिकी? लेकिन इन के जमाने में वह विकी जिस को गरीब आदमी रुखी रोटी के साथ खाता है। यह इन लोगों की बदौलत हुआ। और भी इन्होंने बरबाद किया, अगर सभी बातों की पोल खोलूँ तो उस के लिये काफी समय चाहिये।

सभापति भगवान् : बरबाद खाने वालों को किया या प्याज को किया?

आचार्य भगवान् देव : सभापति जी, अगर मैं पोल खोलूँगा तो लम्बा भाषण चला जायगा। मैं तो मुख्य मुख्य बातें कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि आप ने थोड़ा समय दिया है।

जिस समय लोक-सभा का चुनाव हुआ, क्या आप, मैं और इस देश की जनता भुला सकती है कि पैट्रोल पम्पों पर बहुत बड़ी लम्बी लाइनें लगी हुई थीं और चुनाव में जीतने के बाद जब विधान-सभा के चुनाव होने वाले थे, उस बीच के काल में भारत सरकार ने, हमारे केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों ने प्रान्तीय सरकारों के लिये तमाम साधन जुटाये और उस समय प्रान्तीय सरकारे विरोधी पार्टियों के हाथों में थीं, चुनाव हुए नहीं थे। उन सरकारों ने सारा पैट्रोल उन लोगों के हाथों में दिया। चीनी, गेहूं, स्टील तमाम प्रकार के पदार्थ जिन नागरिकों को दिये जाने चाहिये थे, उन को न दे कर पीछे के दरवाजे ते चौर बाजारी में बेचकर गांव गांव में यह प्रचार किया। ये हमारे खाकी निकार चाले, नागपुरी संतरे में इन को कहा करता हूँ, कबड्डी खेलने वाले।

अभी पीछे अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी जी ने डीजल के सम्बन्ध में हमारे माननीय मंत्री से प्रश्नोत्तर काल में पूछा कि कैसे हो गया? आज अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी जिन के सम्बन्ध में हमारे पार्टी के लोगों ने आपत्ति उठाई, एक विरोधी पार्टी का जवाबदार व्यक्ति अमरीका गया इन दिनों में, क्यों गया? मुझे सूचना मिली है कि वहां इंटरनेशनल वीनदियाल उपाध्याय केन्द्र बना हुआ है और **अटल बिहारी जी वहां गये।

एक बात मैं सराकार से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस इंटरनेशनल वीन द्याल

[आचार्य भगवान देव]

उपाध्याय केन्द्र के मंत्री ** हिन्दुस्तान समाचार एजेंसी के बहां पर एजेंट भी बने हुए हैं। जिन हिन्दुस्तान समाचार एजेंसी का भारत सरकार आर्थिक मदद देती है और वह मदद ले कर के बहां पर इस प्रकार का कार्य कर रहे हैं भारत सरकार को इस पर वंभारता से सोचना चाहिए। जिस सरकार के साधनों से सरकार के खिलाफ काम हो रहा हो,

सभापति महोदय : आचार्य भगवान देव जी,

आचार्य भगवान देव : मैं सरकार से चाहता हूँ कि जांच करे। मेरा चेलेज्ज है कि इस प्रकार का संगठन बहां पर है और वह कार्य कर रहा है। वह व्यक्ति हिन्दुस्तान समाचार समिति का प्रतिनिधि भी है। मेरा आक्षेप है, आप इस की जांच कीजिये।

सभापति महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिये। किसी माननीय सदस्य के खिलाफ इस तरह के आरोप आप तभी लगावें जब कि अध्यक्ष या जो कोई यहां पर बैठा हो, उसे आप सन्तुष्ट करदें, यदि इस के प्रमाण हैं आप के पास, नहीं तो यह करेक्टर एसेसीनेशन

आचार्य भगवान देव : सभापति महोदय, यह तो मैं सावित करने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान समाचार समिति का प्रतिनिधि बहां पर दीन दयाल उपाध्याय केन्द्र का सेक्रेटरी है **

सभापति महोदय : आप शांत रहिये। आप क्यों नहीं मेरी बात सुनते हैं। मैं आप को इतना ही मना करता हूँ, जिस का प्रमाण हो, उतना ही कहिये।

आचार्य भगवान देव : मैं ने जो आक्षेप किया है, यहां पर जिस व्यक्ति के लिये किया है,

वह स्पष्टोकरण दे सकते हैं। मेरा यह चेलेज्ज है।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): Sir, I have a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please see Rule No. 353 of the Rules of Procedure. I will read it out for your benefit.

"353. No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply".

सभापति महोदय : मैं आप पर इतना ही बंधन डालना चाहता हूँ।

आचार्य भगवान देव : इस देश में और वहां चोर बैठे हैं—

दिल के फोले जल उठे, सीने के दाग से, घर को आग लग गई घर के चिराग से।

यह घर के चिराग घर को आग लग रहे हैं, काबे में कुफ कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप कृपया नाम न लें।

श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया (उज्जैन) : दूसरे के खिलाफ एलीगेशन लगाया गया है।

सभापति महोदय : आप कृपया नाम न लें।

आचार्य भगवान देव : मैं नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ, बात कह रहा हूँ।

(*दृश्यवान*)

सभापति महोदय : आप जारी बैठ जाइये, जब अध्यक्ष खड़े हों तो कृपया बैठने की प्रादृश डालिये।

आप जिस तरह से आक्षेप कर रहे हैं, अगर वह सिलसिला चलता रहा, तो फिर उससे कोई अछूता नहीं रहेगा और परिस्थाटी एक दम बिंगड़ जाएगी। इसलिए मैं आप से कहना हूँ कि आम तौर पर तो आप कह सकते हैं, लेकिन नाम न लीजिये।

SHRI N K SHEJWALKAR That should be expunged

MR. CHAIRMAN: I may point it out to you that I was the first person to take it up; I will go through the record and do the needful.

अबार्य भगवान देव इस बिल में चोरों को पकड़ने की बात है, लेकिन हमारे देश में साधु के बेश में सैतान भी बैठे हैं, देश अविकृत का चोरा पहन कर चोर-बाजारी को प्रोत्साहन देने वाले भी बैठे हैं। इसलिए मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि वास्तविकता क्या है, किस प्रकार से चोर-बाजारी को प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी चोर चंबल के डाकू और स्मगलर थे, उन लोगों को छोड़ कर इन्होंने चोर-बाजारी को प्रोत्साहन दिया। इसीलिए चोर-बाजारी बढ़ी है। गत वर्ष चीनी, गेहूँ और दूसरे पदार्थों के भावों की क्या स्थिति थी? इन लोगों के कारण चीनी बारह, चौदह रुपए किलो बिक रही थी, मगर आज वह 7: रुपये किलो पर पहुँच गई है, क्योंकि दामों को नियंत्रित करने का प्रयास किया गया है। (व्यवधान)

समाप्ति महोदय : विचार-विमर्श को चलने दीजिये।

अबार्य भगवान देव : मह परेशानी इसीलिए हो रही है कि "जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है, चोर की बाड़ी में तिनका है। ये सब इसलिए परेशान हो रहे हैं कि सौदेबाजी पर आंख आ रही है। इसलिए इन को बड़ी परेशानी महसूस हो रही है।

मैं एक बात मंदी महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में चुनाव आने वाले हैं और इन खाकी निकर वालों ने योजना बनाई है कि चुनाव से पहले डबल-गोर्डी को गुम किया जाए, सर्व-नाधारण पर उसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा। चीनी वो गुम होगा जाए, भद्र डगी का जो दूध बिरा है, उसको खरीद कर उसका मावा बना दिया जाए, नाविं लंगो को दूध भी मिलने पाए। ये लोग इस तरह का कृतिम असाव बैद्य करने का प्रयास करने वाले हैं, वे संकेत हमको मिले हैं। मेरा उन पर यह आक्षेप है। मंदी महोदय को इस सम्बन्ध में जापन रहना है।

कानून तो पहले भी लाया गया था और अब भी लाया गया है। हम रोज पेपर में पढ़ते हैं। अगर पेपर पढ़ने की डब्बाजत हो, तो मैं आपके सामने पेश कर सकता हूँ। हमारा गृह विभाग और हॉमोटी पुलिस, जहाँ भी उनको पता चलता है, वे उन चोरों को पकड़ने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। यह काम योजनाबद्ध ढग से किया जा रहा है, ताकि किसी को कोई शिकायत न रहे। मंदी महोदय ने कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि हम इस बारे में बैठ कर प्रेम से बात करें। उन्होंने अपारिधियों वे माथ बान की है और उनकी बानों को मुना है। उन्होंने सब दलों से अपील की है कि वे काई रचनात्मक सुझाव पेश करें। लेकिन कोई रचनात्मक सुझाव वे पेश करते नहीं हैं और गाड़ी को पटरी से उतार कर बाहर चले जाते हैं। विशेषी पाटियों का काम यहाँ रह गया है कि गाड़ी को पटरी से उतार कर बाहर चले जाना। आज उनकी दुकान का दिवाला निकला हुआ है। उनकी पार्टी का कोई नेता इस बारे में विचार-विमर्श नहीं करता है कि देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को कैसे सुधारना है। आज उनकी गैर-हाजिरी क्या बताती है? — यह साबित करती है कि चोर-बाजारी को रोकने के सम्बन्ध में उसके इरादे क्या हैं, वे उसको रोकना चाहते हैं या नहीं।

[श्री आचार्य भगवान देव]

मैं मंत्री महोदय को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। पुलिस और अधिकारी अपना काम करेंगे, परन्तु वह एक इनामी योजना शुरू कर दें कि देश का जो नागरिक संग्रह किए हुए भंडार के बारे में सरकार को बताएंगा, उसका इनाम दिया जायेगा। इसमें बेरोजगार धूमने वाले नौजवान और दूसरे गरीब व्यक्ति यह पता लगाने का प्रयोग करेंगे कि कहाँ-कहाँ चोर-बाजारी का भंडार भरा हुआ है। उससे आपको माल सरलता से मिलेगा। चोरों का भी पता लगेगा और जो माल संग्रह कर के लोग रखे हुए हैं उम का भी पता लगेगा। उसके पीछे किस का सम्बन्ध है उम की भी पाल खुल जायेगी। तो इनामी योजना, सार्वजनिक लोगों को इनाम देने की योजना माननीय मंत्री जी शुरू कर दें, फिर आप देखेंगे कि देश के दीवाने नौजवान गली गली में जा कर किन तरह उन के गोदामों के ताले खुलवाते हैं और उन के काले कारनामों को जाहिर करने का प्रयास करते हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो चिल पेश किया है, उस का हृदय से स्पागत करता हूँ। धन्यवाद

श्री भोगेन्द्र शर्मा (मध्यवनी) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो विधेयक सामने है जो देश की हालत है, आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मामले में जो संकट देश के जनगण के सामने है, उपभोक्ताओं के सामने है, वस्तुओं की उपलब्धि के बीच उा का अभाव पैदा हो जाना और उनकी इतिम महंगी का पैदा हो जाना, ऐस स्थिति में स्वभावः सरकार की ओर से कुछ कड़ी कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता प्रतीन होती है। यद्यपि जो स्थिति है उम को देखते हुए और अभी जो मिल सरकारी पक्ष के बोले है उनकी बातों को व्याप्ति से सुनने के बाद भी कलेजा कांपता है कि क्या यह

सरकार जो इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य है वह चाहती है? क्या यह सरकार इस को लागू करने का डरादा रखती है? मैं अभी नीयत पर शक करने जैसी कोई बात कहना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति वहाँ तक जाने को मजबूर करती है।

हमारे मिल शारक दल के पिछली सरकार के बारे में बोले हैं। जो उन्होंने कहा है सही है। उस से ज्यादा कहना भी सही होगा। देश के लोग जानते हैं कि उस सरकार में भी अधिकांश वही लोग थे जो उस के पहले शासक दल के ही उसी कांग्रेस पार्टी के ही लोग थे। इसलिए नीतियों के जरिए महंगी बढ़ाने में और चोर व्यापारियों को छूट देने में एक दूसरे में होड़ लेने में वे लगे हुए हैं कि कौन ज्यादा जनगण को लूटने में चोर-व्यापारियों को भद्र करे। जनता पार्टी के रूप में या कांग्रेस (आई) के रूप में देश के पूँजीपतियों की अपनी पार्टी और अपनी सरकार है। दोनों के जरिए उन्हीं का काम हो रहा है।

अभी चीनी का जिक्र हड्डा। जिस समय यह सरकार आई चुनाव के बाद, उस से पहले जनता पार्टी को सरकार ने चीनी को कीमत बढ़ाई और गन्ने की कीमत घटाई। कहा गया कि देश में चीनी ज्यादा हो गई इसलिए, गन्ना की कीमत ढाई रुपए किटल कर दी गई है लेकिन चीनी की कीमत 2 रुपये 15 पैसे से बढ़ा कर 2 रुपये 30 पैसे किलो कर दी। फिर नियंत्रण हटा कर और फिर नियंत्रण लगा कर 2 रुपये 80 पैसे कि-लो और खुले बाजार में चार सवा चार रुपये किलो चीनी की कीमत कर दी गई। तो गन्ने की कीमत घट, कर और चीनी की कीमत बढ़ा कर खुले प्रभास जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने देश के लोगों से अपने काम के डारायहक दिया कि किसान चूंकि गन्ना पैदा करते

इलिए उस की कीमत घट जाय और करोड़पति चूंकि चीनी भिलों के मालिक हैं, उसका मुनाफा करोड़पति लेते हैं इसलिए उनका मुनाफा बढ़ा दिया गया। इस प्रकार उन्होंने लोगों से यह कह दिया कि भाई मतवाताओं, यह करोड़पतियों के हुक्म पर चलने वाली सरकार है।

जब नई सरकार आई प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जनजा के सामने खुला एलान किया कि दाम को बढ़ायें। हम को बहुमत दीजिए। विशाल बहुमत भिला। वह बहुमत बनने वाले भिल उधर बैठे हुए हैं और दाम बढ़ाया गया। चीनी का दाम चार रुपये किलो था। ऐसा कस कर बाधा कि उसका दाम बढ़ा नहीं हुआ क्या? दाम कहां कीमत ने छलाग भागी। चार रुपये से सबा चार भावे चार से पांच रुपये किलो कीमत नहीं हुई, 8 रुपये, 10 रुपये और कही कही 12 रु० किलो हो। गई और डस तरह से इस नई सरकार ने नये रूप से करोड़पतियों से कह दिया कि ज्यादा कारबगर तरीके से तुम्हारी सेवा काप्रेस (आई) कर सकती है और कर रही है।

यहां पर गल्ले का जित्र आया। सरकार का दावा है कि देश में गल्ले का उत्पादन ज्यादा हुआ है। हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी खास कर इस इलाके से यहां आते हैं जहां के किसानों ने बेहुमत करके उत्पादन बढ़ाने में अगली कातार में अपनी जगह बना ली है। किसानों का गल्ला बिक गया लेकिन सरकार के भण्डार में गल्लों नहीं आया, गल्ला बड़े थोक व्यापरियों के हाथ में चला गया या फिर गाव के जो कुछ बड़े बड़े काश्ट-कार हैं जोकि हव्वन्डी से अंगादा जमीन लिए हुए हैं, उनके हाथ में चाकी रहीं। इसलिए हमें मजबूर हो कर विश्व बाजार में गल्ला बर्तोदने के लिए जाना

पड़ रहा है। मैं बाहुंगा कि कृषि मंत्री जी इस बात की सफाई करेगे कि उस गल्ले की जो कीमत हमारे भूलक में आने पर पड़ेगी उस में और हमारे उगाही मूल्य में क्या फर्क पड़ेगा? हम कितना नांब में रहेंगे? क्या मूल्य बढ़ा कर उस गल्ले की उगाही में देश में ही हम सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते थे? क्या विदेशों से गूँह मंगाए बगैर हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता था? आज सरकारी दल के लोगों को विचार कर यह कहने में बड़ी हिम्मत की जरूरत है कि वे चोरबाजारी के खिलाफ हैं क्योंकि जहां तक महगाई का सबन्ध है, पिछले साल के बजट के समय, 80-81 के बजट के समय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि कीमतें घटेगी लेकिन कीमतें बढ़ी तेज रफ्तार से बढ़ी। दोबारा मंत्री जी ने कुछ महीनों के बाद कहा कि कीमतें ब्लैट्यू पर पहुंच गई हैं, अब नीचे की ओर ही आयेगी लेकिन वह नीचे नहीं गिरी, उपर बढ़ गई उसके बाद फिर वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अब हृद हो गई है, कीमतें गिरेंगी लेकिन कीमतें फिर आयें बढ़ी। इसके बाद इस प्रकार सरकार ने खुलम खुला चोरबाजारियों को, तस्करों को और काला धन रखने वालों को छूट दे दी। जैसा कि अभी हमारे मित्र बोल रहे थे, उनकी भावा में मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे चोरी का धन हो, चम्बल घाटी का धन ही, डाके या तस्करी का धन हो, सरकार हिसांब नहीं पूछेगी तुम बेयर बाण खटीद लो, इस तरह से तुम्हारों काला धन उजला हो जायेगा, नाजायज धन से जायज धन हो जायेगा। इस तरह इस सरकार ने इतना बड़ा विश्वासघात अपने मतवाताओं के साथ किया, अपने एसानों के साथ किया और अपनी प्रतिज्ञा के

[श्री भगवेन्द्र ज्ञा]

क साथ किया। दिनदहाड़े देश के काले धन को सफेद करने के लिए उस सरकार ने एक ऐसा अनेत्रिक काम किया जिसको करने में किसी भी सरकार के साथ हाथ कापने चाहिए थे और किसी भी बोलने वाले की जबान कापनी चाहिए थी।

आज हमारे सामने जो विधेयक आया है उस में कई जगह कोड आफ क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजिर का जिक है। मैं कृषि मंत्री तथा उस पुरी सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कोड आफ क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर मेरे हाथ में है, इसकी जो नयी धारा 110 चली थी उसके लिए बनाई गई संयुक्त प्रबल समिति का मैं भी भेद्यरथा। इस धारा को जोड़ को इस बात की व्यवस्था की गई थी कि एसेंशियल कमाडिटीज एक्ट, जिस में संशोधन करने के लिए हम आज विचार कर रहे हैं उसका अगर कोई उल्लंघन करता है तो उस पर 110—सी० आर० पी० सी० के मात्रत कार्यवाही की जायेगी, अगर किसी अधिकारी या मैजिस्ट्रेट को यह विश्वास हो जाए कि उसका उल्लंघन बह कर रहा है। 1974 में यह कोड लागू हो गया था उसके बाद सात वर्ष बीत गये हैं, द्वाई वर्ष जनता पार्टी के रूप में और बाकी साल कांग्रेस या कांग्रेस (आई) के रूप में पूजोपत्रियों ने शासन किया। मैं जानता चाहूँगा कि सबूते भारत-वर्ष में इस बीच क्या किसी एक भी थोक व्यापारी या व्यक्ति के खिलाफ प्रोसीडिंगज चलाई गई जिसने एसेंशियल कमाडिटीज एक्ट का उल्लंघन

18.00 hrs.

