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Monday, February 21, 1983
Phalguna 2, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Monday, February, 21, 1983|*Phalguna* 2, 1904 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

LOSS OF LIVES IN ASSAM

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सरकार मारती है और आपसे पढ़वाती है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Friends, we have all been deeply grieved by the loss of lives in Assam during the last few days and pay our regards to the departed souls. Our sympathies go to the bereaved families. We earnestly hope that wise counsel will prevail and the situation will soon come to normal. We stand for a short while, in silence, to pay our respects to the departed souls.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I have given a notice that the Question Hour should be suspended and the House should straightway take the adjournment motion on the subject regarding the situation in Assam. I would like to know whether have the consent of the Speaker.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): The House is to decide who are the butchers. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anybody.

(*Interruptions*)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I would only draw your attention to a specific point. Sir. I am on a specific rule. Under Rule 388 I have given notice.

I want your consent to move that the Question Hour be cancelled and straigtway we go to the Adjournment Motion on Assam... (*Interruptions*).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): When one part of India is burning, what is there to be listened to? There should be a discussion right away. One whole part of India is burning .... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): We have given notice under Rule 388... (*Interruptions*). Butchery is taking place in Assam...Assam has become a graveyard.... (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारी बातों का समाधान हमें हिसाब से और ठीक से करना चाहिए । आप मेरे पास 18

**Not recorded.

तारीख को बैठे थे। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग थी और सारे मेरे मित्र उसमें मौजूद थे। हमने एक मत से उसमें फैसला किया था। उसके बाद और कुछ घटना घट गई इसीलिए आपने मेरे पास रूल 388 के नोटिस दिए। अपर हाऊस में भी होम मिनिस्टर साहब की कमिटमेंट हो गई थी। अब हमें समाधान बीच में निकालना पड़ेगा। मैं आपसे सहमत हूं।

I will dispense with all the business of the House today and will take up the discussion under Rule 184 after the statement of the Minister of Assam.

लेकिन उसमें थोड़ा सा आपको मेरा साथ देना पड़ेगा।

At 2.00 p.m. he has to be in the Upper House, because he has a commitment there also.

एक के दो नहीं हो सकते।

In the mean time, his Minister of State will be here to listen to you, and the Home Minister will reply tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): In the Upper House also, I will reply tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, that solves the problem. I take it that it is the unanimous decision of the House. I, therefore, suspend all the other business for today.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I do not know, if he is agreeable. If he has to leave for the other House at 2.00 p.m., we can continue the debate tomorrow again and then they reply can be given. We can do this instead of continuing after 2.00 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER: कुछ लोग यह कहें कि हम रह गए हैं इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं।

That depends on the House, whether the House likes to continue today or tomorrow. If you like, we can suspend the lunch hour also today.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: All right; lunch hour is suspended for today.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: On this question, there should not be any limitation of time. This is an important issue. The agitationists have thrown a challenge to the unity of India ..... (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, you have accepted the notice for suspension of the business of the House today. It is the unanimous decision of the House. Then why all this controversy?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is a very important issue. There should be no limitation of time....

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: These remarks will not form part of the record, because I have not allowed anybody. There is nothing on the record.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Why should it not form part of the record?

MR. SPEAKER: Because I have not allowed anybody.

AN HON. MEMBER: It should go on record.

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. हर एक को अपनी-अपनी बात कहने का हक है । लेकिन मेरी बात सुन लें।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी इजाजत से मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो अपनी इजाजत से ही कह रहे हैं।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : (हिसार) :.. (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात तो सुनिए। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। प्लीज सिट डाउन। जब मैंने इजाजत दी आपको बहस की तो जो आप कहेंगे और जो पार्लियामेंटरी होगा वह रेकार्ड पर जायगा जो मेरी इजाजत के बगैर कहेंगे वह तो नहीं जायगा। इजाजत से आप जो बात कहेंगे और मैं कहूंगा वह रिकार्ड पर जाएगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी इजाजत से जो एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। हम चाहते हैं कि यह बहस शांति के साथ होनी चाहिए। मामला गम्भीर है, असम जल रहा है ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर राव :

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आपने मेरी बात पूरी नहीं सुनी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके साथी नहीं कहने देना चाहते हैं। क्या यह पाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैंने कहा था कि बहस अच्छी हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत बढ़िया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : गृह मंत्री जी एक बात साफ़ कर दें अपोजीशन ने कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट के समर्थन का वायदा किया था कि नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जवाब में आयेगा।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अगर यह इस तरह से चिल्लाते रहेंगे तो डिबेट ठीक तरह से नहीं होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठिए।

श्री रशीद मसूद : (सहारनपुर): पिछले सेशन में जब यह बात आई थी.. (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नो डिवेट बीफ़ोर ए डिबेट।

Nothing goes on record. I have not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

**Not recorded.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Stock Position of Foodgrains vis-a-vis Offtake

*1. SHRI AMAL DATTA:

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the production and procurement of foodgrains for 1982-83;

(b) what was the foodgrain stock on 31 December, 1982, giving break-up of different types of foodgrains;

(c) what is the expected total offtake from the Public Distribution System and how do Government propose to meet the same; and

(d) is it a fact that Government are releasing only one million tonnes of foodgrains per month to the States against a demand of two million tonnes by the States for distribution through Public Distribution System?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Estimates of production of foodgrains for 1982-83 would become available after the close of the agriculture year, in August|September, 1983. However, the procurement of kharif cereals out of this crop as on 15th February, 1983 has been 5.65 million tonnes.

(b) Total stocks of foodgrains with public agencies on 31st December, 1982 was about 12.68 million tonnes, consisting of 5.34 million tonnes of rice, 7.19 million tonnes of wheat and 0.15 million tonnes of coarse grains.

(c) The requirements are expected to be met from the existing stocks and the procurement to be made during the year. It is not possible at this stage to precisely estimate the requirements for the year 1983. The monthly offtake at present is over 1.2 million tonnes.

(d) Against a monthly demand of about 2 million tonnes received from the various States, the allocations from the Central Pool have been over 1.2 million tonnes.

Programme to Expand Sports Facilities

*2. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA:

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether after forming Sports Ministry in the Centre, Government have drawn any special programme to expand the sports facilities in educational institutions and sports organisations;

(b) is there any proposal to have a Sports Ministry in every State;

(c) if so, plan and programme of Central Government for improving standard of games and sports;

(d) is there any National Games Policy being implemented in all parts of the country; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (e). There is already a policy statement on games and sports in existence as a part of the national policy on education announced by the Government in 1968 and laid before the two Houses of Parliament. This policy statement has so far formed the policy basis for the development of games and sports in the country. The statement reads as follows:

"GAMES AND SPORTS: Games and Sports should be developed on a large scale with the object of improving the physical fitness and sportsmanship

ship of the everage student as well as those who excel in the department. Where playing fields and other facilities for developing a nation-wide programme of physical education do not exist they should be provided on a priority basis."

Besides the above policy statement, guidelines were issued to the State Government on policies and programmes in 1975 after a consensus had been arrived at in a meeting of Ministers in-charge of sports of the State Governments, State Sports Councils and the All India Council of Sports. More recently, the All India Council of Sports has prepared a Draft National Policy on Sports, on which the comments of the State Governments were invited and the All India Council of Sports is at present assessing the impact of the comments on its original draft and is expected to make its final recommendations in the matter shortly.

3. Pending such recommendations leading to a new sports policy, the newly formed Department of Sports, whose first major contribution to national sports was the successful holding of the IX Asian Games, proposes to implement certain programmes. These programmes take into account the need for continuity in policy as also that for constant innovation. The programmes proposed to be implemented are:—

(i) Sports being a State Subject under the Constitution, the primary responsibility for its promotion rests with the State Governments. The Department of Sports will, therefore, take all the necessary steps to catalyse action at the level of the State Governments by holding periodic consultations with them and will also hold Conference of State Ministers responsible for sports as may be necessary. This would ensure fuller involvement of State Governments in the promotion of sports in the country.

(ii) Recognising that mass participation by people in sports activities and participation in competitive sports aimed at excellence are complementary to each other, efforts will be made so that both receive adequate attention of the Central and State Governments.

(iii) It is proposed to intensify, subject to availability of resources and in concert with the State Governments, the programme for the creation of necessary sports facilities at the district and taluka levels apart from the national and state levels. The State Governments will also be expected to create such facilities in the educational institutions on as large a scale as possible.

(iv) It is necessary that to make possible the creation of such facilities as are mentioned above, the appropriate authorities take steps to see that the existing open spaces are preserved to the extent possible and the necessary space is made available for sports purposes. There is also clearly need for preservation of existing play-fields.

(v) Special thrust is proposed to be given by urging State Governments to promote in an ever increasing measure, sports in the rural areas where opportunities for participating in organised sports are at present inadequate. Special attention has to be given for promotion of sports among the tribal people and women.

(vi) The educational authorities at the Centre and in the States will be urged to seriously consider the possibility of making physical education, sports and games compulsory in the educational institutions.

(vii) It is proposed to utilise the sports facilities created in the context of the IX Asian Games at the optimum level so that they serve as a nucleus for raising standards of competitive sports. Such utilisation would include making the facilities available for the holding of international, national, regional and local tournaments.

(viii) Having regard to the fact that our outstanding athletes lack the proper back-up of sports sciences, such as

sports medicine, bio-mechanics, sports physiology etc., it is proposed to strengthen the sports sciences department of the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala, so that, with that Department as nucleus, it is made possible to provide the necessary scientific back-up for Indian sport.

(ix) The quality of sports coaching will be further improved.

(x) Physical conditioning of national and regional teams will have to be given special attention with the cooperation of the national sports federations. This is necessary if our top level sportsmen are to stand up to the rigorous competition that they face in international tournaments.

(xi) The importance of exposing our promising players and athletes to international competitions abroad is recognised and efforts will be made to give them adequate exposure within the limitations of resources available.

(xii) The Indian Olympic Association and national sports federations, as bodies primarily responsible for competitive sports have an important role to pay in the sphere of competitive sport. Every efforts will be made to encourage them to discharge their responsibilities in a satisfactory manner. They would be specifically encouraged to undertake selection and training of sportsmen and women in a more systematic manner.

(xiii) Efforts will be made to enlarge the existing programme or provision of sports scholarships to promising boys and girls at the school and college levels so that they are assured of proper nutrition for pursuing their sports activities vigorously. This would also help in spotting talent at a young age for which the State Governments have a major role to play.

(xiv) It is also proposed to encourage research and development in the field of sport generally.