किया हो या उल्लंघन करने का प्रयास किया है। क्योंकि उस के लिए धारा 110 के अन्दर कार्यवाही करने की व्यवस्था नहीं थी। सारे भारत में एक भी मुकदमा कांग्रेस शासित राज्य में, यूनियन टेरेटरी में, किसी भी राज्य में एक भी मुकदमा इन सात वर्षों में नहीं किया गया। 110 की उपधारा-एच० (ई) एसेंशियल कमाडिटीज एक्ट के उल्लंघन करने वाले पर कार्यवाही चलेगी। इस तरह यह पूरा कानून जिसके मुताबिक सारे भारत में सभी दंड के लिए प्रक्रिया संप्रीति है, उस में आर्थिक दंड के लिए प्रावधान किया, 1974 के एक्ट में यह शक्ति भारत सरकार को दी, राज्य सरकारों को इस पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए दी गई। लगातार देश में महगाई बढ़ती गई, लगातार कानून का उल्लंघन होता गया और उपभोक्ता तबाह होता चला गया लेकिन एक भी चोर-व्यापारी एक भी थोक व्यापारी पर सी० आर० पी० सी० की धारा-110 के मात्रत कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। उसका परिणाम क्या हुआ-सजा हो या न हो; लेकिन विशेष प्रावधान की आवश्यकता है या नहीं है, यह बाद की बात है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि क्या देश विश्वास करेगा कि आप को सत्य की कमी थी, इसलिए आपने नहीं किया।

संशोधनि महोदय : श्री ज्ञा, आपको कम से कम कितना और समय लगेगा?

श्री भगवेन्द्र ज्ञा : आप जो सीमा देंगे, मैं उस में खत्म करना चाहूँगा।

संशोधनि महोदय : आप तीन-चार मिनट और ले लीजिए।

बी भोगेन ज्ञा : इसलिए जो कानून आपके हाथ में है, उसका अपवाद के लिए भी एक बार भी आपने उपयोग नहीं किया, आज तक भी नहीं किया। मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि आप गृह मंत्रालय से मसाला लेकर जबाब देने का प्रयास करेंगे। अगर एक भी प्रोसीरिंग नहीं की गई तो क्यों नहीं की गई। क्या आप देश के सामने कांडूल करेंगे कि आज तक एक भी व्यक्ति ने नियम का उल्लंघन नहीं किया और अगर नहीं किया तो आज इस संशोधन की आवश्यकता कैसे आ पड़ी। एक नया कानून लेकर, संसद का भयं खर्च करके आप पर कैसे भरोसा किया जाए कि आप इसका उपयोग करेंगे। इसलिए कम या अधिक का मामला नहीं है, पूरी तरह मेरा भारत सरकार अपने कानून का उल्लंघन कर रही है। उल्लंघन करने वालों के खिलाफ एक नामिनामी कार्रवाही भी नहीं कर रही है।

इसी के साथ-साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि यह जो बृद्धि होती जली जा रही है, जो कुठ कानूनी शक्ति आप ने रहे हैं और जैसा कि हमारे कुछ भित्रों ने भारतीय जनता पार्टी और दूसरे मिलों ने जो बहाहा, उसका खण्डन करने की हालत में मैं नहीं हूँ, हो सकता है कि उसमें बहुत सी बातें सही हो, लेकिन मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहूँगा। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि क्या यह शक्ति लेकर के आप बुद्धि निर्दीय व्यापारियों को तबाह करने के लिए साधन तो लेना नहीं चाह रहे हैं? क्योंकि एक तरफ ओरी के माल को खुली छूट दे रहे हैं, काले धन को उजला धन बनाने के लिए एलान करते हैं, कानून बनाते हैं और व्यापारियों के खिलाफ सी० आर० पी० सी० की धारा 110 के तहत कार्रवाही नहीं करते हैं, तो यह कैसे विकास किया जाए कि आप भारत के

व्यापारियों के खिलाफ इसका उपयोग करेंगे। आप भारत के व्यापारियों से उसी दिल्ली के बुनाव के लिए धन तो नहीं लेना चाह रहे हैं, ठीक इसी मौके पर। बड़े से धन लेकर उनको छूट देकर क्या खदरा बालों को तबाह करने सी नहीं जा सकते हैं। जो अनुभव अब तक का है जो रिक्विट न दे सके वे तबाह हों, जो भोटी रकम आपको चन्दे में न दे सके। वे तबाह हो ग्रोर जो कुछ उपभोक्ता हैं, वे तबाह हों। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ जैसा कि प्रावधान है, अभर कोई व्यक्ति व्यापार के लिए अभर कोई सामान खरीदे और हमें पता लगे कि कानून का उल्लंघन करके उसके खरीदा है—मतलब कि घर में कोई मर रहा हो वज्दा बीमार हो तो चीनी खरीदी है और उसका उल्लंघन करके उसके खरीदना पड़ा है तो ऐसी हालत में उसके जैल नहीं किया, मंत्री जी बड़ी दया करेंगे सिर्फ उस पर जुर्माना होगा। किम पर? उपभोक्ता पर—यह स्थिति है।

इसलिए, सभापति जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश को आशंका है, हमें भी आशंका है कि आप इस कानून का उपयोग बड़े को छूट दे कर और छोटे के खिलाफ इस का प्रयोग कर के करेंगे। मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध भी नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि देश के थोक व्यापारियों ने देश के 68 कारोड़ पर कब्जा कर लिया, लेकिन दह कब्जा किया था—आप की मदद से। एक भी थोक व्यापारी भारतवर्ष में ऐसा नहीं है जो अपने धन से थोक व्यापार करता हो, सब बैंक से रुपया ले कर गल्ला खरीद कर बैंक के गोदाम में रखते हैं और सब माल गोदामों में बला जाता है। हमारे दिन मंत्री महोदय एडम-स्मिथ, माझसे से से

[श्री भोयेन्द्र ज्ञा]

कर केन्ज तक चले जाते हैं, उनके अर्थ-शास्त्र के अधार पर, जो अर्थ-शास्त्र साबित हो चुका है, देश में अर्थ किये जा रहे हैं माल गोदाम में बन्द हो गया, उपभोक्ता गोदाम में नहीं गया वह बाहर ही रहे गया और माल की कीमतें बढ़ने लगी, उस के बाद उस माल को गोदाम से बाहर निकाल कर उपभोक्ता को लूटा जा रहा है। इस तरह हमारी ही दियासलाई से हमारे ही घर को आग लगाई जा रही है। हमारे पैसे से बैंक के पैसे से, योक व्यापारी देश की जनता को लूट रहे हैं और आप लूटने दे रहे हैं, काले धन को बनने दे रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ नये अधिकार मांग रहे हैं।

इम निए हमें आशंका है, खाम कर खुदरा व्यापारियों के लिए आशंका है, उपभोक्ताओं के लिए आशंका है मगर इन सब खातों के बावजूद हम आप को यह अधिकार देना चाहते हैं ताकि आप उन योक व्यापारियों के विश्व कार्यवाही कर सकें जो कोई उत्तरादन नहीं करता है, बिना कुछ शिखे हुए मुनाफ़ा बटोरता है। इस लिए इस विवेयक का समर्थन तो कर रहा हूँ मगर जो आशंका है उस को भी जाहिर कर रहा हूँ। मैं सरकार से चाहूँगा कि कम से कम उपभोक्ताओं के खिलाफ किसी भी हालत में इस का इस्तेमाल न ही, खुदरा लोगों को इस से बचाया जाये, देश में जो करोड़ों खुदरा दुकानदार हैं उन पर चोट न पड़ने पाये, जो देश के योक व्यापारी हैं, जो बड़े लूटने वाले लोग हैं उन पर इस का प्रहार हो और इस दिशा में जो संशोधन दिये गये हैं उन को भी आप स्वीकार करें।

हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने एक इनामी गोजना का सुझाव दिया है—मैं

समझता हूँ जन-सहयोग लेने का रास्ता चहर निकालना चाहिए। मैं जानता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों को योक-व्यापारियों और सरकारी अधिकारियों के हाथों थोड़ा दण्डित होना पड़ेगा, फिर भी प्रोत्साहन का प्रावधान इस विवेयक में अवश्य होना चाहिए।

श्री जनतुल बसर (गाजीपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं इन बिलों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जहां तक सरकार की इस मंशा का ताल्लुक है कि ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग को प्रभावी ढंग से रोका जाय और आवश्यक वस्तुयें उपभोक्ताओं तक पहुँचाई जा सकें, इस मंशा को पूरा करने में जितना भी सहयोग इस माननीय सदन से वह चाहेंगे, उन को अवश्य मिलेगा।

सभापति जी, मूँझे इस भव्यन्ध में मैं कुछ बातें अर्ज़ करनी हैं। इस मामले में कई कानून पहले भी बनाये जा चुके हैं, इस समय भी बना रहे हैं और आगे भी बनाए जा सकते हैं, लेकिन इन कानूनों को इम्प्लीमेंट करने की जो एजेन्सी है वह हमारे पास नहीं है। कानूनों का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन राज्य सरकारों की मशीनरी के द्वारा, उन की एजेन्सी के द्वारा होना है दुख के साथ हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि इन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन और विशेषकर इस कानून का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन आधे दिल से किया जा रहा है। शायद रिकार्ड की खामा-पूरी के लिए ऐसा किया जा रहा है और वाकई में ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग को रोकने के लिए इन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन बहुत प्रभावी ढंग, बहुत इफेक्टिव तरीके से नहीं हो रहा है। जितने भी केसेज इस कानून के अन्दर साधने आए हैं और जो भी कार्यवाही की गई है, उस को आगे हम गौर से देखें, तो हम को यह मिलेगा कि, जैसा कि अभी उधर से बोलने वाले सदस्य कह रहे थे, बड़े-बड़े मुनाफ़ाओं के खिलाफ़, बड़े बड़े ब्लैक-

मार्केटिंग के खिलाफ, जो लोगों को बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बोका दे रहे हैं, उन से पैसा ऐंठ रहे हैं, उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं की गई बल्कि उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई, जिन के यहां चैकिंग करने पर एक या दो टिन मिल गये या किसी ने प्राइम लिस्ट जो नहीं की थी या कोई टेकिनकल खामी उन के रजिस्टर में थी या उनके स्टाक में मिल गई थी, जिस से कोई बहुत बड़ा फक्क नहीं पड़ जाता। ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई है। जिन लोगों ने गाली दी, उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की है लेकिन जिन्होंने कानून किया है, उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही बहुत कम हुई है। तो सब उन बड़ों सवाल यह है कि आप कानून से चाहे जितनी ताकत ले लें, जितने भी अधिकार आप चाहे प्राप्त कर लें, लेकिन उन का उपयोग ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हो रहा है। आज जो हमारी मंशा है, जो हमारी सरकार की मंशा है और इस माननीय सदन की मंशा है कि ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग को प्रभावी ढंग से रोका जाए, वह रुक पा रही है या नहीं रुक पा रही है, यह सब से बड़ा सवाल है। इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई ऐसा तरीका निकाला जाए, कोई ऐसा हल ढूड़ा जाए, जिस के जरिए इस कानून को लागू करने में केन्द्रीय सरकार का हाथ हो, कोई चैकिंग का माध्यम हो। किस प्रकार का कोई माध्यम हो, उसका कोई नकारा मेरे सामने नहीं है। मैं सरकार से इतना ही अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं, मंत्री जी का इस और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि कोई ऐसा तरीका जहर निकाला जाए, जिस के जरिए राज्य सरकारों पर कोई अंकुश हो और राज्य सरकार यह काम कर रही है या नहीं कर रही है, उन की देखभाल भी हो। मुझे याद है कि जब यह कानून पास हुआ था तो बेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार ने, केंद्र की सरकार ने और कई सरकारों ने,

जो हमारी पार्टी की नहीं थी, उन्होंने कहा था कि हम इस कानून को लागू नहीं करेंगे। अबर वे इस कानून को लागू नहीं करती है, तो आप क्या करेंगे? आप के पास कोई अधिकार है कि इन कानूनों को आप लागू करायेंगे, इस के बारे में आप ने क्या सोचा है? जब मंत्री जी इस बहस का जवाब दे, तो वे इस बारे में बताए। जब प्रोवेस इण्डेस्ट्रीज बढ़ता है, जब कीमतें बढ़ती हैं, तो किस की बदनामी होती है? राज्य सरकारों तो यह कह रही हैं कि कीमतें दोगलव हमारे बस में नहीं हैं और कीमतें दोगलव सरकार की नीतियों के कारण बढ़ रही हैं। कीमतें बढ़े, तो उस के जिम्मेदार हम। कीमतें बढ़वे का जवाब हम को देना पड़ता है और उन को रोकने के लिए जब हम कोई कानून बनाते हैं, जब उन को रोकने के लिए कोई तरीका अपनाते हैं, तो राज्य सरकार उसमें सहयोग करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है और हम को पूरा सहयोग नहीं मिलता है और बदनामी हमारी होती है। तो इस के लिए मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं। कानून में आप चाहे जितने अधिकार ले लीजिए लेकिन उन अधिकारों का अगर राज्य सरकारे उपयोग नहीं कर रही है, उन का ठीक तरह इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं कर रही है, तो आप क्या करेंगे। इस के बारे में कुछ सोचिए, यह मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देश में पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम, सावंजनिक वितरण प्रणाली कितने प्रभावी ढंग से काम करनी चाहिए, उतने प्रभावी ढंग से काम नहीं कर रही है। कई वर्षों से जबकि हमारी सरकार थी, और उसके बाद जब कि जनता पार्टी के जमाने से एक बहुत ही सुधोम्य मंत्री श्री मोहन धारिया थे, के जमाने से पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के बारे में सुना जा रहा है कि यह किया जाएगा, वह किया जाएगा लेकिन अब तक कुछ नहीं हो पाया है। बहुत-सी बारें इस दीव

[श्री जैनुल बसर]