4. As mentioned earlier, sport is a State subject and there are constraints on the resources available for the promotion of sports, both at the Centre and in the States. Competitive sport is expected to be looked after, without interference from the Government, by the Indian Olympic Association and national sports federations in accordance with the Olympic Charter.

The extent to which our efforts succeeds will, therefore, depend on the steps to be taken by the State Governments, the efforts put in by the Indian Olympic Association and the national sports federations, and funds made available for the promotion of sports by the Centre and the State Governments.

5. The recommendation of the All India Council of Sports that State Governments may set up Sports Departments to deal with sports including physical education is already in the notice of the State Governments. It is for the State Governments to take appropriate action in the matter.

Collapse of D.D.A. flats and a School Building in Delhi

*3. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTY:

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

(a) whether three storeys of D.D.A.'s four-floor complex in Vikaspuri and a school building in Paschim Vihar recently collapsed when they were nearing completion;

(b) whether it is also a fact that walls of newly built DDA apartment in Mongolpuri had collapsed recently and that there are persistent complaints about the sub-standard materials being used in the construction of DDA houses;

(c) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the matter;

(d) if so, the result thereof; and

(e) action taken by Government against the contractors concerned as also the DDA officials found responsible for the collapse of DDA flats and the use of sub-standard material in the construction of houses?

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

(b) The DDA has reported that the outer wall of two Janta type flats at Avantika colony collapsed on account of erosion of wall foundations caused by a deep storm water drain.

(c) Immediately after preliminary investigation of the incident at Vikashpuri, the DDA constituted an Expert Committee with a former Director General, Works C.P.W.D. as Chairman to investigate the cause of the collapse and to make a comprehensive study of other relevent aspects like design, quality of material used, quality of execution, supervision etc. and give a finding about the responsibility of the concerned officials as well as the construction agency. This Committee has also been requested to make recommendations on remedial measures and introduction of inspection procedures at all other projects to guard against any dilution of standards and specifications. In respect of the collapse of the school building in Paschim Vihar, a magisterial inquiry has been ordered by the Lt. Governor, Delhi.

(d) and (e). The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the collapse at Vikaspuri has not been received. On the basis of preliminary investigations and *prima facie* evidence the DDA has taken the following actions:—

(i) The Executive Engineer, Asstt. Engineer and the Junior Engineer in charge of this work have been placed under suspension;

(ii) The Contractor responsible for the execution of the defective works at Vikaspuri has been debarred from taking further work with the DDA and show cause notice, as part of the action to rescind the contract, has been served on the contractor.

(iii) Rectification of defects and other strengthening measures have been undertaken;

(iv) Special Task Force has been set up under the Chief Engineer (Quality Control) to check all housing construction in progress with a view to ensuring that the units are structurally sound and free from defects before these are handed over to the allottees.

In addition, a Fact Finding Committee has also been constituted by the Lt. Governor, Delhi|Chairman, DDA to review the house building programme and advise on aspects of design, specifications, technical supervision, quality of materials, inspection procedures, empanelment of contractors and related matters.

Assistance for Housing Scheme in Gujarat

*4. SHRI RAMJI BHAI MAVANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of representations have been made by Gujarat Housing Board to Centre during 1982 and 1983 upto 31-1-1983 regarding various housing schemes of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and the action taken by Centre thereon;

(c) whether the various officials and Chairman of the Gujarat Housing Board have also met various authorities of the Centre during the above period;

(d) how many schemes have been accepted by centre and are under consideration; and

(e) the details of assistance rendered by Centre in cash and kind during the above period on these schemes and projects?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Housing is a State subject and all Housing Schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments. However, references are received from time to time by the Central Government and the Housing and Urban Development Corporation from the States and their agencies including the Gujarat Housing Board. In the absence of the necessary details it is not possible to identify the correspondence that has passed or the visits that may have been made.

(d) and (e). During the period 1-1-82 to 31-1-83, HUDCO has sanctioned 15 projects of the Gujarat Housing Board with project cost of Rs. 11.03 crores and HUDCO's loan commitment of Rs. 7.99 crores.

खाद्यान्न के रक्षित भण्डार में कमी

*5 श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी :
श्री गुलाम रसल कोचक :

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

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के खाद्यान्न के रक्षित भण्डार में कमी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम तथा अन्य सरकारी एजेंसियों के रक्षित भण्डारों में सदैव कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध रहना चाहिए;

(घ) भारतीय खाद्य निगम तथा अन्य सरकारी एजेंसियों के रक्षित भण्डारों में इस समय कितना खाद्यान्न है; और

(ङ) यदि इसमें कमी हो गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख) सरकारी एजेंसियों के पास 1-1-1983 को खाद्यान्नों का कुल स्टाक लगभग 126.8 लाख मीटरी टन था जबकि 1-1-1982 को यह स्टाक 115.0 लाख मीटरी टन था। अतः 1982 के दौरान स्टाक की स्थिति में मामली सुधार हुआ है।

(ग) सरकार की नीति के अनुसार, सरकारी एजेंसियों के पास विभिन्न तारीखों को 155 से 208 लाख मीटरी टन के बीच खाद्यान्नों का स्टाक होना चाहिए जिसमें 120 लाख मीटरी टन बफर स्टाक, साथ में 35 से 88 लाख मीटरी टन के बीच परिचालन स्टाक शामिल है।

(घ) सरकारी एजेंसियों के पास 1-1-1983 को खाद्यान्नों का कुल स्टाक 126.8 लाख मीटरी टन था।

(ङ) स्टाक के अपेक्षित स्तर में कमी मुख्यतया सूखा वर्ष 1979-80 से सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की बढ़ी हुई आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए खाद्यान्नों की भारी निकासी होने के कारण हुई है।

Measures to Curb Rise in Urban Land Prices

*6. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Central Government have suggested to the State Governments some measures to curb the unwarranted rise in the price of urban land as a part of the overall urban land policy to be devised by them to regulate its use; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the facilities which have been provided to develop urban land in sufficient quantity so that the needs of the poorer sections of the society could be adequately met?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A number of measures have been suggested to the State Governments as elements of urban land policy and for controlling land prices.

(b) Urban Development, Land and Housing are State subjects. The State Governments are following various policies regarding acquisition, development and disposal of land. The Sixth Plan recognises that the role of the Public sector will have to be restricted to the improvement of slums, assistance to housing for the urban poor and increased institutional finance for this sector. The strategy is to provide sites and services schemes through loans repayable over a long period at a concessional rate of interest. A provision of about Rs. 485 crores has been made in the state sector with a target of constructing about 16.2 lakh units for the economically weaker sections. This is to be supplemented by loans from HUDCO to the housing agencies to the extent of Rs. 180 crores. Specific attention is given to low cost housing techniques, modification of building bye-laws and land use controls and stimulation of private housing effort through access to land, credit, technical assistance and other incentives. Group and cooperative housing effort is also encouraged. The programme is being constantly monitored under the 20-Point Programme.

Release of Foodgrains Under NREP

*7. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

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

(a) whether Union Government have agreed to release second instalment of foodgrains for 1982-83 under the NREP inspite of States' failure to provide full utilisation reports;

(b) if so, whether this decision was taken in view of the drought, famine and flood conditions prevailing in large parts of the country;

(c) what was the total quantity supplied on first instalment and what is the total in second instalment issued;

(d) what is the main reason for States not supplying reports for utilisation of funds and foodgrains to the Union Government; and

(e) the check being exercised about their proper utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (e). As there was some gap between the issue of release orders relating to the foodgrains and the actual supply of the same by Food Corporation of India to the executing agencies, releases of foodgrains in certain cases were made before the States|UTs had reported 50 per cent utilisation of the resources released to them earlier, and also where on the basis of the performance, it was clear that 50 per cent utilisation was likely to be achieved during 1982-83. In releasing the actual quantities to the State the requirement of foodgrains was worked out after taking into account the available cash resources, foodgrains and the estimated need of the State on the basis of mandays likely to be generated in the remaining period of the year.

Utilisation reports in respect of cash funds and foodgrains are being generally received from the States|Uts. The need for furnishing reports in time is emphasised on the States every now and then, and utilisation of the resources under the programme is being monitored.

Releases made during the current year together with quantities revalidated and unutilised balance in different States|UTs

as on 1st April 1982 and the utilisation reported up till now are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5788/83].

Loss due to Cyclone in Gujarat

*8. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURAE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the damages done to the crops and fisheries in the coastal areas of Gujarat due to cyclone in the month of November, 1982; and

(b) the details of the areas affected and help rendered by the Centre to meet the situation in the cyclone hit areas, to Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The State Government have reported that the estimated value of crop loss comes to Rs. 10528.28 lakhs. Loss to other properties including Fishermen's sailing vessels has been estimated at Rs. 1105.30 lakhs.

(b) Seventeen districts namely Junagadh, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Bharuch, Kheda, Surat, Vadodara, Sabarkantha, Mehsena, Surendranagar, Jamnagar, Valsad, Ahmedabad, Panchmahals, Gandhinagar and Kuchchh were affected by cyclone.

On the basis of the Central Team's report and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, Government of India have sanctioned a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 4194.09 lakhs for providing relief, rehabilitation to the people and repair/restoration of public and private properties in the cyclone affected areas.

Performance of Indian Athletes

*9. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

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

(a) how do the performances of Indian athletes in 1982 ASIAD compare with the 1951 ASIAD;

(b) how do the performances of Japanese, Chinese and the North Korean and South Korean athletes compare in the same two ASIAD;

(c) reasons for not very satisfactory Indian performance; and

(d) measure that were taken to achieve high level of Indian performance?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The comparative position of medals won by Indian participants in the 1951 and 1982 Asiads is given below:—

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1951	17	17	21	55
1982	13	19	25	57

The comparative position of medals won by Japan, China, South and North Korea in the two Asiads is given below:—

Country	Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Japan	1951	24	21	15	60
Japan	1982	57	52	44	153
China	1982	61	51	41	153
Republic of Korea (South Korea)	1982	28	28	37	93
DPRK (North Korea)	1982	17	19	20	56

China, Republic of Korea and DPR Korea did not participate in the 1951 Asian Games held in New Delhi.

The performance of Indian participants in 1982 Asiad was encouraging inasmuch as India won more medals in this Asiad as compared to those won by it in 1951. It is to be noted that China and the two Koreas did not participate in the 1951 Asiad. They did so in the 1982 Asiad and this has inevitably had a bearing on the number of medals won by Indian participants. Further, in athletics, Indian athletes created four Asian Games records, bettered other eight Asian Games records and created ten new national records. In the overall medal tally, India secured fifth position. In the last Asian Games held in Bangkok in 1978, India had secured sixth position with a medal tally of 28 (11 gold, 11 silver and 6 bronze).