सामने आयीं लेकिन हम आज तक पूरे देश में एक पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्युशन सिस्टम बनाने में असफल रहे हैं। सिस्टम तो क्या अभी तक हम उसका खाका भी नहीं बना सके हैं। इसके डम्पिंगेटेशन की बात तो दूर रही, अभी तक पूरे देश के लिए हम एक खाका भी तैयार नहीं कर सके हैं। किसी प्रदेश में कोई खाका है, किसी में कोई खाका है। चूंकि अभी तक हम पूरे देश को एक ईकाई समझ कर इसका एक खाका नहीं दे सके हैं इसलिए जो ज़रूरी सामान है वह भी हम लोगों तक ठीक प्रकार से नहीं पहुंचा पा रहे हैं।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में यह महसूस किया गया कि प्राइवेट दुकानदार इसमें बेहिमानी कर रहे हैं, जरूरी चीजों की ब्लैक कर रहे हैं, लोगों को सामान नहीं पहुंचा रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उनके हाथ से यह सिस्टम ले लिया और कोशाप्रेटिव्ज को दे दिया। जिनमें कोशाप्रेटिव्ज थीं उनको दुकानदार बना दिया। वहां भी हम को अफनता नहीं मिल रही है। जीनी और दूसरे सामान अब भी लोगों को ठीक से नहीं पहुंच पा रहे हैं। कोशाप्रेटिव्ज में भी वही बात पैदा हो गई है। वहीं हालत हो रही है जैसी कि पहले थी। पवा नहीं कोशाप्रेटिव्ज के कानून खराब है या उन्हें ठीक ढंग से नहीं चलाया जा रहा है। मंत्री जी को सोचना चाहिए कि इनमें कौन-सी खामियां हैं जिनसे कि हम पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्युशन सिस्टम को ठीक के काम करने लायक नहीं बना सके हैं। मंत्री जी इसको ठीक करने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं? मेरा तो अपना सुझाव जो कि मैं पहले भी दे चुका हूं कि हमें एक सिविल सप्लाईज कोरपोरेशन बनानी चाहिए जो कि पूरे देश के पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्युशन सिस्टम का काम अपने हाथ में ले। एक बहुत बड़ा संगठन, एक बहुत बड़ी मशीनरी बनानी पड़ेगी, इसमें दो राय नहीं हैं। लेकिन

हमें ऐसा संगठन बनाना चाहिए जो कि जगह जगह पर सरकार की तरफ से दुकानें खोले और लोगों को सामान पहुंचाए। मैं मानता हूं कि यह कठिन काम है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अगर पूरे देश को पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्युशन सिस्टम के लिए सिविल सप्लाईज कोरपोरेशन के जरिए से एक ईकाई के तहत ला सकते हैं और इस योजनावाले तरीके से चला सकते हैं तो काफी खामियां और कमियां दूर की जा सकती हैं।

तीसरा सुझाव में यह देना चाहता हूं

समाप्ति महोदय : अखिली सुझाव।

श्री जैनुल बशर : इसके बाद एक और सुझाव होगा।

एक सुझाव मैं मंत्री जी को यह देना चाहता हूं कि ये जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं जिन के जिम्मे इस कानून पर अमल की व्यवस्था है, अगर वे ठीक ढंग और प्रभावी ढंग से इस व्यवस्था को लागू नहीं करेंगे तो यह व्यवस्था चलना मुश्किल होगी। अगर वे इसे प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करते हैं तो यह व्यवस्था चल सकती है लेकिन जब वे व्यापारियों के साथ मिल जाते हैं, जैसा कि हो रहा है तो उन के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि इस एकट के मुताबिक कार्यवाही हो सकती है लेकिन आज तक कोई कार्यवाही दूरी है या नहीं दूरी है, मैं समझता हूं कि नहीं दूरी है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में यह व्यवस्था है कि रेड करने वाली जीप बिना बताये जिले में जा कर रेड करती है और गलती करने वाले व्यापारी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाती है। लेकिन उस जिले का जो कार्यवाही है, जो अफसर है उस के खिलाफ

कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। भंती जी की तरफ से राज्य सरकारों को स्पष्ट आदेश जारी होने चाहिए कि वे ब्लैक मार्किटिंग करने वाले, होंडिंग करने वाले लोगों से मिले हुए कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही करें।

सभापति जी चौथा और आखिरी सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ जिसे हमारे माननीय दोस्त ने भी दिया है। सभापति महोदय, इस एक्ट के मुताबिक छोटा जुर्म करने वाले और बड़ा जुर्म करने वाले लोगों को एक ही कैटेगरी में रखा गया है—जो गाली वे उसको भी वही सजा और जो कल्प करे उसको भी वही सजा—यह बात मुनासिब नहीं है। बहुत सी टैक्नीकल चीजें होती हैं—बहुत सी टैक्नीकल गलतियां होती हैं, जैसे रजिस्टर ठीक नहीं है, रजिस्टर में तारीख नहीं दी है, किसी की मूल्य-मूल्यी गलत है या मूल्य-मूल्यी प्रदर्शित नहीं की है या स्टाक में एक-दो डिब्बे या टिन बताने की गलती हो गई है—दो—चार टिन का फर्क पड़ गया है, यह कोई बहुत बड़ा फर्क नहीं है, उस के लिए भी वही सजा है जो बहुत ज्यादा स्टाक किए हुए है, या पांच रुपए प्रति बोरी ब्लैक कर रहे हैं, उसके खिलाफ भी वही सजा। मैं समझना हूँ कि इस को कैटगराइज किया जाना चाहिए—छोटा जुर्म, बीच का जुर्म और बड़ा जुर्म, इसी तरह से सजा होनी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूँ—वह यह है कि आज जो एंटी सोशल एलीमेंट्स हैं, जो गुण्डा एलीमेंट्स हैं—जब भी किसी चीज की कमी होती है तो ये व्यापारी को डरा-धमका कर, जान से मारने की धमकी दे कर माल उठा लाते हैं और उस को ब्लैक में बेचते हैं—व्यापारी को कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिल पाता, उसको कोई संरक्षण नहीं मिल पाता, पुलिस उस को

मदद नहीं देती और मजबूरन वह गुण्डा एलीमेंट्स को सामान दे देता है और किसी प्रकार से खाना पूर्ति करता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए और जो गुण्डा एलीमेंट्स हैं, बदमाश लोग हैं, उन को भी स्पाट-आउट किया जाना चाहिए और उन के खिलाफ भी इस एक्ट के तहत सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

इन सुझावों के साथ मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे ज्यादा समय दिया।

श्री चन्द्रजीत थाबद (आजमगढ़) : सभापति जी, यह जो बिल सदन में पेश है, जिस पर सदन विचार कर रहा है, इस में सरकार का इरादा यह है कि जो चोर-बाजारी हो रही है या जो सामान लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है, उस को कैसे लोगों को उपलब्ध कराया जाए और जो चोर बाजारी करने वाले हैं, उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सके और उन को सजा दी जा सके। इस इरादे से यह बिल पेश किया गया है।

सवाल यह है कि सरकार का यह इरादा क्या एक्ट बनने के बाद पूरा होगा? इस विषय पर दोनों ओर के माननीय सदस्यों ने अपना शक-शुब्दा व्यक्त किया है। महज कानून बन जाने से ही अगर कार्य हो जाए तो इससे सरकार को निराशा ही होगी।

इस देश में कानूनों की कमी नहीं है। जो कानून पहले इस देश में है—वर्गर कोई नया कानून बनाए, उन्हीं कानूनों में ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि चोर-बाजारी करने वालों के खिलाफ, काला धन बटोर कर उस का गलत इस्तेमाल करने वालों के खिलाफ और अभाव की स्थिति से फायदा उठाने वालों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सके, लेकिन फिर भी सरकार इस बात को करने में नाकामयाब रही है। आज सरकार को इस बात को स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि आज इस देश के अंदर आदमी को उसकी

[क्षेत्र बन्धजोत यादव]

आमदनी की सीमा के अंदर खाना, कपड़ा और मकान दिलाने में यह सरकार पूरी तरह से फेल रही है। आज इस देश में 40 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जो गरीबी की सीमा रेखा से नीचे जीवन बसर करते हैं। जिनकी आमदनी एक ह० बीस पैसा प्रतिदिन भी नहीं है, मैंने पहले भी एक बार कहा था कि एक रुपया बीस पैसे में तो यदि आदमी खीरा खा कर भी जीवा चाहे तो नहीं जी सकता। खीरा खाकर भी वह आफ्ना पेट नहीं भर सकता। आज 40 करोड़ ऐसे आदमी हस देश के अंदर रह रहे हैं जो गरीबी की सीमा रेखा से नीचे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया का तन्हा ऐसा देश है जहा दुनिया का सबसे ज्यादा गरीब आदमी, सबसे ज्यादा तबाह आदमी रहता है।

चीन के अन्दर भी आज पश्चिमी देशों के लोग और पूर्वी देशों के लोग जा कर के देखते हैं और कहते हैं कि कम से कम उस देश में खाना, कपड़ा सब लोगों के लिये है। लेकिन हमारे यहा सबसे ज्यादा गरीब और बेकार लोग हैं और खाने, कपड़े के लिये तबाह हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को सजीदगी से सोचना चाहिये कि इस कानून से इस देश की गरीबी दूर नहीं होगी। इस कानून से देश में काला धन जिसकी पैरलल इकोनामी चल रही है उसको खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता है। सारी की सारी जड़ यह है कि सरकार की आर्थिक और सामाजिक नीतियां इस देश के 20 प्रतिशत लोगों के हक में हैं, और 80 फीसदी आदमी इन गलत नीतियों के कारण तबाह हो रहे हैं।

हर योजना के बाद देश में करोड़ों की संख्या में बेकारी बढ़ रही है। मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने में सरकार बिल्कुल

असफल हुई है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि भंडी जी यह बिल जा रहे हैं, इस देश में किसानों ने सबसे ज्यादा यताज पैदा किया फिर क्यों आमदनी और क्षेत्रसेट का लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हुआ? यहां के किसानों को 150 ह० प्रति किलोल सरकार नहीं दे पायी, लेकिन यसरीका से गेहूँ 200 ह० प्रति किलोल खरीद रही है। क्या कोई कानून आप लायेगे इस देश में जिन्होंने गेहूँ पैदा करने के बाद, किसानों को लूट कर के अपने घर भरे हैं, उनके खिलाफ कुछ करेंगे? आपको मालूम है कि 350 ह० किलोल गेहूँ तमिलनाडु में बिक रहा है, 400 ह० किलोल बम्बई में बिक रहा है। 130 ह० के भाव से किसान से खरीद लिया और दो महीने के अंदर ही वही गेहूँ 350 ह० और 400 ह० के भाव से बिक रहा है। तबाह हो रहा है किसान यहा का कोई नीति है आपकी? क्या आपको मालूम है इसी दिल्ली में सीमेट 100 ह० बोरी बिक रहा है। क्या किसी गरीब आदमी को 5 बोरी सीमेट मिल सकता है? नहीं। आप बम्बई में जाइये, वहा के चीफ मिनिस्टर से पूछिये वहा दो दफतर खुले हुए हैं, किसी इस्टीट्यूशन के नाम पर 5,000 ह० डोनेशन दे दीजिये और 30 ह० बोरी के हिसाब से सीमेट ले लीजिये। दूसरी जगह 15,000 ह० डोनेशन दीजिये और 15 ह० बोरी के हिसाब से जितनी बोरी सीमेट चाहिये ले लीजिये और बड़े बड़े मकान बना लीजिये। लेकिन एक गरीब आदमी को, ज्यादी ज्योंडी में रहने वाले को एक बोरी सीमेट नहीं मिलता। वह 150 ह० फी बोरी ब्लैक में सीमेट खरीदता है।

आज इस देश में वित्त भंडी कहते हैं कि ब्लैक मनी इकोनामी नहीं रोकी जा सकती है। उसकी पैरलल इकोनामी यहां हो गई है 35 साल के बाद गैरि

करने को अच्छा है कि नहीं ? खाली कालूद बदा देने से एक साइकोलाजी बव जायगी जो तबाही कर देगी । आपने बहुत सी चीजों पर अनावश्यक कंट्रोल लगा रखा है । क्या आप में हिम्मत इस बात की है कि जो अनावश्यक कंट्रोल है उसको तोड़ सके ? एक एक जिले के अन्दर आपने सूवर्मेट पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगा रखा है । उत्तर प्रदेश में एक जिले से दूसरे जिले से गहूं नहीं जा सकता । हरियाणा से पंजाब में नहीं जा पायेगा । सारे रेस्ट्रिक्शन के बाबूद भृष्ट अधिकारियों और पुलिस कर्मचारियों को खाने का मौका मिलता है । वह गहूं तमिक्काहु की आटा मिले खरीद लेती है लेकिन साधारण आदमी को नहीं मिलता । गरीब आदमी अपने यहा शादी विवाह के मौके पर सूजी खरीदता है तो उसे तिगुने दाम देने पड़ते हैं । आज सरकार को सर्जिदगी से सोचना चाहिये और मानना चाहिये इस तथ्य को कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में जहा आधे से ज्यादा लोग गरीबी की रेखा पर रहते हैं, जहा 80 फीसदी लोग गरीब हैं और उनकी आमदनी कम है, उनके लिये पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की नीति जरूरी है, और यह राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था का एक अंग बननी चाहिये । हर हजार व्यक्ति के ऊपर एक सस्ते सामान की दुकान होनी चाहिये, चाहे माव हो या शहर सारे देश के अन्दर सरकार को दो साल के अन्दर इस बात का निर्णय लेना चाहिये कि सारे देश के अन्दर हजार आदमी के पीछे एक सस्ते सामान की दुकान खुलेगी और गावों में भी सामान मिलेगा और शहर में भी मिलेगा । कम से कम अनाज, सस्ता कपड़ा, उसके खाने का तेल, मिट्टी का तेल, चीनी और दवा उन दुकानों पर जिलें ।

दूसरी चीज, श्रीमन्, आज इस देश में जो बड़ी मैन्युफैक्चरिंग यॉनिट्स हैं, आज पैसा कहां जाता है । आपने कभी इस पर गौर किया जो बड़े बड़े कारखाने सामान पैदा करते हैं 10, 15 फीसदी उनका मुनाफा है । और इसके बाद मारी की सारी रिटेल की एजेंसी ।

होस्पेल की एजेंसी आज बड़े मिल-मालिकों ने अपने रिसेप्शनरों और अपने सीएन्सियरों को देनी शुल्क बारदी हैं जब उन से रिटेल खरीदने जाता है चाहे दिल्ली का हो ग्राम्यगढ़, बनारस या पटना का हो, छोटा हो तो वहा 25 फीसदी पहले उसे ब्लैक में पेमेंट करना पड़ता है । 25 फीसदी पे करने के बाद तब उस को सामान मिलता है । जब वह उसे लाता है, 10 फीसदी अपना मुनाफा लेता है डस्टरह से भामान जिले कीमत पर मिलता है, डेंड, दो गुना उसकी कीमत बढ़ जाती है ।

कौन आज एजेंसी कर रहा है ? क्यों नहीं आप व्यवस्था बनाते कि घूमकर जो यह मारा पै-ना बड़े-बड़े मैन्युफैक्चरिंग यॉनिट्स के पास जाता है, जिस को सरकार अपने पास लेगी, चाहे को-आपरेटिव की व्यवस्था हो, चाहे बेकार नौजवानों को सस्ती दुकानों के खोने का इंजाम दीजिये । आज कोरोडो नौजवान इस देश में बेकार है

एक-एक ग्राम में गाव बालो से कहिये कि जिनको आप फैसला करिये, उस को दुकान दीजिये और यह 6, 7 सामान वह आप को 10 फीसदी मुनाफा लेकर देगा । उस का फैसला कर के दुकान दीजिये । क्या कभी सोचा है इस बारे में आप ने ?

केरल और बंगाल का नाम अभी हमारे जैमुल बशर साहब ले रहे थे । केरल और बंगाल में ही हर गांव में सस्ते भल्ले की

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

दुकानें खुली हुई हैं। कम सामान है, लेकिन कम सब को मिलता है। कम-से-कम बंगाल की सरकार ने कलकत्ता जैसे बड़े शहर में आजादी के बाद से फेयर प्राइस याप खोलकर यह चीजें देने की कोशिश की है, चाहे कम मिलती हों, या ज्यादा मिलती हों।

मैं कहता हूँ कि आज 4 सरकारों को छोड़कर सारी की सारी सरकारें कांग्रेस (आई) की हैं। सारे देश में सूबों में भी और सेंटर में भी, क्या दिक्कत पड़ती है? आप नियम बनाइये, मंत्रियों से कहिये कि किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी के खिलाफ काम करने की जरूरत नहीं है, सरकार की विल-पावर हो तो मंत्रियों से कहना चाहिये कि यह काम करिये, सस्ते गल्ले की दुकान, सस्ते सामान की दुकान खोलिये, इसको रोको, नहीं कर सकते हो तो तुमको छोड़कर जाना होगा। सरकारी कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ कार्य-वाही नहीं होगी, मंत्री को जाना पड़ेगा।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज अगर इस देश के गरीबों के हितों को प्रोटेक्ट करना है, उनके इंटरेस्ट को प्रोटेक्ट करना है तो पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को हमारी नेशनल इकानामी और नेशनल स्ट्रक्चर का परमानेट हिस्सा बनाना चाहिये और यह करना चाहिये कि तब तक यह दुकानें खुली रहेंगी जब तक हम इस देश में उस स्टेज पर नहीं पहुँच जाते जब कि खुश-हाली हो।

आप इसके लिये पब्लिक ओपिनियन के लिये जाइये, मैं किसी पार्टी को दोष देने के लिये यह नहीं कहता, लेकिन आज आम जनता यह महसूस करती है कि आज दुकानों पर प्राइस लिस्ट क्यों नहीं टंगी। एमजैसी में प्राइस लिस्ट एक-एक दुकान

पर टंगी हुई थी, एक-एक आदमी को उसके मुताबिक बेचना पड़ता था। आज प्राइस लिस्ट टांगने के लिये जरूरी नहीं है कि एमजैसी लगाई जाये। प्राइस लिस्ट के लिये आप मजबूत इरादे से फैसला कीजिये। अगर दिल्ली में उस जमाने में कांग्रेस कमेटी बनी तो आज कोई कमेटी बनाकर क्या बाच-डाग कमेटी नहीं हो सकती? क्या उसके लिये एमजैसी चाहिये? आज क्यों नहीं यह कमेटी बनाई जा सकती और प्राइस लिस्ट नहीं टंग सकती? आज क्यों नहीं कंज्यूमर्स मूवमेंट को मजबूत करने के लिये सरकार प्रोत्साहित करती? उसकी वजह है चूंकि रूलिंग पार्टी चुनाव के लिये बड़े-बड़े ट्रेड्स, पूंजीपतियों और उद्योगपतियों से पैसा लेती है और उसी की वजह से कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। आज यह सचाई है, इसको कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : गलत, गलत।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : आज इसको कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता। आप भले ही हाथ हिलाइये, मगर यह सच्चाई है, इसको आप इंकार नहीं कर सकते।

आज की पार्लियामेंटरी ड्रैमोक्रेसी की यह जो व्यवस्था है, वह इतनी गलत है कि इस पर सोचना पड़ेगा। चुनाव के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा कि आखिर इस देश में चुनाव इतने महंगे होते जा रहे हैं? मैं कहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में फैसला करे। आप तो रूलिंग पार्टी हैं, आपको सबसे ज्यादा पैसा मिल सकता है, मगर चुनाव के अंदर परिवर्तन नहीं किये गये तो आज हालत यह है, हम सब को ही चुनाव लड़ने पड़ते हैं, एक-एक चुनाव पर 5,5 और 7,7 लाख रुपये-खर्च करना पड़ता है और यह मजबूरी में खर्च करना पड़ता है। मैं यह

किसी एक पार्टी के लिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ, देखना पड़ेगा कि कैसे चुनाव लड़ा जाये। अगर बाई-इलैक्शन हो जाये तो उस पर 10 गुना बर्चा बढ़ जाता है, चाहे किसी भी पार्टी का आदमी लड़े। आज चुनाव के खबरों का, पैसे का और बिज़नेसमें है, टैडर है, कारखाने का मालिक है। अब चुनाव के लिये पैसे लिये जाते हैं तो आपको हिम्मत घट जाती है। सरकार उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकती—उसके हाथ कांपने लग जाते हैं। यह सच्चाई है कि कानून बनाने से ये बुराइयां दूर नहीं हो सकती।

आज बढ़ती हुई कीमतें इस देश की आम जनता को तबाह कर रही है। एक-एक आदमी आज परेशान है। इस लिए आज सरकार को एक नैशनल प्राइस पालिसी और एक नैशनल प्राफिट पालिसी, इन दोनों को बनाना पड़ेगा। जहाँ तक देश के पूँजीपति का संबंध है, अगर कोयले का दाम बढ़ गया, रेल का किराया बढ़ गया, बिजली का दाम बढ़ गया और मजबूर की तत्खाह बढ़ गई, तो वह बम्बई, कलकत्ता या कानपुर से दिल्ली जाता है, और मंत्रियों के सैक्रेटरीज के साथ बैठ कर यह तय कर लेता है कि हमारी लागत दस फीसदी बढ़ गई है, हमारे दाम बढ़ने चाहिए। कैबिनेट के लिए पेपर तैयार हो जायेगा कि ठीक है, कोयले का दाम, रेल का फेट, पावर का दाम बढ़ गया है, इस लिए इनकी बात में सच्चाई है, जस्टिफिकेशन है, और पूँजीपति की चीज का दाम बढ़ जाता है। उसको कोई आंदोलन करने की जरूरत नहीं है। मगर जब किसान के फर्टलाइजर का दाम बढ़ जाए, पानी का दाम बढ़ जाए, बिजली का दाम बढ़ जाए, तो क्यों नहीं यह नीति लागू होती है कि किसान को बारेर तकलीफ दिए हुए, और उसको आंदोलन के लिए

मजबूर किए हुए, सरकार स्वतः कहे कि चीजों के दाम बढ़ गए हैं, इस लिए जिस-तरह से हम उद्योगपतियों की चीजों के दाम बढ़ाते हैं, उसी तरह से हम किसानों की उपज की प्राइस भी बढ़ायेंगे। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है, और उसके लिए किसान को आंदोलन करना पड़ेगा, लड़ना पड़ेगा, प्रदेशन करना पड़ेगा तब कहीं जा कर सरकार उसके साथ सौदेबाजी करती है कि 150 रुपये नहीं, 120 रुपये लीजिए या 130 रुपये लीजिए।

किसान देश का सब से बड़ा भाग है, मगर किसानों के सामान को खरीद और बेचने के संबंध में सरकार की पालिसी बिल्कुल अनरीयलिस्टिक रही है, उसकी एंटी-प्रेज़ेन्ट्स पालिसी रही है। इसी पालिसी का नतीजा है कि आज भास्त जैसे देश को एडिबल आयल दुनिया के दूसरे देशों से मंगाना पड़ रहा है। खाने का सामान, मूँगफली का तेल, सरसों का नेल, सोयाबीन का तेल दूसरे देशों से मंगाया जायेगा, तब अपने देश को दिया जा सकेगा। कहीं कमज़ोरी है या नहीं? यह देश स्वयं ये चीजें क्यों नहीं पैदा कर सकता? वह कर सकता है। इसी लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को नैशनल प्राइस पालिसी और नैशनल प्राफिट पालिसी बनानी चाहिए।

सरकार को छठी पंच-बर्चीय योजना पर फिर से विचार करना चाहिए और उसकी प्रायर्डीज को रीफ़िक्स करना चाहिए। छठी पंच-बर्चीय योजना उसी पुराने पैटर्न पर चल रही है जितका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि गारीब और अमीर के बीच की खाई बढ़ती चली जा रही है। सरकार का इरादा चाहे जितना नेक हो, लेकिन इस कानून से इस बढ़ती हुई कीमतों, चोर-बाज़ारी और काले धन पर वह नियंत्रण नहीं कर सकेगी।

[**श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव**]

इसलिए सरकार को पुरी की पूरी योजना पर फिर से विचार करना पड़ेगा।

इसके साथ ही इस देश में कन्जू-मर्ज भूमेट को मजबूत करना पड़ेगा और उसमें सरकार की मदद करनी पड़ेगी मैं आपको कैपिटलिस्ट कंट्रीज का उदाहरण देता हूँ। स्ट्रिटजरलैंड में कुछ लोगों ने कन्जू-मर्ज भूमेट के जरिये सारे देश में दुकानें खोल रखी हैं। आपर आपको अच्छी बड़ी लेनी है, तो बड़ी दुकान में बंहवी खरीदिए। लेकिन आपने इस्तेमाल के लिए उच्ची सस्ते में सस्ते दामों पर दुकान पर मिलती है। इसी तरह कपड़ा, सब्जी और दूसरा सामान मिलता है आज सरकार को फिर वे आपनी पूरी योजना पर, पूरी व्यवस्था पर, विचार करना चाहिए। इस देश में पूजोदादी व्यवस्था दिन-प्रितिदिन मजबूत हो रही है और वह आम जनता की जिन्दगी की कीमत पर, जिसके बारें 80 फी-सदी लोक नबाह हो रहे हैं परन्तु हो रहे हैं। हमने आपने कॉस्टीट्यूशन में यह प्रतिक्रिया की है कि हम सब बच्चों को स्कूल भेजेंगे, चीढ़ह मान तक के बच्चों को कम्पलसरी और फी पूजोदादन देंगे।

Six crores children are not going to school because their parents cannot afford to send them to primary school. These children belong to poor families the harijans, the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes, backward classes. Their parents prefer to make them domestic servants because of their weak economic position. The child earns Rs. 30 to 40 per month. Therefore, he will be able to earn his dal and roti. This is the situation. It needs a very serious consideration of the entire socio-economic policy. This kind of a Bill and this kind of

an Ordinance is not going to control the parallel black economy in the country nor it is going to be an effective instrument against black-marketeers

With these words, I think that the Government should reconsider these measures.

श्री मूल चन्द डामा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, जब इस बिल पर डिस्काउंट हो रहा था तो एक बात मेरे दिमाग में आई और वह मे माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मर्ज बढ़ता ही गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की। न तो मर्ज कम होता है न मरीज रोग से मुक्त होता है और डाक्टर दवा देते रहते हैं। भगवान जानता है (अवधान) . . . दवा में तो भव कुछ तत्व है लेकिन पता नहीं डाक्टर किस प्रकार दवा को एडमिनिस्टर करता है? 1955 में यह कानून आपने बनाया एसशियल कमो-डिटोर एक्ट और उसको अमेड़ करते चले गए। रवि साहब बताएंगे, बहुत अच्छा चूँकि डिटेल में स्टडी करते हैं, मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं हरिदारा के, मे उनसे एक बात

16 42 hrs

[**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV in the Chair**]

पूछता हूँ कि ज्यो-ज्यो आपने कानून पास किया ज्यो ज्यो उस कानून में तबदीली होती गई, क्या इस प्रकार से भाव नीचे आ गए? चीजें गरीबों को उपलब्ध होने लगी? और इस प्रकार से आपने कितने लोगों को मजा दी? जो कानून आज है उस कानून के अन्तर्गत कितने दोषी पकड़े गए और कानून की कमी के कारण कितने दोषी छूट गए?

मैं कानून अमेड़ करना चाहता हूँ, कानून में संशोधन करना चाहता हूँ, ये दो बातें रोज़ हम सुनते हैं, चाहे जनता

पाटी की सरकार हो जाए और कोई सरकार हो। जब कभी बोलते हैं, तो यही बोलते ने कि मुनाफाखोरों, जमादरी, अपने रवैये को बदली नहीं शिकंजे में बद्द कर दिए जायेंगे। अखबारों में यह खबर मुख्य पृष्ठ पर होती है। जमाखार जिटूतने हैं शिकंजे में बद्द कर दिए जायेंगे। अच्छा है। दो चार रोज तो बडे बडे स्टेटमेंट अखबारों में आते हैं और ये स्टेटमेंट जैसे सांक फुकार करना है ऐसे ही दो चार रोज तक बहुत निकलते हैं। उसके बाद जैसे सांक थक जाता है और अपनी फुकार बद्द कर देता है ऐसे ही ये स्टेटमेंट आने बद्द हो जाते हैं। लोग समझते हैं कि अब थक गए। उसके बाद एक काम यह करते हैं कि कानून बना देते हैं। मेरे कहना है दवा का नाम लेने से रोग नहीं जाता है, दवा खाने से रोग जाता है। लेकिन यहाँ एक बात है कि दवा का नाम रोज लेते रहो।

एक बात मैं बताऊं कि आपके राज्यों के लोग हैं... (व्यवधान) ... देखिए, कुछ लोग तो ऐसे होने चाहिए जो मंत्री जी की आवाज में बोलें, मैं शायद ज्यादा मंत्री जो के नजदीक होऊंगा लेकिन मुझे अपनी बात कहनी है। एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके कानून बताने के बाद किंतनी बार उसमें तरमीम हुई और कानून में तरमीम होने के बाद भावों में किंतने घिरावें हुई, किंतने आदमियों को सजा हुई और किंतने हाई कोर्ट के जजमेंट्स हैं जो यह बतलाते हैं कि कानून की कमी के कारण और उसमें जो कमज़ोरियाँ हैं उनके कारण मुलजिम छूट गए। एक नदी बात लोग भेरे दिमाग में धारी है कि व्याय एक सौंदा है जो त्रिजोरियों से खंडीदों जा सकता है। बिलकुल और कुछ व्याय

नहीं है। त्रिजोरियों में जिसके पैसा है वह न्याय खरीद सकता है। आज एक भ्रष्टाचार जीवन में हर तरफ से छारा हुआ है, देश के रोम-रोम में व्याप्त है। यह भ्रष्टाचार का छूत जन-जीवन में किसी से अलग नहीं है। उसने सभी हिस्सों को छू लिया है। क्या आप बतायेंगे कि कितने इन्फोर्मेंट, इंस्पेक्टर, कितने डिस्ट्रिक्टम सप्लाई आफीसर कितने फड़ कमिश्नर दा कितने और अधिकारी इस महकमे में हैं जिनपर इस कानून के अरिए ऐक्शन लिया गया है। जो धनवान लोग हैं, जो मालदार लोग हैं उन पर इसका कोई असर नहीं होगा। वे तो बस यह जानते हैं चार पैसे रिश्वत के ज्यादा लगेंगे। नजराने से दपतर के बडे बडे देवता खुश हो जाते हैं। जो देवता वहाँ पर काम करते हैं उनको प्रसाद चढ़ा दिया जाया तो फिर आपका सारा कानून अलग रह जायेगा। यह देवता प्रभाद के भूखे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सी मशीनरी है जिसके जरिए से आप कानून को लागू करेंगे।

मैं मानता हूँ कि आपने कानून को मल कर दिया। आपने नानबेलेबल आफेन्स कर दिया है। मैंने भी जो कि यह बड़ी चीज हो गई, अब बनिए चबेरा जायेंगे, पहले अगर दो हजार देते थे तो अब चार हजार रख लें। तो नानबेलेबल आफेन्स बमाकर आप क्या करना चाहते हैं? किसी ने एक टेलिकॉल आफेन्स की है, कोई सूची लगी हुई थी वह किसी कारण हट गई तो आपने कह दिया नानबेलेबल आफेन्स और उसमें आपने कोई डिस्क्रीमन भी नहीं दिया। तीन महीने की सजा मैनडैटरी कर दी गई है कि तीन महीने की सजा तो होगी है। एक दिन की सजा क्यों नहीं हो सकती अगर कोई टेलिकॉल आफेन्स ही किया गया है? कहाँ भार टेलिकॉल

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

आपेंस हो जाते हैं और यह भी देखा जाता है कि उसकी गिल्टी इंटेन्शन थी या नहीं? इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि यह जो आपने तीन महीने की सजा का प्राविजन रखा है उसपर आप फिर से विचार करेंगे। पहले तीन महीने तक की सजा का प्रावधान था लेकिन अब आपने कह दिया कि तीन महीने की सजा दी जायेगी।

आपने सैक्षण (7) में अमेंडमेंट किया है। पहले तो आपने नानबेलेबल कर दिया और फिर यह कह दिया कि अगर कलक्टर ने जमेंट दे दिया, जिसके लिए पहले प्राविजन था कि जुड़ी-शियल एथारिटी के पास अपील की जा सकती थी, लेकिन अब जो स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट है उसके पास अपील की जायेगी। क्या आप जुड़ीशियरी में विश्वास करना चाहते हैं या नहीं आपको जुड़ीशियरी पर विश्वास है या नहीं—यह एक बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न सामने आता है। इस पर भी आपको विचार करना चाहिए। आपने जो क्लाज अमेंड किए हैं इसमें सैक्षण 6 (सी) में आपने कहा है:

In Section 6C of the principal Act—

for the words “any judicial authority appointed by the State Government concerned and the judicial authority”, the words “the State Government concerned and the State Government” shall be substituted.

सरकार किसी भी पार्टी की हो, हमने जुड़ीशियरी, एजीक्यूटिव और सैजिस्लेचर इन नीनों अंगों को रेस्पेक्ट दी है आज उम्में कमी करने का क्या कारण है?

यह आप का सन् 1955 का एक्ट है। जुड़ीशियल एथारिटी को अमेंड करके आप ने कह दिया है:

They have said in Clause 5:

“....in sub-section (1) for the words any judicial authority appointed by the State Government concerned and the judicial authority the words “State Government concerned and the State Government” shall be substituted.”