To facilitate achievement of a high level of performance by Indian participants in 1982 Asiad, Government took the following steps to assist the national sports federations concerned:—

(i) At the instance of Ministry of Education, which was then responsible for promotion of sports, plans for preparation of Indian athletes were drawn up by the national sports federations in consultation with the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala and the All India Council of Sports.

(ii) A Coaching Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha was set up to monitor the progress of preparations of Indian teams, and competitors.

(iii) Services of 27 foreign coaches were obtained wherever the national sports federations required such services. Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala also made available the services of their expert coaches for training Indian probables.

(iv) In accordance with the approved plans, 244 coaching camps were held for the probables during 1981 and 1982.

(v) Government raised the amount of dietary allowance at the coaching camps so as to provide adequate and nutritious diet to the probables.

(vi) For providing training and practice to Indian probables in the same conditions as were likely to obtain in the 1982 Asiad, synthetic surface for hockey and synthetic track for field and track events were provided in Patiala and Delhi.

(vii) In order to ensure attendance at the coaching camps, facilities in the shape of special casual leave for the probables were arranged.

(viii) Liberal opportunities were provided to Indian probables for participation in international competitions, both in India and abroad, during 1981 and 1982. They were also sent for training in some foreign countries like Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), German Democratic Republic (GDR) and Federal Republic of Germany (FRG).

Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal

*10. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more and more allocation of funds is sought from Haryana by Punjab's S.Y.L. project administration, without observing any financial discipline;

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken for checking wastage and ensuring early completion of the project; and

(c) whether Central Government will take administration in its own hand with a view to check wastage and ensuring early completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). As per Agreement of 31-12-1981 signed between the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Raasthan, Punjab is constructing the S.Y.L. Canal portion in its territory. Haryana is providing funds for the construction of the canal as requested by Punjab and as required for the work. The work in Punjab portion is being executed under administrative control of Punjab and is subject to normal financial rules of the State of Punjab. The progress of this work of the project is being reviewed periodically in the Central Water Commission.

(c) There is no proposal with the Central Government to take administration of this project in its own hand.

Public Distribution System

*11. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of number of Public Distribution Centres (Fair Price Shops) in the country and the number of people covered by them;

(b) if so, facts in details with State-wise break-up;

(c) demand of foodgrain for the year to maintain normal supply in these centres as in 1982; and

(d) whether it could be maintained, if not, steps taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) As per latest information received from the State Governments, the total number of Fair Price Shops in the country is about 2.81 lakhs covering the entire population of the country.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5789/83].

(c) and (d). Total public distribution of foodgrains through the fair price shops in the year 1982 in the various States was about 11.4 million tonnes. The requirements at this level can be met from the existing stocks and the procurement to be made during the year.

दिल्ली में स्टेडियमों का अनुरक्षण

*12. श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में हाल ही "इनडोर" और "ओपन" स्टेडियम बनाए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) उनके अनुरक्षण की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है और उन पर वार्षिक व्यय प्राक्कलन कितना है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली में हाल ही में बनाये गये स्टेडियमों के नाम और उनके अनुरक्षण पर किये जाने वाले वार्षिक प्राक्कलित खर्चे को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा दिया गया है । इस समय निर्माण सम्बन्धी एजेन्सियां इन स्टेडियमों के अनुरक्षण के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं ।

विवरण

बनाये गये स्टेडियों के नाम, निर्माण संबंधी एजेंसी के नाम तथा अनुरक्षण का वार्षिक अनुमानित लागत दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्रम संख्या	स्टेडियमों के नाम	निर्माण एजेंसी	संचालन लागत को छोड़कर अनुरक्षण की वार्षिक आक्कलित लागत
			रूपये लाखों में
1.	जवाहर लाल नेहरू स्टेडियम, लोधी रोड	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग	29.40
2.	लान टेनिस स्टेडियम, हाउज़ खास	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग	1.20
3.	इन्द्रप्रस्थ अन्तरंग स्टेडियम	दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण	58.00
4.	यमुना वेलोड्रोम इन्द्रप्रस्थ एस्टेट	दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण	3.00
5.	तुगलकाबाद शूटिंग रेंज	दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण	6.90
6.	तालकटोरा तरण ताल	नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका	31.00

Bihar Government's Lisislation on Restoration of Land to Tiseo

*13. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar has passed some legislation which restores the landlordism to the Tatas (TISCO);

(b) if so, details thereabout including the total number of sub-tenants, the loss of revenues to the State exchequer;

(c) whether this steps reverses the land reforms policy in the backward direction against the accepted national policy; and

(d) if so, whether President's assent is being denied to this Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d). The Bihar Legislature passed a bill in 1982 seeking to amend certain provisions of the Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950 in so far as they relate

to the lands held by the Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) as well as certain other industrial undertakings, societies and individuals in the Singhbhum district of Bihar.

The bill mainly seeks to provide for as follows:—

(a) Lands held by the TISCO for its industrial undertakings as well as lands used for the provision of specified civic amenities which are deemed to have been settled with the TISCO will be treated as having been leased to the TISCO retrospectively *i.e.* with effect from 1950.