राब बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आप ने कहा इन्साफ विकता है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : यह बिल्कुल ठीक बात है। आपने कहा कि नहीं, यह जो बढ़ते हैं, राजनीतिक पार्टी खाले, वे न्याय करेंगे और आपके दिमाग में यह बात आ गई। आप इस बात को समझिए कि जुड़ीशियरी को हर बक्त इंडिपेंडेंट मानना चाहिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जुड़ीशियरी को हटा कर समाज को पावर देना चाहते हैं, उस पर आप विचार करिए और नहीं तो यह जो पावर आप ने दी है, उस पर गौर करके देख लीजिए। आपने सैक्षण-7 में अमेंडमेंट करते समय क्या कभी सोचा है कि इस में अमेंडमेंट करना क्यों जरूरी था। आप का क्लाज-7 क्या कहता है:

Clause 7 of the Bill reads:

“In section 7 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), the proviso to sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) shall be omitted;

(b) the proviso to sub-section (2) shall be omitted;

(c) the proviso to sub-section (2A) shall be omitted;....

Now, what is the proviso they want to omit? The provision the principal Act reads:

“Provided that the court may, for any adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judg-

ment, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of not less than three months."

In the case of proviso to sub-section (2A) it is six months.

उस के अन्दर जो सजा थी, उसके जरिए नहीं किया है, लेकिन इन्होंने अमेंडमेंट करने की कोशिश की। एक अमेंडमेंट आपने किया कि जजेज नहीं रखे जायें। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जजेज के सिवाय कौन रखे जाते हैं। आप ने कह दिया।

"..or are qualified to be appointed as judges...."

What do you mean by 'are qualified...?' Why not: "Every such Board shall consist of three persons who are, or have been, judges of a High Court, and such persons shall be appointed...."?

दस साल में एल० एल० बी० कर लिया और दुकान कर रहा हूँ। दस साल में एक दफा कोर्ट में गया हूँ—आई-एम-क्वालिफाईड। क्वालिफाईड यह आप ने क्यों हटाने की कोशिश की। जजेज पहले भी थे—बोर्ड शैल कान्सिस्ट आफ जजेज और क्वालिफाईड टू बी एप्लाइटेड। लेकिन आप ने क्राइटरिया क्या रखा है, कुछ नहीं। लेकिन हि-बिल-बी-एप्लाइटेड एज जज। फिर आप ने नान-बेलेबल आफेस कर दिया और नान-बेलेबल-आफेस करने के बाद समरी ट्रायल कर दिया और समरी ट्रायल करने के बाद आप ने उस केस के अन्दर कहा कि दो साल तक की सजा दी जाएगी। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने राज्य सभा में स्टेटमेंट दिया है, इस संबंध में। जहां पर कोई डैनीकल आफेस हैं तो उन को तीन महीने कम्लसरी सजा हो। कोई आदमी 70 साल का है, कोई छोटा सा लड़का है, क्या आप ने उनके बारे में सोचा है। आप ने

सो इसे मेण्टेटरी कर दिया। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहूंगा आप मेहरबानी कर के इस बिल को पारित करते समय इस बात को समझ लें कि कानून पारित कर देने से बड़ा असर हो जायगा—ऐसी बात नहीं है। आज मुझे अधर 100 बोर सीमेंट चाहिये तो वह मिल सकता है, चौर बाजार में सब कुछ मिल सकता है, इसलिये कि कानून को सही मायनों में अमरी रूप नहीं दिया जाता है। हमारी मशीनरी, हमारे काम करने वाले लोग इतने ईमानदार और दृष्टि के धूले हुए नहीं हैं कि वे न्या दे सकेंगे। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इस कानून के जरिये जो निर्दोष व्यक्ति है या जिस ने जानबूझ कर नहीं किया है, वह फंस जाय, क्योंकि कानून मकड़ी का जाला है, जिस में गरीब जल्दी फंस जाता है और धनवान छूट जाता है। धनवान तो फंसता ही नहीं है। आप चाहे जिस तरह का कानून पारित करें—धनवान उस से बाहर निकल जाने का तरीका जानता है। जब तक इस देश से भ्रष्टाचार नहीं हटेगा, न जराना नहीं हटेगा, तब तक कानून के जरिये सरकारी कर्मचारी छोटे दुकानदारों को परेशान करते रहेंगे।

मैं ने इस बिल पर अपने कुछ अमेण्टमेन्ट्स दिये हैं, जब उन का समय आयेगा, तब मैं उन पर अपने विचार व्यक्त बरूंगा। लेकिन मैं पुनः तीन बातों की तरफ आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ—इस को नान-बेलेबिल न बनायें, तीन महीने की सजा का प्रावधान न करें और जुड़ीशियल अथारिटी को जो पावर दी गई है, वे स्टेट अथारिटी को न दे दें। . . .

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा): और गरीब बनियों का ध्यान रखें।

श्री राम चन्द्र डागा: जाहुणों का भी ध्यान रखिये क्योंकि वे बनियों के घर आते हैं और उन से दोनों का कल्पणा होता है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, so far as the intention, the objective of the Bill in dealing with the blackmarketeers and hoarders are concerned, I think, there cannot be any difference of opinion. But, Sir, I am inclined to observe at this stage that by this amendment, Government propose to include certain special provisions and a few categories which they have prescribed for the special provisions. They are:

1. there should be a provision of special courts;
2. there should be a provision for summary trials; and
3. offence should be non-bailable.

These are the special provisions. Let me make this submission that the amendments, by themselves, cannot really fulfil the object of the Bill. The object of the Bill and the Long Title is 'for dealing more effectively with persons indulging in hoarding and blackmarketing of, and profiteering in essential commodities and with the evil of vicious inflationary prices.' Sir, you would notice that if the phenomenon of inflation has also been connected with this, is it possible to fight back the inflationary trend, the rise in prices, by this kind of amendment? I am sorry to say that if we have to fight back the inflationary trend, then some special economic policy, special economic steps are required which could check the inflation.

Sir, as I have told you earlier, these amendments, left by themselves cannot fulfil the object of the Bill. You have rightly pointed out that this Act was in force from the year 1958 or 1955. Has there not been any increase in price after 1958? There has been.

So far as Prevention of Blackmarketing Act is concerned it had been passed earlier and we have been told

that there were 843 arrests or detentions under that Act. It has also been said that 3,746 searches and seizures took place last and so far as COFE-POSA is concerned there were 354 detentions. Don't misunderstand me but these facts do point out that merely by these measures the price rise cannot be curbed. On the contrary prices have gone up. Therefore, it is not only the question of legislation or amendment, some other measures are required if we are to deal with the price rise.

For example, you cannot curb the price rise unless you have a wide range distribution system of essential commodities and you cannot have an effective distribution system through public channel unless you have got physical control over the commodities. What is happening today is that under the name of public distribution system you have got no physical control over the commodities which are essential. Commodities are not being supplied at cheaper or fixed rates through those shops because you have no physical control over the commodities. Therefore, if you want really to make public distribution system successful and effective it is necessary to have physical control over the essential commodities. I know the hon. Minister will be angry with me whereas I reiterate my position that unless you take over the wholesale trade of essential commodities all talk of effective distribution system is going to be ineffective.

Sir, even in the parent Act there was provision in Section 6A whereby Government can statutorily fix prices. What prevents the Government from fixing the prices of essential commodities statutorily and then seeing that the prices are not brought up?

Sir, a proposal has been made by the West Bengal Government, namely, there should be a list of fourteen essential commodities and the prices of those

fourteen essential items should be statutorily fixed all over the country and there should be Civil Supplies Corporation with an element of subsidy from the Centre and they should see that these essential commodities are distributed to the consumers through fair price shops. (Interruptions) You cannot curb the prices if you go the IMF way.

17.00 hrs.

The World Bank asks you to reduce the subsidy. And you tell them, yes, we are going to reduce the subsidy. But may I tell you this? By reducing the subsidy the prices cannot come down. It is the IMF and the World Bank which prescribe that subsidies should be reduced and if necessary abolished altogether. They say that there should be ban on strikes and you have agreed to that. But I am not discussing those things just now. I say, if you have really bona-fide intentions, there should be a reversal of this policy.

It is my demand that Government should not only strengthen the public distribution system, but they should statutorily fix prices of essential commodities. I have already mentioned 14 items. There should be Civil Supplies Corporation at the State Level which should be established with an element of subsidy. The State Government should be allowed to distribute them to consumers at cheaper rate. There should be differential price rate; for the poorer sections of the community the price should be lower. Agricultural workers and weaker sections of the community should be able to get food articles and essential items at cheaper rates. I feel that unless that policy is pursued by the Government, these kinds of piecemeal amendments will not achieve the objectives in view.

My last point is this. My friend Shri M. C. Daga has also pointed out

about this. There is a deliberate attempt at abolition of the judiciary at every step. Wherever the word 'Judicial authority' is mentioned, the proposed amendment says, 'It will be substituted by State Government', as if the judiciary is the villain of peace or the culprit in the entire set-up. The parent Act provided that the judges should be sitting judges. But now you want to substitute by a single person sitting court. And who will be the judge? Any lawyer belonging to your party having 10 years experience of practice in any High Court can become Judge of this Special Court. This is an indication of your partisan attitude and partisan interest. You want to go to the extent of removing the judicial control in this entire set-up. You want only your partymen to head these Special Courts. I feel that such kinds of laws will be misused and abused. What you should do is that you should bring about a major shift in our economic policy so that the prices can come down and the consumers can be assured of supply of essential commodities at cheaper and reasonable prices. With these words I conclude.

समाप्ति महोदय : व्यास जी, आप थोड़े मैं बोल लै, इसको ग्राज खत्म करना है।

श्री गिरधारी साल व्यास (मोल्काडा):
समाप्ति महोदय जो बिल माननीय मंत्री महोदय यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। पर इस में जो कृष्ण खानियां हैं उनके बारे में मे जहर निवेदन करूँगा।

इस में एक तो यह है कि इसमें कोई ऐसा प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है कि कोई भी अपने घर में कितना सामान रख सकता है, और उससे ज्यादा रखने पर उसके खिलाफ क्या हो सकता है। अगर कोई लिमिट ले ज्यादा सामान रखता है तो उसके लिए क्या अवस्था की गयी है? उसके बारे में भी

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

इसमें प्रावधान होना चाहिए। जो अर्थशाल कमोडिटीज पैदा करता है और वह लिमिट से ज्यादा अपने यहां रखता है तो निश्चित तरीके से उस पर भी वही कानून लागू होना चाहिए। वह भी उसी तरह से कानून का उल्लंघन करता है जिस तरह से दूसरा करता है। इसलिए इसमें कोई न कोई प्रावधान होना चाहें।

आपने धारा-8 में छूट दे दी है। उसमें कहा गया है कि-

“परंतु जहां किसी व्यक्ति ने धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के उपखण्ड (4क) या उपखण्ड (4) में वर्णित प्रकृति की किसी आवश्यक वस्तु को, अपने उपयोग के लिए या अपने कुटुंब के किसी सदस्य के उपयोग के लिए या अपने पर निर्भर किसी व्यक्ति के उपयोग के लिए न कि ऐसी किसी वस्तु का कारबार या व्यापार करने के प्रयोजन से, उपाप्त करने के प्रयोजन के लिए किसी आदेश का उल्लंघन करने का दुष्प्रेरण किया है।”

इसका मतलब यह है कि आपने इस प्रयोजन में उसको छूट दे दी है। उसके परिवार बातों को भी छूट दे दी है। इसके तहत उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकती है। इससे जो बड़े बड़े काश्टकार और खाते दार हैं, वे इससे फायदा उठायेंगे और उनके खिलाफ किसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही करने में बाधा आएगी और मंशा के विपरीत व्यवस्था सुचारू रूप से नहीं चल सकेगी। लोग निश्चित रूप से कानून का उल्लंघन करेंगे, इसलिए इसमें परिवर्तन किया जाना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से 12क की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता है इसमें (ब)-(i) में बताया गया है कि-

“इस प्रकार छोड़े जाने के लिए आवेदन का विरोध करने का अभियोजन को अवसर दिए बिना ऐसे व्यक्ति को तभी जमानत पर छोड़ेगा जब विशेष न्यायालय को, लेख बद्ध किए जाने वाले कारणों से, यह राय हो कि ऐसा अवसर देना व्यवहार्य नहीं है।”

आप ने इस प्रकार की इजाजत दे दी है कि सरकार के पैरोकार कोई आवृद्धिशन न करें, इसलिए इस से पहले ही जज उस को जमानत पर छोड़ देगा। इस तरह से आप ब्लैक मार्केटिंग को और होर्डिंग को जो सजा देना चाहते हैं, उस से आप वंचित रह जाएंगे। इसलिए इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था को इसमें से हटाना पड़ेगा।

इसके साथ साथ 12 (घ)(ii) में आप ने बताया है कि—

“परन्तु यह और कि विशेष न्यायालय यह निर्देश दे सकेगा कि ऐसे व्यक्ति को उस दशा में जमानत पर छोड़ दिया जाए, जबकि उस की आय सोलह वर्ष से कम है या वह स्त्री है या वह रोगी या दुर्बल व्यक्ति है या विशेष न्यायालय का यह समाधान हो गया है कि किसी अन्य विशेष कारण, से, जिसे लेखबद्ध किया जाएगा, ऐसा करना न्यायपूर्ण और उचित है।”

इस तरह से आप बहुत कम लोगों को सजा दे पाएंगे। बहुत ले लोग बीमारी का शूटा स्टिकिंग ले आएंगे, बहुत से लोग 16 साल के बन जाएंगे, इस तरह मेरा प्रयोग का सारा उद्देश्य बीच में ही रह जाएगा। और आप का मकसद पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा।

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कीजिए। जिस से आवश्यक वस्तुओं का वितरण सुचालू रूप से किया जा सके।

अन्त में मैं एक-दो सुझाव वितरण प्रणाली के संबंध में और देना चाहता हूँ। जब तक आवश्यक वस्तुओं का वितरण ठीक नहीं होता, तब तक आप वितरने ही कानून बनावें, चोर-बाजारियों के खिलाफ वितरने ही कानून बनावें, उन से कोई फायदा नहीं है। आप को आवश्यक वस्तुओं के वितरण की एक निश्चित व्यवस्था कारनी होती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के अंदर बहुत से प्रांत ऐसे हैं, जैसे, मद्रास, केरल, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र इत्यादि, जहां पर कोआपरेटिव बेंचिस पर असेंशियल आटिकल्स ठीक प्रकार से वितरित हो रहे हैं, लेकिन अन्य प्रान्तों में व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए आप को कोआपरेटिव-सोसाइटी पर आधारित एक एजेंसी तैयार करनी होगी, जिसमें तमाम आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई की जा सके। इस में दिक्कतें आएंगी, जैसे फण्ड की दिवान है, मैनेजमेंट की दिक्कत है और देहात में धड़े-लिखे लोगों की कमी-ये दिक्कतें आएंगी। इसलिए इसके लिए ऐसे लोगों को आगे लना चाहिए जो इस कार्य का अनुभव रखते हैं और इस कार्य को आगे बढ़ाने की ओर तरह है। मैंने पहले भी एक बार कहा था कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को मजबूत करने की ओर आप को ८ लाख देना होता। आप हर प्रकार के क्षेत्र में संजिकी देते हैं और उस की वजह है आप की व्यवस्था जम नहीं पाती। और दूसरे लोग इस का दुरुपयोग करते हैं। इसलिए संबिल्डी देने की बात छोड़िये और कोआपरेटिव मूल्यमेंट को मजबूत कीजिये। 500 करोड़ ह० कोआपरेटिव मूल्यमेंट के जरिये से देहात और शहरी क्षेत्र में कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज स्थापित कार के उन को दीजिये और उन के मैनेजमेंट को ठीक से चलाइये। इस प्रकार हम निश्चित

तरीके से एसेंशियल आटिकल्स को सप्लाई कर सकेंगे।

योग्ये दिन पहले आपने एक प्रैस कानूनेस की थी टी० बी० पर जिस में यह सवाल पूछा गया था क्या आप एसेंशियल आटिकल्स को सब जगह सप्लाई कर सकेंगे? तो आप ने कहा यह जहरी नहीं है कि सब जगह सप्लाई कर सकें। मगर आज की महागाई में जहरी है कि जो जीवन के लिये आवश्यक चीजें हैं जैसे गेहूँ, शक्कर आदि यदि उन का वितरण हम नहीं करते तो हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी नहीं निभा पायेंगे। इसलिये इस चीजें को ठीक करना चाहिये। आज सीमेंट, विरोसिन गैस ऐडिक्टिव आयल, सीरियल्स, शूगर, कोयला, कपड़ा ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन को कोआपरेटिव के जरिये से एसेंशियल आटिकल्स मान्य कार सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था कारनी चाहिये। हम ने कपड़े की व्यवस्था की है, 110 मिलेंले कार एन०टी० सी० वायम की है, जिन में मोटा कपड़ा बनता है। मगर क्या उन का वितरण ठीक प्रकार ले होता है। क्या हम गेहूँ, शक्कर, वैजेटेक्लिल आयल, ऐडिक्टिव आयल लोगों को ठीक प्रकार से दे रहे हैं? यह सारी व्यवस्था निश्चित रूप से ठीक होनी चाहिये।