(b) Lands held by other industrial undertakings than the TISCO, as well as societies and individuals, now deemed to have been leased to them by the State Government, will be deemed to have been leased to TISCO and these other industrial undertakings, societies and individuals will be deemed to be the sub-lessees of the TISCO. The number of settlees/lessees likely to be affected by these provisions has not yet been worked out by the State Government.

The financial implications of these changes are yet to be worked out by the State Government.

Certain clarifications were sought for from the State Government on a number of points. All necessary steps are being taken to take a final view on the Bill.

Performance of Indian Criket Team

*14. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the Indian Cricket Team's debacle in the Test series played in Pakistan recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Government are aware that the Indian cricket team lost the Test series recently in Pakistan.

(b) The Indian cricket team lost the series to a team which played better.

Olympic Games in Delhi

*15. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to stage the next Olympic Games in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether this proposal has been examined in the light of the infrastructural for international sports developed in the capital on the occasion of the Ninth Asian Games?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Indian Olympic Association have informed the Government that they have a proposal to bid for hosting 1992 Olympic Games in Delhi. Their detailed formal proposal has not been received by the Government so that it could be examined.

Allotment to Andhra Pradesh for Minor Irrigataion

*16. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are increasing allotment to Andhra Pradesh for minor irrigation in view of a number of sanctioned projects pending execution; and

(b) if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Irrigation is a State subject. Allocations for minor irrigation are provided by the State within the financial resources of the States. No additional allotment could be sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh during 1982-83 for minor irrigation on account of constraints of financial resources.

Causes of Housing Problem

*17. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in English daily, *Indian Express* dated 19-1-83 under the caption "Public Sector root cause of housing problem";

(b) if so, whether acquisition of land and construction of houses by Public Sector has throttled private enterprise in this field;

(c) whether the concept of lease hold land has further aggravated the situation; and

(d) if so, what corrective measures are proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). A copy of the Press release by 'Common Cause' referred to in a news item in the *Indian Express* of 19th January, 1983 under the caption "Pubic Sector Root Cause of Housing Problems" has been received in this Ministry. The role of the private sector in Housing has been recognised by the Government and mentioned in the Plan document. In view of the important role to be played by the private sector in housing, the Government set up a Working Group on Private Housing which has made certain recommendations relating to land, legal issues, fiscal and institutional issues. Action on these recommendations have been initiated by the Government. The emphasis of the public sector is on the economically weaker sections of the society and those belonging to the low income group. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, also provides loan funds at a subsidised rate of interest for sites and services types of scheme and housing for the EWS and the LIG. 87 per cent of the dwelling units which have been constructed or are to be constructed with HUDCO loans are meant for those belonging to the EWS and the LIG. It is not a fact that the land acquisition and construction of houses by public sector have throttled private enterprise in this field. On the other hand, public intervention in the land and housing markets has had a positive impact on shelter for the urban and rural poor. It is also not true that the concept of leasehold land has aggravated the situation.

Resolving the Cauvery water Dispute

*18. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many meetings of the three Chief Ministers have been help so far after the lapse of Agreement about sharing of Cauvry River waters among the three States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala;

(b) the present position about the resolution of Cauvery waters dispute and the steps being taken in that direction; and

(c) the steps being taken to set up the Cauvery Valley Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Since 1974, when certain clauses of the 1924 Agreement between the erstwhile Madras Province and the Princely State of Mysore on sharing of Cauvery Waters became open for consideration, nine meetings of the Chief Ministers of the basin States have so far been held.

(b) The differences amongst the basin States on the Understanding on sharing of Cauvery Waters arrived at in 1976 still

persist. With a view to persuading the States to arrive at an amicable settlement on the sharing of waters, another meeting of the Chief Ministers of the three States of Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Kerala and the Union territory of Pondicherry, is proposed to be held shortly.

(c) The setting up of Cauvery Valley Authority was envisaged in the August 1976 Understanding. However, as the Understanding was not ratified, Cauvery Valley Authority could not be constituted. Efforts are being made to persuade the party States to arrive at an amicable settlement.

Representation of India in International Conference on Jute, Rome

*19. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India remained unrepresented in an international conference on jute, namely Inter-Governmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) held in Rome from October 25 to 29, 1982;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether in earlier conferences our representative used to attend; and

(c) if not, how the selection used to be made?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

It was decided to depute the Jute Commissioner, Department of Textiles to participate in the Session. The decision was communicated on telephone to the Department of Textiles who was also requested to advise the Jute Commissioner to proceed to Rome to attend the Session. The Jute Commissioner, however, could not proceed to Rome. In earlier conferences our representative usd to attend.

Steps taken by Centre to bring down prices of Land and Buildings

*20. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have taken various steps to bring down the prices of Land and buildings recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the repercussions and effects after the announcement of the above steps; and

(d) what stringent steps have been taken against those who increase the prices exorbitantly?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). Urban Development. Land and Housing are State subjects. A number of measures have been suggestd to the State Governments as elements of Urban Land Policy and for controlling land prices.

The State Governments are taking steps for the acquisition, development and disposal of land. The strategy under the Sixth Plan is to provide sites and services schemes through loans repayable over a long period at a concessional rate of interest. A provision of about Rs. 485 crores has been made in the State sector with a target of constructing 16.2 lakh units for the economically weaker sections. This is to be supplemented by loans from HUDCO to the housing agencies to the extent of Rs. 180 crores The policy of large scale acquisition, development and

disposal of land is being implemented in Delhi. Specific attention would be given to low cost Housing techniques, modification of building bye-laws and land use controls and stimulation of private housing effort through access to land credit, technical assistance and other incentives. Group and Cooperative housing effort would also be encouraged. The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 was passed to prevent concentration of land in a few persons to prevent speculation and to bring about a more equitable distribution of urban land. The action on the various steps suggested by the Central Government including action against profiteering is to be initiated mainly by the State Governments. The Central Government levies tax on capital gains from property transactions.

Paymenet of Interest to allottees of Flats (Shalimar Bagh A/c)

1. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply to USQ No. 447|12-7-82 and state:

(a) whether any decision on the pending applications for Payment of interest has been taken till dated (Shalimar Bagh A|c.);

(b) if so, how many claims are accepted|rejected|pending with reasons; and details of formalities to be completed;

(c) is it also a fact that these flats were not cleared by Contractor before July, 81 but as and when flats were ready these were handed over to allottees; give full details;

(d) in how many cases interest has been paid to allottees during the last five years with full details of cases with reasons;

(e) is it also a fact that conveyance deed papers were issued incomplete to the allottees and they have returned them; and

(f) if so, when the revised conveyance deed papers will be issued?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that no decision has yet been taken

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

(c) The DDA has denied that the flats were not cleared by the contractor before July, 1981. It has further reported that the flats were handed over to the allottees as and when they came to take over possession.

(d) The DDA has reported that no interest on this account has been paid.

(e) The DDA has reported that conveyance deed papers were sent to the allottees without filling up of the Schedule and boundaries of the flat in accordance with the established procedure for getting the same stamped from the office of the Collector of Stamps. The schedule and the boundaries of the flats used to be filled at the time of execution and registration. Recently, the Collector of Stamps has decided that the schedule and the boundaries of the flat should be filled in before stamping. Accordingly, the allottees have returned the conveyance deeds in a number of cases.

(f) The DDA has reported that after doing the needful such conveyance deeds are being issued to the allottees.

Drought in Orissa

2. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the current crop in most parts of the severally affected areas in Orissa are damaged due to drought situation;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Orissa have approached the Central Government that Kharif loan so far advanced in such drought affected areas will fall due in March 1983;

(c) if so, whether the necessity to waive the interest on these loans have been considered by the Central Government; and

(d) if so, in what manner and how this problem has been considered by Central Government in view of the drought condition in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). On the request of the State Government Central assistance of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to State Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund, maintained by the Orissa State Cooperative Bank for the purpose of converting Short Term loan into medium term loan, during 1982-83.

In addition a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided to meet the deficit in 'non-over due' cover of the Central Cooperative Bank to enable it to obtain larger credit limit from the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development.

Incentives to Small and Marginal Farmers for using Chemical Fertilizers

3. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to give some incentives to small and marginal farmers to induce them to make use of chemical fertilizers;

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

(c) what other measures are being taken to maintain the increasing trend in fertilizer usage to boost the agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to also give subsidy on nitrogenous fertilisers in addition to phosphatic and potassic fertilisers at the rate of 25 per cent and 33-1|3 per cent to small and marginal farmers and 50 per cent to scheduled tribes.

(c) The other measures are (1) ensuring of adequate and timely availability of fertilisers, (ii) their delivery at block level instead of rail-head, (iii) launching of intensive fertiliser promotion campaign in 104 selected districts, (iv) increasing short-term loan to the States etc.

Allocation of Amount to the States under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

4. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount earmarked for each State under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for the year 1982-83;

(b) whether Government have further released certain Fund under the scheme;

(c) the amount earmarked to each State and particularly to Orissa; and

(d) the number of villages declared as problem villages in Orissa and the number of villages likely to be covered under the scheme during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The amount originally provided under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme was Rs. 127.50 crores. Subsequently an additional amount of Rs. 24.00 crores was provided. The allocation of these amounts, less Rs. 2.50 crores earmarked for Monitoring and Investigation units in the State as well as at the Centre, is shown in the statement attached.

(d) As on 1st April, 1980 the number of villages in Orissa, identified as problem villages was 23,616. The number of villages targetted to be covered during 1982-83 is 2,280.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Total ARP allocation for 1982-83 from Rs. 125.00 crores	Additional ARP allocation from Rs. 24.00 crores	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	373.5000	100.0000	473.5000
2	Assam	488.5000	93.0000	581.5000
3	Bihar	582.5000	281.2500	863.7500
4	Gujarat	138.0000	..	138.0000
5	Haryana	93.5000	179.5000	273.0000
6	Himachal Pradesh	94.0000	169.7500	273.7500
7	Jammu & Kashmir	905.5000	..	905.0000
8	Karnataka	591.5000	200.0000	791.0000
9	Kerala	641.0000	..	641.0000
10	Madhya Pradesh	947.5000	300.0000	1247.5000
11	Maharashtra	516.5000	200.0000	716.5000
12	Manipur	93.5000	60.5000	154.0000
13	Meghalaya	295.0000	..	295.0000
14	Nagaland	139.5000	66.0000	205.5000
15	Orissa	566.5000	200.0000	766.5000
16	Punjab	83.0000	100.0000	183.0000
17	Rajasthan	2029.5000	200.0000	2229.5000
18	Sikkim	106.5000	..	106.5000
19	Tamil Nadu	550.5000	200.0000	750.5000
20	Tripura	41.5000	40.0000	81.5000
21	Uttar Pradesh	2203.0000	..	2203.0000
22	West Bengal	887.8000	..	887.5000
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	23.5000	..	23.5000
24	Arunachal Pradesh	61.0000	..	61.0000
25	Delhi	..	..	..
26	Goa, Daman & Diu	26.5000	..	26.5000
27	Mizoram	6.5000	..	6.5000
28	Pondicherry	14.5000	..	14.5000
	TOTAL	12500.0000	2400.0000	14900.0000

*These amounts form part of the States entitled allocations for the VI Plan already communicated to them.