सीमेंट को देख लीजिये। पहले तो उन के ऐजेंट लोध ब्लैक बारते थे, लेकिन आज बड़े बड़े सीमेंट के कारखानेदार स्वयं ट्लैक करते हैं। 2, 3 रु० फी बोरी ज्यादा ले कार के। भारत सरकार या सीमेंट कंट्रोलर कोई आदेश दे या न दे उन को कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। पैसे बाले लोगों को सीमेंट उपलब्ध करा दिया जाता है, लेकिन भरीब जरूरतमन्द लोगों को सीमेंट नहीं मिलता। इसलिये ऐसे लोगों के संबंध में कोई न कोई ठास नहीं चाहिये जिससे काम ठीक से चल सके।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि वितरण की व्यवस्था आप ठीक कर दें तो

[श्री गिरधारी लाल बास]

बहुत सी समस्याएं हत हो जायेंगी। हमारे विरोधी दल के लोगों ने भी इसका स्वागत किया, मगर कुछ बातें अपनी तरफ से जोड़ देते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोल माइन्स का आपने नेशनलाइजेशन किया। लेकिन आज वहां क्या व्यवस्था है? वहां खानों में काम करने वाले लोग क्या कर रहे हैं? बंगाल की सरकार क्या कर रही है? दूसरी सरकारें क्या कर रही हैं? मद्रास और केरल के बीच में ऐसेंशियल आर्टिकिल के बारे में जो घटना हुआ उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कर रही है? बंगाल की सरकार लाखों टन कोयला बाहर भेज रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कर रही है? इन सारे प्रश्नों को देखना चाहिए, और जो जीवन के लिए आवश्यक चीजें हैं उनकी सप्लाई लोगों तक ठीक से कर सकें ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। कानून में लूपहोल्स न रहें। 1955 से आज तक कानून बनाते आये हैं, मगर जो लूपहोल्स रह जाते हैं उसका दूसरे लोग फायदा उठाते हैं। इसलिए लूपहोल्स बन्द होने चाहिए।

पेस्टीसाइड्स के बारे में ध्यानाकरण प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वह भी ऐसेंशियल आर्टिकिल है। लेकिन कारखानेदार जो घटिया किस्म की दवाई बना रहे हैं जिससे किसानों को और राष्ट्र का तुकान हो रहा है, ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। कन आप कह रहे थे कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेविल पर और ब्लाक लेविल पर लोग नहीं हैं। मेरा कहना है कि वहां आपके अधिकारी बैठे हुए हैं, मगर उनको कोई अधिकार नहीं है। ऐसी घटिया किस्म की दवाई बेचने वालों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जाये इसके बारे में कोई न कोई बानून के जरिए से उनको आपको पावर देनी चाहिए। ताकि इस प्रकार का जो गलत डिस्ट्रि-

व्यूशन या गलत काम हो रहा है, उसको रोका जा सके।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मे इन दोनों बिलों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the avowed object of the Government is to make the Act as stringent as possible and to take harsher action against the anti-social elements, blackmarketeers, hoarders etc. In the Government's view some special provisions are required to meet the current inflationary situation and that they want to curb the anti-social elements indulging in hoarding and black-marketing, as I just now said.

But, Sir, I am very much surprised. Since 1955 the Government is armed with full legal powers, but unfortunately the anti-social elements, blackmarketeers and hoarders are having their field day and all the attempts of the Government have gone *phut*. What is the root cause, we should ask ourselves? Any sane person will be the last man to say that no action should be taken against blackmarketeers, anti-social elements and hoarders. I would like to submit that the Government is passing the buck on others and make their scapegoats for their own failures. Sir, had the existing provisions of law been fully exploited and utilised in a very honest manner through the Government machinery, I think the blackmarketing, hoarding etc., would have been the matter of the past. But unfortunately, the failure of the Government to curb all these is because of the Government's wrong economic policies. Inflation is not due to anything else, but due to the failure of the government's economic policies.

Sir, the Government's machinery at the lower rung is very corrupt.

There is also a hand-in-glove relationship between the big sharks and the treasury benches. All those big sharks go scotfree and wrong type of people or small fries are netted in. It is they who have to suffer.

Therefore, I would like to ask the Government whether they are very serious about it. Whether they have got the political will to implement it and to bring to book all those anti-social elements, blackmarketeers and hoarders? Sir, I have my own doubts about the intention of the Government as far as this aspect is concerned.

The time at my disposal is very short. I had made a long list of the entire history of how this has happened.

Sir, the trading community in this country has got some reasonable apprehensions on this. I am not talking of those blackmarketeers or hoarders. Here I am talking of petty traders. The staff at the lower rung get hold of those petty traders and make them scape-goat. They are after their blood. Simply because they have not mentioned the prices on the notice-board, they are victimised.

I think this Government is making a show. This Government is not very serious in solving the problem of inflation, in bringing down the price-line, in bringing to book all these blackmarketeers, hoarders and anti-social elements.

Under the circumstances I would like to request the Government to refer this to Select Committee. That is the only way to make it a foolproof system. Otherwise it will be very difficult for you to cope up with the situation. So far you have miserably failed and you will fail again.

ओ राम सास राही (मिसरिख) : सभापति महोदय, चौर-बाजारी और मुनाफ़ा-कोरी बन्द हो और महंगाई पर नियंत्रण

हो, जब ऐसा कोई भी विधेयक सदन के सामने पेश होता, तो इस माननीय सदन के सदस्य निश्चित रूप से उसको भरपूर समर्थन देना चाहेंगे। सभापति महोदय, मुझे आपके भाषण की एक बात पसंद आई। आपने कहा कि दोहरी नीति रखना मुनाफ़ा-कोरी है और सरकार को प्राइस और प्राफिट के बारे में कोई नीति बनानी चाहिए। मुझे यह बात बड़ी मात्रा लगी। मैं हमेशा से कहता आ रहा हूँ कि पिछले 33, 34 सालों में सरकार दौहरी और तेहरी नीति चलाती रही है। ताकि देश में शोषक और शोषित दोनों बने रहें। उदाहरण के लिए शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी दोहरी नीति चलाई जाती है। एक तरफ बड़े-बड़े पब्लिक स्कूल हैं और दूसरी तरफ गांवों के छोटे स्कूल। इसी तरह दोहरी मूल्य नीति है। एक तरफ तो आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सरकारी दुकानें खोली जाती हैं और दूसरी तरफ उन्हें बाजार में भी बेचने की इजाजत दी जाती है। गैरु, चाषल, साबुन और तेल वगैरह सरकारी दुकानों पर भी बिकेंगे और खुले बाजार में भी बिकेंगे और दोनों जगह उन चीजों के दाम अलग-अलग हैं। खुले बाजार में ज्यादा मुनाफ़ा होता है और सरकारी दुकानों पर मुनाफ़ा कम होता है।

लेकिन देश का दुर्भाग्य यह है कि सरकारी दुकानों, फेयर-प्राइस शाप्ट या सुपर बाजार की दुकानों में जो चीज़ आज तेरह या सोलह रुपये में मिलती है, वो महीने के बाद वह 18 रुपये में मिलती है—दो महीने में दो रुपये दाम बढ़ जायेंगे। सरकारी दुकानों पर भी दाम बढ़ जाते हैं। जो लोग भी सरकार चलाते हैं, इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार या कोई भी सरकार, वे जानते हैं कि उत्पादन कितना है और खपत कितनी है, और कर्मी कितनी है, और उस कर्मी को पूरा करने के लिए आधार किया जाता है। लेकिन इसके बाद जूद बाजार में आल न मिले, दुकानों पर

[श्री रम लाल राही]

जाल उपलब्ध न हो, लेकिन चोर-बाजार में, बाजाल में, गली-कूचे में मिल जाए, यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आती। अगर मंची महोदय चाहते हैं कि प्राइसिंग पर नियंत्रण हो और काला बाजारी तथा चोर-बाजारी न हो, तो वह सब चीजों को न सही, कुछ चीजों को चुन लें और उन्हें सरकारी दुकानों पर बिकाएं, और जिन चीजों की व्यवस्था वह नहीं कर सकते हैं, उन्हें वह प्राइवेट दुकानों पर बिकाने दें। लेकिन लागत-मूल्य और प्राफिट तय होने चाहिए।

मैंने एक बार पहले कहा था और फिर दौहराना चाहता हूं कि मुझे एक छोटे कम्युनिस्ट कट्टी, जी डी आर, जाने का मौका मिला। मैंने बलिन में पूछा और बाल्टिक सागर के किनारे पर बसे एक गांव में पूछा, तो मुझे बताया गया कि पच्चीस सालों में कोई प्राइस नहीं बढ़ी है। अगर एक दियासलाई बलिन में 15 पैसे में मिल रही है, तो बाल्टिक सागर के एक टापू में भी 15 पैसे से बढ़ कर 16 पैसे कोई नहीं ले सकता है। इसकी तुलता में यहां दिल्ली में कोई चीज एक दाम से मिलती है, तो लखनऊ में वह दूसरे दाम से और गांवों में जहा बाढ़ है, वहा तो पूरी लूट मची हुई है। यह लूट कौन कराता है? व्यापारी कहता है कि सरकार हमको मार रही है, प्रशासनिक भशीनरी भ्रष्ट है, जब हम लाइसेंस या स्टाक उठाने की बात करते हैं, तो हमको लेना-देना पड़ता है। सरकारी कर्मचारी कहता है कि हम क्या करें, एक जमाने में ऐसा नहीं होता था, लेकिन अब हमें सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी को चन्दा इकट्ठा करके देना पड़ता है। और ऐसा हुआ है। मैं आप से कहना चाहूँगा कि गढ़वाल में ऐसा किया। गढ़वाल में चुनाव के दो दिन पहले छापे डलवाये गए और उन से कहा गया कि आप पैसा दीजिए और बोट दीजिए। अगर नहीं देंगे तो सब के सब बन्द कर दिए

जाएंगे। दो दिन पहले ये छापे डलवाये गए। (व्यवधान) . . .

मैं दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूं। आप कहते हैं कि अभाव है। उत्तर प्रदेश के दूसरे जिलों से बिजली काट कर चुनाव के दरमियान आप ने 24 घण्टे बिजली गढ़वाल में दी। क्यों ऐसा किया? क्या दूसरे जिलों के जो काश्तकार थे वे पैसे नहीं देते थे? . . . (व्यवधान) . . . यही नहीं, मिट्टी का तेल पांच लिटर महीने में एक बार मिलता था, चुनाव के दरमियान में उसे बढ़ा कर 15 लिटर किया गया। . . . (व्यवधान) चीनी का कोटा बढ़ा कर दिया गया।

मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि अगर सरकार के लोग गलती करेंगे, बेईमानी करेंगे अपने स्वाधीन के कारण तो ये बनियों पर नियंत्रण नहीं कर पायेंगे। कथनी और करनी को इन को साफ करना पड़ेगा। अपना ईमान प्रदर्शित करना पड़ेगा, दिखाना पड़ेगा, अपने चरित्र को प्रदर्शित करना पड़ेगा। तब उस का प्रभाव पड़ेगा सारे समाज पर। तब सारा समाज सुधरेगा, तब चोर-बाजारी और काला बाजारी दूर होगी। नहीं तो आप कानून बनाते रहेंगे, कुछ होगा नहीं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

मैं तो निवेदन करता चाहता हूं, आज जो सत्तारूढ़ पक्ष की स्थिति मैंने देखी अगर उस में डिवीजन हो जाय तो पता चल जाय, क्यों कि दो विचार मैंने देखे हैं। एक ने बनियों की सपोर्ट की है और दूसरों ने खिलात की है। इस के माने इन में विरोधाभास है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

समाप्ति महोदय: आप जरा सुनिए तो। अब हाफ एन अब्र डिस्केन लिया जायगा।

The Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow.

17.32 hrs.

HALF-AN HOUR DISCUSSION
FINANCIAL ASSISTANT TO FOOD-AFFECTED STATES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up Half-an-Hour Discussion.

प्रो० निर्बला कुमारी शक्तस्थान (चित्तौड़गढ़) : समाप्ति महोदय, यदि हम देश के मानचित्र पर दृष्टि डालें तो देश के किसी फोने में हमें अकाल दिखाई देगा, कहीं भूखा दिखाई देगा और कहीं बाढ़ की झयंकरता दिखाई देगी। मैं राजस्थान के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहूँगी। राजस्थान में प्रहृति ने जिन्ना कूर उपहास किया है शायद ही वही देखने को मिलता है। दो वर्ष तक झयंकर अकाल और सूखे की स्थिति रही और इस वर्ष वहां इतनी अधिक अतिवृष्टि हुई कि एक तरह क्यामत ही आ गई। 17 जुलाई, से लेकर 20 जुलाई तक इतनी अधिक झयंकर बारिश हुई जयपुर और उस के आस पास के इलाके में कि शायद 200 खंड का इतिहास का पृष्ठ पलटा जाय तो उसमें इस प्रकार की जारिश के उदाहरण हमें नहीं मिलेंगे। राजस्थान के कई जिले बाढ़ से प्रभावित हैं। परन्तु जो जिले अधिक प्रभावित हैं उन का जिक्र मैं करना चाहती हूँ। जयपुर, सवाईमाधोपुर, टोक, बांसवाड़ा, कोटा, बूंदी और नागौर जिले अत्यधिक इस से प्रभावित हैं। इस प्रकार की क्षति क्यों हुई, इस का कारण यह है कि बांध और जो पुराने तालाब बने हुए थे वह बारिश अधिक होने की वजह से टूट गए और पानी घरों में आ गया। इसी वजह से असंज्य जाने गई। कई भूम्य मरे, कई पश्चमे और कई मकान निर गए। खड़ी हुई फसल कितनी नष्ट हुई इस का तो अनुमान लगाने पर ही पता चलेगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगी कि राजस्थान सरकार ने अपनी रिपोर्ट आप के सामने प्रस्तुत की है, उसमें विस्तृत व्यौरा दिया जाया है। मैं उस विस्तृत व्यौरे में नहीं जाना चाहती।

केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि कुल क्षति जो हुई है वह 400 करोड़ रुपये की है। उस क्षति की वजह से वहां की सारी की सारी धर्य-व्यवस्था चरमरा मँड़ है, सारा का सारा दिन प्रति दिन का जीवन अस्त व्यस्त हो गया है। यह तो आप सभी लोग जानते हैं कि कई दिनों तक जयपुर का सम्पर्क दूसरे स्थानों से टूटा रहा। रेल के द्वारा भी, सड़कों के द्वारा भी और वायु सेवा के द्वारा भी। इस तरह से यह इलाका पूरी तरह से तबाही के गर्भ में चला गया। रेलवे की कितनी क्षति हुई है इसका पूरी तरह से अनुमान अभी लगाया नहीं गया है परन्तु सारी की सारी पुलियायें उड़ा गईं, सारे रास्ते बन्द हो गए। रेल मंत्री जो राजस्थान आए थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि एक महीने में रेल सेवा ठीक कर दी जायेगी परन्तु अभी भी रेल सेवा पूरी तरह से ठीक नहीं हुई है।

इसी प्रकार से जो पहिलक यूटिलिटी सर्विसेज हैं वह भी सारी की सारी प्रभावित हुई हैं। पुलियायें टूट गईं सड़कें टूट गईं। टेली-कॉम्युनिकेशन्स की जो सेवाएं थीं वह क्षतिग्रस्त हुईं। राजस्थान के लोगों तो पहले से ही प्यासे हैं। प्यास बुझाने के इनेग्जे जो साधन थे—ट्यूबवेल, हैण्डपम्प और दूसरे साधन, वह भी सारे के सारे क्षतिग्रस्त हुए। जो ड्रेनेज सिस्टम था वह भी पूर्णतया समाप्त हो गया।

विशेष कर जयपुर में जो क्षति हुई है उसका अनुमान लगाने पर एक तरह दे कम्पकंपी सी आ जाती है, दिल दहल जाता है। वहां के लोगों की दास्तान यदि आप सुनें तो आप द्रवित हो जायेंगे। जयपुर में 817.2 मिलीमीटर बर्बादी तीन दिनों में हुई। आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि ऐसी स्थिति में क्या हुआ होगा? कई गांव बांध-

[प्रौ० निर्मला कुमारी शक्ताशत]

आउट हो गए। कुछ फोटोग्राफ़* मैंने इकट्ठे किए हैं जो कि मेरे पेश करना चाहूँगी। जयपुर में पुराना गलताजी का तीर्थस्थान पूरा नष्ट हो गया। जयपुर की जो गुलाबी सुन्दरता विश्व प्रसिद्ध है, जिसके बगरण वहाँ पर देश के ही नहीं विदेशी पर्यटक भी आते हैं वहाँ जो कभी पहले गया है वह यदि अब जा कर देखे तो उसको वहाँ की जागर्फी और नक्शा ही बदला हुआ मालूम होगा। बड़े बड़े पेड़ जड़ से उत्थड़ गए हैं, ज्ञोपड़ियाँ टूट गई हैं और गन्दा पानी जगह-जगह सड़कों पर भरा हुआ है। जानवर भर जाने के बाद कहीं पर जो दुर्घट्या आती है वही आपको वहाँ मिलेगी। गरोब लोगों की सारी ज्ञोपड़ियाँ टूटी हुई हैं जो कि गरीबी की मजाब: उड़ाते हुए उनकी दास्तान सुना रही है जो कि 17 और 20 जुलाई के बीच उनके साथ घटित हुई। उन ज्ञोपड़ियों को देखने पर और स्वतः वहाँ जाने पर मानव हृदय चीत्कार कर उठता है। सरकारी रिकांड के अनुसार बताया गया है कि 37 व्यक्ति मरे हैं। साथ ही कुछ मायथ भी हैं जिन्हें अब मरा हुआ मान लिया गया है। सरकार कहती है शयद भर गए हैं। परन्तु जो नीर-सरकारी रिकांड है उनके अनुसार मरने वालों की संख्या फौर कीगर्स में है। इस प्रकार बहुत मानव क्षति हुई है। जयपुर के अलावा टॉक जिले में एक पूरा का पूरा हिंगवानिया गंव पानी में बह गया। केवल एकाध ज्ञोपड़िया कोई पक्का मकान ही बचा हो। वहाँ के सारे व्यक्ति भर गए। सरकारी रिकांड के अनुसार 32 लोग मरे हैं और 70 लापता हैं। परन्तु इससे भी अधिक लोगों के मरने की सम्भावना है। इसी तरह से सबाई माधोपुर जिले में भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हुई है। बान गंगा और गंगीरी नदी का पानी बर्दी में चुन्ने से जानवर साफ हो गए।

मनुष्यों की क्षति तो कम हुई है परन्तु उस इसके में जानवरों के अधिक मरने का मनुमान लगाया गया है।

सभापति भवेष्यत : आर आपने स्थिति पर काफी प्रकाश डाल दिया है तो आप के पास यदि कोई सुझाव हों तो वे वे दीजिए, ताकि मंत्री जी जवाब दे सकें।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Ajmer): The half-an-hour discussion has been admitted because the answers given to the question were not satisfactory. So, she is justified in narrating the full facts and I support her.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Facts she has narrated. I only said, if she wants certain steps to be taken by the Government, she should point them out.

प्रौ० निर्मला कुमारी शक्ताशत : इसके अतिरिक्त कोटा जो जिला है, जो कि मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है, वहाँ पर भी बहुत अधिक क्षति हुई है। इसके अतिरिक्त वहाँ पर छड़ी फसल नष्ट हो गई है। किसानों ने खेती के साथ उन फसलों को बोया था और आज अगस्त के महीने में लहलहाती फसलें दिखाई देती थी, आज वहाँ दीरान जगल दिखाई देता है। आपने पांच करोड़ के लगभग की सहायता की घोषणा की है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की, मैं बहुत अधिक आभारी हूं कि इस दुखद समय में भी राजस्थान का हबाई सर्वोक्षण किया और वहाँ जा कर के इस बात का जायजा लिया कि बास्तव में कितनी क्षति हुई है और पांच करोड़ की क्षति के सामने यह सहायता किलकुल ही नगद्य है। इस प्रकार की दल्ल सहायता से उन उजड़े हुए बरों को क्या बसाया जा सकता है, उन नष्ट हुए बरों को बेटीं

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

योग्य नहीं बनाया जा सकता है, उन सड़कों को, उन पुलों को, उन ड्रेनेज व्यवस्थाओं को, बाटर-बकरी की स्तरीयों जो नष्ट हो गई हैं, उनको फिर से टीका नहीं किया जा सकता है। मैं इस समय यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि 28 अन्स्त को आपकी स्टडी टीम भी जा रही है और साथ ही हमारी महान नेता, श्रीमती इदिरा गांधी धन्तुन अधिक अप्स्त होते हुए भी उन्होंने राजस्थान के दौरे का कार्यक्रम बनाया है। यह हमारे राजस्थान का भाग्य है कि वे धाराविक स्थिति का अध्ययन करेंगे। इस मौके पर मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी और राहत मंत्री जो को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने राजस्थान की रिपोर्ट आने के पहले ही दूरी की खात्र स्थिति को समझ कर पांच करोड़ की जो संहायना दी, वह इमेडियेटली दे दी है, परन्तु आप इस पर जरा विचार कीजिए। जैसा कि आप कह रहे थे कि सारा वर्णन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, परन्तु मैं यह निवेदन करता चाहूंगा कि: जब तक पूरी बात नहीं कहेंगे, तब तक वास्तव में आवश्यकता क्या है; इस के बारे में सदन को भान नहीं हो पाएगा। मंत्री जी को रिकार्ड मिल गए होंगे, उसीलिए मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि इस सहायता को अधिक बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। इस मौके पर मैं यह भी बहना चाहूंगा कि यद्यपि 14 जुलाई को हमारे नए मुख्य मंत्री ने शपथ ली थी, केवल तीन दिन ही उन्हें हुए थे, वे मन्त्रिमंडल भी नहीं बना पाए थे, उन्होंने 24 घंटे बात करके उस भव्यकर स्थिति का हिम्मत के साथ मुकाबला किया। आर्मी की रहायता तीन दिन बाद आ गई थी, क्योंकि जयपुर के सभी रास्ते कटे हुए थे। उस बीच उन लोगों के पास फूड-पैकेट्स पहुंचाने का पड़ा पहुंचाने और अन्य दूसरी प्रकार की सहायता दी गई उसके लिए हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी और रिलीफ मंत्री और चॉफ-मेंशेटरी भी एक

तरह से बढ़ाई के पात्र हैं कि उन्होंने समय पर लोगों को संभाला। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि राजस्थान में कितनी अधिक क्षति हुई है, इसका पूरी तरह से सर्वोक्तु कराया जाना चाहिए। यद्यपि चार सौ करोड़ की क्षति हुई है, मकान टूटे हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में मेरी रिपोर्ट आपको मिल गई है, परन्तु संक्षेप में मैं आपको बताना, चाहती हूं कि 33430 कैटल मरे हैं, जो कि 334 लाख के बराबर हैं। जो मकान पूर्णतः नष्ट हो गए हैं उनकी क्षति का अनुमान 95 लाख रुपये है। अल्प-क्षति अन्स्त मकानों का नुकसान 41.01 लाख रुपये सरकारी मकानों जो क्षतिग्रस्त हुए हैं उनके नुकसान का अनुमान 3189.25 लाख रुपये, सिक्काई के दांध, तलब अदि की क्षति का अनुमान 981.72 लाख रुपये, पंचायत समितियों के जो छोटे-मोटे टैक्स थे वे सब नष्ट हो गए उनकी क्षति का अनुमान 1348.03 लाख रुपये, टग्बू-वैल्ज, हैण्ड-प्यास आदि की क्षति का अनुमान 296 लाख रुपये, बिजली के तार टूटने से जो क्षति हुई है उस का अनुमान 216.36 लाख रुपये, कृषि की जो क्षति हुई है उसका अनुमान 26143 लाख रुपये, उद्योगों की क्षति का अनुमान 84 लाख रुपये, इस तरह सब की सब क्षति मिला कर 400 करोड़ रुपये है। अब इस 400 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति का मुकाबला हम किस प्रकार करेंगे, आप किस प्रकार से हमें सहायता दें — माननीय मंत्री जी, इस के बारे में हमें बतलायें। इस समय राजस्थान सरकार ने अपने पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के माध्यम से कुछ दस्तियों को, जो बिलकुल उजड़ गई थीं, फिरसे दसाने का ज्ञान द्याया है ...

समाचरित लहोरप : आर्मी आप कितना समय लेंगी।

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी राजस्थान :
5 मिनट ।

सद्व्यवहारी व्यवस्था : यह आशा बढ़ की बहस है, अभी मिनिस्टर साहब को जवाब देना है, उन के बाद 4 संस्य प्रयत्न थूँथें...

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी राजस्थान : वो मिनट और दे दीजिए ।

हमें उन कच्ची बस्तियों को बनाने के लिए टिन-शीट्स चाहिए, सीमेण्ट चाहिए। चूंकि सलाई विभाग भी माननीय मंत्री जी के पास है, इसलिए मैं निवेदन करता चाहूँगी कि हमें अधिक से अधिक सीमेण्ट दीजिए, टिन-शीट्स दीजिए ताकि उन को फिर से ब आ जा सके ।

एक निवेदन मैं यह भी करना चाहूँगी कि राजस्थान की यह दुखान्त दास्तान है इस में सहायता के लिए कई स्वयंसेवी संस्थायें आगे आ रही हैं। इस बहुत तक 61 लाख रुपया स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं द्वारा इकट्ठा किया जा चुका है। मैं इस सौके पर महाराष्ट्र सरकार और वहाँ के लोगों को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा — उन्होंने भी हमारी बहुत सहायता की है। हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने हम को मकान बनाने के लिए बलियां और बांस आदि देने का वायदा किया है। इस समय सदन में बैठे हुए माननीय सदस्यों तथा बाहर की जनता से भी मेरा निवेदन है कि राजस्थान में जो दुख बाढ़ आई है उस में आप सब दिल खोल कर सहायता दीजिए। मैं सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से कम से कम एक या दो दिन का बेतन देने के लिए अनुरोध करूँगी।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से विशेष रूप से निवेदन करूँगी कि पांच करोड़ रुपयों से कुछ नहीं होगा, इस सहायता को तुरन्त अधिक बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। इस के

साथ ही मैं संक्षेप में एक बात और कहना चाहती हूँ—जैसा मैंने पूर्व में निवेदन किया था कि बाढ़ के साथ-साथ हिन्दुस्तान के कई कोनों में सूखा है। राजस्थान में भी बाढ़ के साथ-साथ कई ज़िले ऐसे हैं जहाँ सूखा पड़ गया है, पानी नहीं गिरा है जैसे जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, भीलवाड़ा, चित्तीड़गढ़। इसलिए बाढ़ सहायता के अलावा अकाल सहायता की भी निरन्तर आवश्यकता होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने वक्तव्य की समाप्त करते हुए ये फोटोग्राफ्स सदन की मेज पर रखती हूँ।

कृषि तथा प्राकृतिक पुनर्निर्माण तथा सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राज बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने राजस्थान के बारे में जो कहा है उस को सुनकर आपको भी दुख हुआ है, सारे सदन को इस बात का दुख है और सरकार को भी इस बात की जानकारी है कि राजस्थान में अचानक बारिश होने से पिछले महीने किंतना जबरदस्त नुकसान हुआ है। चूंकि ये इलाके ऐसे थे जहाँ आम तौर पर बाढ़ नहीं आती, इसलिए इस तरह की नागरिक हानी मुसीबत के लिए पहले से तैयार नहीं थे। जयपुर में 841 मिली मीटर बारिश नार्मल से ज्यादा हो गई, टॉक में नार्मल बारिश से 425 मिलीमीटर बारिश ज्यादा हुई, एसी हालत में नुकसान होना लाजमी था। सरकार ने जितना कुछ उस के बास में था, फौरन कदम उठा कर लोगों को बचाने की कोशिश की, सहायता भी दी। 1576 गांवों पर अचानक बाढ़ का असर पड़ा और कोई 7 लाख 88 हजार की पापूलेशन इससे असरान्दाज हुई। फसलें भी काफी तबाह हुई हैं और 2 लाख 48 हजार हेक्टेयर जमीन में फसलों के नुकसान का अन्दाजा राजस्थान सरकार की तरफ से हमारे पास पहुँचा है। 143 जानें तलक होने का अब तक ब्योरा मिला है। 228 के करीब लोगों के गुम होने की रिपोर्ट है और

अब तक उन का पता नहीं लगा है तो दुःख के साथ यही बहुता पड़ता है कि ज्याद जानें भी जाया नहीं है। 33 हजार से ज्यादा जानवरों का नुकसान पहुंचा है और 5857 पक्के मकान और 67 हजार से ऊपर कच्चे मकान गिर गये। जिन्हीं राजस्थान सरकार ने मदद मांगी है, उस का बेमोरेण्डम आ चुका है और उस के लिए सेप्टल टीम माइने के लिए जा रही है। इस से पेश्तर कि उन की रिपोर्ट मदद के लिए आए और उस के ऊपर कोई फैसला होता, भारत सरकार ने 5 करोड़ रुपये की रकम एकदम राजस्थान सरकार को बगैर सेप्टल टीम के विजिट किए कुछ मंजूर कर दी। उस में से राजस्थान सरकार ने काफ़ी सहायता लोगों को दी है। 5 हजार रुपये हर एक फैमिली को दिये हैं, जिस का कोई एडल्ट मेम्बर मर गया हो। उस को इमाद के तौर पर इतना रुपया दिया गया है। इसी तरह से जिन के मकान गिर गये, उनको 600 रुपये से ले कर 1050 रुपये फौ मकान नुकसान के अन्दराजे के मुताबिक दिये हैं। कुछ थोड़ा मकान डेमेज हो गया ही या मकान बिल्कुल गिर गया हो, उसको देखते हुए, लोगों को नुकसान को कुछ पूरा किया है और उन को मुआवजा दिया है।

मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि जयपुर के अन्दर पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० द्वारा कोई 2 हजार हटमेंट्स बनाई जा रही हैं ताकि लोगों को आवाद कराया जा सके।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यह मानता हूं कि ऐसे मौके पर जो एक दम हानि हो जाती है, उस का पूरा मुआवजा कोई भी सरकार नहीं दे सकती। लोग बेघर हो जाते हैं, जानें भी जाती हैं और यह बाल राजस्थान में ही नहीं आई बल्कि सारे हिन्दू-स्थान के अन्दर इस साल भी इस से काफ़ी नुकसान हुआ है। यह अन्दाजा लगाया

गया है कि सारे देश में कोई 8 मिलियन हेक्टेयर जमीन सेलाव से, बाढ़ से असरान्दाज होती है और करीब 300 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान सारे देश में फ्लड्स से होता है। कई बार इस से चार-चार गुना नुकसान हुआ है जैसे 1978 में सारे देश के अन्दर फ्लड्स से बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ। 18 मिलियन हेक्टेयर जमीन के ऊपर बाढ़ आई थी और उस के अन्दर नुकसान भी बहुत भारी हुआ सारे देश के अन्दर लेकिन कुछ नाम्स हैं, कुछ तरीके हैं भारत सरकार द्वारा रिलायंस बैंक के और यह भी माननीय सदस्य मानेंगे कि बाढ़ से जो नुकसान होता है, उस में सहायता सब से ज्यादा दी जाती है जब कि इंडिया टेलीकॉम और फैमिल में कम सहायता मिलती है। बाढ़ों के नुकसान की 75 फ़ीसदी सहायता, जो स्टेट गवर्नरेट देती है, उस को भारत सरकार पूरा करती है। राजस्थान सरकार को रिपोर्ट के मूलाबिक भारत सरकार कितना सहायता मुनासिब समझती है, इस का फैसला जल्दी हो जाएगा। चन्द रोज के अन्दर टीम की रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी। राजस्थान ने 394 करोड़ 33 लाख रुपये की सहायता मांगी है भारत सरकार से और कुछ मार्जिन मनी होती है हर एक स्टेट के पास जो हर साल सातवें फाइनेंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के मूलाबिक दी जाती है। यह भी राजस्थान सरकार के पास 7 करोड़ 74 लाख रुपये थी और 5 करोड़ रुपये और दे दिए गये। हम यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि आयन्दा किसानों की जो भूमि है, उस पर क़सल होगी।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दीसा) : बहुत से लोगों के हर्रिंगेशन वैंट्स और जमीनें खराब ही गई हैं, उन के बारे में भी कुछ कहिए।

राब बोरेन्ट्र तिह : वही कस्ते की वही बता रहा हूं। उसके लिए जितनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा भारत सरकार मदद दे सकेगी वह राजस्थान सरकार को भी देगी। दूसरे

[बी राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

सूबों में भी बहुत बाढ़ आई है। बिहार, यू० पी०, गुजरात चार-पांच स्टेटों में काफी नुकसान हुआ है। वैसे ९-१० स्टेट्स में नुकसान हुआ है। लेकिन जितना नुकसान १९७८ में हुआ था, उतना नुकसान भगवान की दया से इस बार नहीं हुआ है। (अवधान) . . . मेरा ख्याल है कि आपकी और हमारी दुआओं से हम उस नुकसान को बचा सकेंगे। जो बुरा बक्त था वह शायद गुजर गया है। दरिया भी उत्तरने शुरू हो गये हैं, पानी भी निकला है।

जैसा कि मैंने बार-बार अर्जे किया है कि इस चीज़ का पूरा इलाज, लो लोंग टर्म इलाज जब तक नहीं होगा तब तक यह मुसीबत हर साल आती रहेगी और हमें बर्दास्त करनी पड़ेगी। हमारी दरियाओं में से भारी पानी पूरे साल में वह जाता है। 1440 मीलियन एकड़ फीट पानी वह जाता है जिसमें से 1300 मीलियन एकड़ फीट सिर्फ बरसात के दिनों में वह जाता है। जब तक स्टोरेज की मुनासिब व्यवस्था नहीं होती तब तक यह होता रहेगा। बदकिस्मती से हिन्दुस्तान में बड़े स्टोरेज की जगह नहीं है। इसके लिए हमारे पड़ोसी मुल्क नेपाल से बातचीत चल रही है। समझौते हो गए हैं, इन्वेस्टीगेशंस हो रही है और हम उम्मीद करते हैं जो दरियाएं ज्यादा तबाही लाती हैं, उत्तर भारत के अन्दर, उनके बड़े बड़े रिजरवायर का इंतजाम हो जाएगा। अभी तक 130 मीलियन एकड़ फीट को स्टोर करने का इंतजाम हो सकता है और सन् दो हजार तक हम कोशिश कर के 70 मीलियन एकड़ फीट पानी को और स्टोर कर पायेंगे। इस तरह से दो साँ मीलियन एकड़ पानी को हम इस सेन्वरी के आखिर तक स्टोर कर सकेंगे फिर भी 12 सौ मीलियन एकड़ फीट पानी बरसात के दिनों में बहेगा। उस का इलाज अभी दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है।

जैसा कि माननीय सदस्या ने कहा थे, उनको यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि भारत सरकार पूरी तरह से सचेत है। इस मामले में बराबर हम स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट को तैयार रहने के लिए कहते रहते हैं। हमारे अफसर भी वहां जा कर देखते हैं। राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग की रिपोर्ट भी आ चुकी है, पिछले साल। उसके लिए भी एक अलग सेल कायम हो गया है, इर्गेशन मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर। स्टेट के अन्दर अलग अलग रिलीफ कमिश्नर हैं। राजस्थान के अन्दर भी अलहिदा रिलीफ कमिश्नर का ओहदा बना दिया गया है जिसके बाढ़ से पीड़ित लोगों की मदद कर सकें। हमारे भारत सरकार में भी रिलीफ कमिश्नर का एक ओहदा है। इसका काम यही है कि बाढ़ से मुसीबत आये या दूसरे तरीके से मुसीबत आये तो उसमें लोगों को राहत पहुँचाने का काम हो। सेप्टेम्बर एण्ड पावर कमीशन भी है और दूसरे महकमे हैं जो यह देखते हैं कि कहां कहां बंध लगाये जा सकते हैं, कहां कहां पर छोटे छोटे बांध खड़े कर के पानी स्टोर किया जा सकता है।

जैसा कि मैंने अर्जे किया कि बड़े बड़े रिजरवायर जब तक नहीं बनेंगे तब तक हिन्दुस्तान का छुटकारा इन बाढ़ों से नहीं होगा। छोटे छोटे रिजरवायर बनाने की जितनी गंजाइश मालूम होती है वह कायम किये जाते हैं। छोटे छोटे बांधों से 15 मीलियन एकड़ फीट पानी स्टोर किया जा सका है और पांच मीलियन एकड़ फीट के करीब हम और स्टोर कर सकते हैं जो कि छोटे बांधों और टैकों में किया जा सकता है। लेकिन यह पानी की बहुत कम लादाद है जिससे कि राहत नहीं मिलेगी। जैसा मैंने अर्जे किया कि बराबर के देश नेपाल से बातचीत चल रही है। जो बड़ी बड़ी दरिया बाढ़ साती हैं अगर उनका पानी वहां पर रोकने का बन्दोबस्त हो जाए तो उससे इर्गेशन भी होगा और पावर जेनरेशन भी होगा।

दरियाओं के अन्दर कुछ सिलिंग होती हैं। हमारे दरियाओं के अन्दर और बड़े-बड़े रिजरवायर के अन्दर जो सिलिंग होती है उसके बारे में भी नेपाल सरकार से समझौता हो चुका है। एक असे के अफोरेस्टेशन का काम हो रहा है।

18.00 hrs.

इसके मुताबिक एफारेस्टेशन नेपाल में भारत सरकार के खर्च से बन रहे हैं।

इस प्रकार से बहुत से कदम भारत-सरकार उठा रही है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हाउस इस बात के लिए सहमत होगा कि भारत-सरकार की तरफ से फ्लड की मुसीबत को दूर करने के लिए कोई कमी नहीं छोड़ी जा रही है।

पिछले तीस बरस में जो रुपया फ्लड कण्ट्रोल वर्स के ऊपर खर्च हुआ है वह 975 करोड़ रुपया है और अब सिर्फ इस छठे प्लान के अन्दर उन सारे पाच सालों प्लान और एनुअल प्लान जो दो थे, उनके मुकाबले में ज्यादा रकम रखी गई है जो 1045 करोड़ रुपये रखी गई है। इस रुपये से जितना काम आगे बढ़ सकेगा उसको आगे बढ़ाएंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now four Members whose names come in the ballot will ask one question each. Minister will reply if there is any new point.

Shri Ajit Kumar Saha.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): With your permission I will speak in Bengali.

*Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission I would like to speak in Bengali.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the country has gained independence in 1947 and 34 years have gone by since that time and we have yet not been able to control the floods which cause devastation in our country year after year.

The hon. Minister just now in replying to the mover of this discussion narrated the Government's policy with regard to flood control and the different things that he proposes to do to control floods in the country. How far these will materialise we do not know? Sir, in the year 1949, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had formed a Committee comprising of scientists to evolve plans to control floods in the country. In 1954, another Commission called the Mitra Committee was set up and this Commission suggested various measures and out of that the Central Government selected the recommendations of the Commission to construct dam on Damodar river and eventually the DVC was formed. Following this, the Man Singh Committee recommended that Rs. 310 crores should be sanctioned for the DVC project but we have seen that this recommendation was not followed in toto and as a result of this the bunds on DVC could not be constructed as per the desired level and paucity of funds was one of its main causes. The consequences of this was indeed very severe because we found in 1978 there was a devastating flood which caused utter ruination to the 12 districts of West Bengal. Every year we find that the State of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and U.P. suffer because of floods and this year there was a terrible in Rajasthan about which the mover of this discussion has given a lucide description about the damages caused, lives lost and other losses incurred by people of that State. Last year the National Commission on Flood Control had submitted its report we do not know as yet as to what has happened to their recommendations and how of their recommendations are being implemented. I would like to remind this House that our former Irrigation Minister Shri K. L. Rao, had held talks with the Government of Nepal with a view to controlling floods in Brahmaputra and he had also mooted

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali

[Shri Ajit Kumar Saha]

a plan to link Brahmaputra and Ganga which would not only control floods in the region but would also help generate electricity. I would like to know if any further steps have been taken by the Government in pursuance of this proposal of the former Irrigation Minister. It is my personal feeling that recommendations of the Committees and Commissions are not implemented and as a result every year we suffer from floods which cause immense losses of property and human lives. The hon. Minister was just now saying that according to the recommendations of the 7th Finance Commission every State was given margin money and there was no cause of worry because out of this money the States can take suitable measures to control floods or to deal with the flood damages and provide relief. In this context I would like to put a question to the hon. Minister. I would like to know how much money the Finance Commission had recommended for being given to the State Governments which suffer from floods and how much was actually given by the Centre to these States? I say this because the States which are effected by floods regularly had asked for Rs. 205 crores and 63 lakhs for flood protection but the Centre had given to them only Rs. five crores and 56 lakhs. I would like to know if the Minister has anything to say in this regard and how can State Government control floods with such meagre amount?

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister tried to make us believe that flood is only a natural calamity and it is almost like an earthquake. It is not so. Although it is a natural calamity, yet we cannot but remember that from the very dawn of civilisation, even before that, the people fought against floods and they tried to protect land and property by building big embankments along the rivers. Therefore, the hon. Minister cannot shirk his responsibility by merely saying that flood is only a natural calamity.

At the time of attaining Independence, in 1947, there were 120 km. of embankments along the river Damodar and another 3,500 km. of embankments along various channels in the Gangetic delta of the Sunderbans in West Bengal. In Orissa, there were, in stretches, 1209 km. of embankments along Mahanadi and, in Bihar, there were 150 km. of embankments along both the banks of Gandak. In short, there were about 5280 km. of embankments along different rivers giving protection to about 3 million hectares of land. But with the abolition of zamindari system, there was nobody to look after these embankments. The Government at that time was callous and all the embankments were allowed to decay. As a result of that, the embankments had broken down they had decayed and became out of use.

So, because of that, most of the places, particularly, the Bengal Basin experience floods annually. The lower part of Bengal almost every year comes under flood waters. This time, I am sure, when there are no effective measures taken for controlling the floods, when flood waters from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam come down through the rivers, the whole of Bengal Basin will be inundated by flood waters. In 1978, three-fourths of the land came under flood waters. In West Bengal, out of 15 districts, 12 districts were affected. This time, as far as the report goes, 5 districts are experiencing floods in West Bengal. I am sure, within a very short time, most probably this month or the following month, the Bengal Basin would be over-flooded.

In view of this, I would like to put a specific question. What was the estimated total damage by floods in the State of West Bengal for the last 10 years at current prices and the annual average. (*Interruptions*). It will be helpful to us if you give figures for the last 10 years. If you like, you can give figures for the last 35 years.

What was the estimated total damages by floods in the State of West Bengal for the last 10 years at current prices and the annual

average? This will be very helpful.; How much money was allocated for flood victims of West Bengal all these years? Was that sufficient in the opinion of; the experts of the Union Government? If not, why higher allocation could not be made available to West Bengal?

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Just today we are discussing flood situation when our scientists have successfully launched APPLE in the space and perhaps our Hon. Minister will take advantage of the APPLE to broadcast his views of the nation that such and such calamity has taken place in India and that India Government has failed to control the floods and the natural calamities!

This is a great problem to India. A planned programme should be taken up by the Government. I would like to particularly ask: How; much money is given for the flood protection work to the Eastern region States every year? I would like to know particularly the amount given to West Bengal, the region which is affected more, of the lower Ganga region and Midnapore. If so, what allocations are made for 1980-81 and the amount sanctioned for 1981-82.

Eastern region cannot be effectively controlled unless we are able to control the ravages of the Brahmaputra and the rivers which originate in Nepal. So far as Brahmaputra is concerned, already a Flood Control Board is there but, beyond this, nothing has been done. I would like to know; what positive programmes have been taken up to control the floods.

Crores of rupees have been spent for relief work each year but I think nothing, concrete has been done for controlling the floods. So what are the concrete measures, the positive steps, positive programmes, the Government is taking up for controlling floods in the country so that in the near future floods can be controlled?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir,

I do not like to make a speech. The Hon. Minister in his original answers has given the figures of the damages this year. I do not want to quote. But he has said that it is very difficult for Government of India to build reservoirs to store excess water during the monsoon season. My friends had made suggestions, concrete suggestions but, so far as I remember in the last Lok Sabha, the then Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai has said that Garland Plan will be taken up to check the flood ravages of our country. I want to know whether this plan will be taken up in the Sixth Plan. My colleagues also have stated about Assam, West Bengal and U.P. You have also mentioned. These are the States where every year flood damages are there, including loss of lives. I would like to know what is the fate of the plan of linking of the Brahmaputra with the Ganga because that will save Assam and West Bengal from the Brahmaputra floods and at the same it will save the Calcutta Port because in lean months Government will be able to supply 40,000 cusecs of water from Ganga through Bhagirati. I want to know what is the fate of that garland plan mentioned by the then Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai—regarding linking of the Brahmaputra with the Ganga.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Sir, one question as a special case because Jaipur is my constituency which was affected by the unprecedented floods. I want to ask only one question with your permission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: According to rules, it is not permissible...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: As a special case.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, as a special case, since you represent Jaipur and there have been unprecedented floods, I am permitting you.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I thank the hon. Minister for the assurance that he has given to me to his reply to my letter.

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

While supporting all the facts that have been stated by the hon. lady Member from Chittorgarh, Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat, I add only this much that the volume and the dimension of the problem are much more. I would suggest that you call a meeting of all Members of Parliament who are interested or whose districts have been affected for an across-the-table discussion with you and for giving certain suggestions because we do not want to politicise the issue; we have certain suggestions to make. I do not want to make them here. The main problem in the Jaipur district—I have come from Jaipur only today—is levelling of the land where 10 to 20 feet of additional land has been left deposited over the fields on account of floods. I want to know whether Government will provide the necessary assistance in the form of tractors and bulldozers for this purpose. Some people from Bombay have come and they are doing the job. The main demand of the people in the Jaipur region is this: they do not want doles, they want the land to be levelled and wells to be cleaned. I want to know whether Government will make adequate provision and arrangements for levelling of the lands and cleaning of the wells thereby restoring operation of pumpssets.

You have stated that you will provide 75 per cent of assistance so far as flood relief is concerned. Naturally, Rajasthan should be given immediate assistance without waiting for the report of the Team; against the damages worth Rs. 400 crores, at least Rs. 200 crores should be given. Immediately Rs. 100 crores should be advanced as an interim relief. In addition, a National Calamity Fund should be formed at all-India level like Group Insurance scheme to which every State contributes and the beneficiaries are the States affected.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have noted the suggestion of the hon. Member from Jaipur. It is not possible for

me to give any assurance on matters like this because, after all, we have been following certain norms and procedures, so far, and any deviation from any norms that have been followed upto this time cannot be made without consultation with the Finance Ministry—maybe, I have even to go to the Cabinet for this purpose. But I have no objection to the suggestion of the hon. Member that I call a meeting of the hon. Members from Rajasthan. They are most welcome and I will be glad to discuss with them, and I will put across to my other colleagues and see what more can be done for Rajasthan.

Some of the hon. Members who spoke were interested in getting more information about West Bengal. In fact, they have themselves given most of the information. Probably they know more about their own region than I am in a position to state now.

With regard to the Sundarbans area, the problems are specific because this is the area where sea-water comes in. The problems is to store fresh water for the people, for the cattle and for the crops also. There is a research project under our Soil Salinity Research Institute at Karnal—I.C.R. We are putting up embankments for storage of fresh water and to keep the sea-water from entering this area. This consists of islands—Sunderbans area—and there is a special problem. We are trying to deal with the problem. He wanted to know about the margin money placed at the disposal of various States. I do not think you would have the time for me to state. But, they will be glad to know that the margin money allocated to West Bengal is the highest in the country. Rs. 13.16 crores of margin money is allocated every year. No other State has got this amount of money. So, West Bengal has already got special considerations. I do not see that there has been any partiality shown to West Bengal. I say that the case of West Bengal has been properly looked after. One hon. Member wanted to know the outlay for the flood control

works during the Sixth Plan. For West Bengal, it is Rs. 200 crores during the Sixth Plan. I can also give the figures for the North-Eastern region. I do not think they are much interested. (Interruptions) Let them not react to what I have said. I know that they are interested in West Bengal only.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: No. We are interested for the whole country.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have already given that—Rs. 1,045 crores. Do you want break-up for all the States?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: For Bihar it is Rs. 158 crores, for U.P. it is Rs. 132 crores and for the Arunachal Pradesh it is Rs. 100 crores during the Sixth Plan. Any other States in which you are interested?

MR. CHAIRMAN: They want the figure for Assam.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is Rs. 22.40 crores for Assam. I have already said as far as Rajasthan is concerned. The total outlay in the

Sixth Plan for Rajasthan comes to Rs. 17.75 crores. But, Rajasthan is not a flood prone area. I hope you would agree there. Rajasthan is mostly dry area.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It is now in floods.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We have about 40 million hectares of flood prone area in the country. Out of that, during the last thirty years we had been able to treat only about 11 million hectares. I can see the magnitude of the problem. Nearly one-fourth of the area only so far has been treated and three-fourth still remains.

West Bengal wanted to know the allocation for 1980-81. It was Rs. 32 crores for this year but for the current year the outlay approved by the Planning Commission is Rs. 30.86 crores for West Bengal. I think most of their points have been covered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we adjourn to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

8.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 25, 1981/Bhadra 3, 1903 (Saka)