Supply of Wheat to U.P.

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

(a) the demand of wheat by the Government of U.P. month-wise from September 1982 to January, 1983;

(b) the supply of wheat to that State as against the demand; and

(c) if the demand has not been met fully, the reason for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The quantities of wheat demanded by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, and actual allotments and offtake from the Central Pool from September, 1982 to January, 1983 were as under:—

(In thousand tonnes)

	Quantity demanded	Quantity allotted	Actual offtake
September, 1982	125.0	68.0	53.1
October, 1982	125.0	60.0	50.6
November, 1982	125.0	70.0	53.7
December, 1982	125.0	70.0	73.4
January, 1983	150.0	80.0 (upto 15-1-83)	17.4

(c) Allotment of wheat to the various states including Uttar Pradesh is made on a month to month basis, having regard to the overall availability of wheat in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various states, market availability and other related factors. Allocations from the Central Pool are supplemental in nature to the normal open market availability.

FCI Godown in Nalanda District of Bihar

6. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a constant demand for the construction of FCI godown in Nalanda District in Bihar;

(b) are Government aware that due to non-existence of such godown, people of Nalanda District are facing a lot of difficulties; and

(c) if so, when Government are going to sanction funds for the construction of FCI godown in Nalanda District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). Government are not aware of any such demand and nor of any difficulty on this account. The Food Corporation of India maintains large buffer depots for storage of foodgrains for distribution to the State Government and such depots are located at suitable points keeping in view operational requirements. The Corporation at present supplies the foodgrain requirements of the public distribution system for this area from nearby depots at Mokameh in Patna district. The responsibility for public distribution and operating godowns at convenient sub-distribution points in Bihar is that of the State Government.

Misuse of vacant plot in Shantiniketan Colony

7. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2329 on 18 October, 1982 regarding misuse of vacant plot in Shantiniketan Colony and state:

(a) the present position regarding allotment of the vacant plot in question to the private institution for starting a school;

(b) whether the plot is being continuously used as a place of public 'convenience' both for human beings and bovines and the DMC has failed to either prevent this or take any action against the daily users and the residents are being inflicted with this environmental pollution and other infections caused by carriers of diseases over a long number of years without any respite or solution; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to remove this standing irritant?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Wastages of Applies due to outdated Techniques

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

(a) whether Government are aware that 30 per cent of apple produce is going waste in the country due to outdated techniques of packing (*Times of India*, 20 January, 1983);

(b) if so, the corrective steps proposed to energise our scientific and research institutions to handle these problems;

(c) whether there has been no improvement in the productivity of apples due to failure of the ICAR and the Agriculture Universities which are controlled and financed by the ICAR during the last 10 years;

(d) if so, the steps taken to reorganise ICAR to enable it to meet national needs;

(e) whether ICAR has undertaken any post harvest technology research and development work on apples during last 10 years; and

(f) if so, the salient points thereof and how far this work is finding application in the field?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Government is aware that about 25 per cent of apple crop is generally of low grade and cannot be marketed as fresh fruit because it does not fetch remunerative price. It can, however, be used for processing purposes.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned an All India Coordinated Research Programme on Post Harvest Technology of Horticultural Crops including apples to undertake research on problems pertaining to post harvest handling. Under this programme, two centres namely, Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishva Vidyalaya, Solan and Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi are actively engaged in research work in order to reduce the losses caused during handling, packaging and transport.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise. The productivity of apples has increased from 5.03 lakh tonnes (1976-77) to 8.98 lakh tonnes (1981-82).

(e) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has undertaken research work on post harvest technology of horticultural crops including apples under All India Coordinated Research Programme on Post Harvest Technology of Horticultural Crops from 1978.

(f) The research carried out under the said programme revealed that bruising damage can be reduced to the extent of 5 per cent when apples are packed in trays

in corrugated Fibre-board Cartons. The use of these Cartons has already been initiated by Himachal Pradesh Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation, Simla, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh Directorate of Horticulture on a limited scale. However, further promotion of these cartons could not be enhanced due to their higher price as compared to conventional timber boxes.

मिल-मालिकों द्वारा गन्ना उत्पादकों का शोषण

9. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गन्ना उत्पादक राज्यों में निजी क्शरों के मालिक सरकारी दर से आधी दर पर किसानों से गन्ना खरीद रहे हैं और किसानों को भारी हानि हो रही है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने का है कि निजी क्शरों के मालिक भी सरकारी दरों पर अदायगियां करें ?

खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार केवल निर्यात पात्र चीनी मिलों द्वारा देय गन्ने के सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करती है। प्राइवेट क्शर असंगठित क्षेत्र में आते हैं और उनके लिए ये मूल्य देना अनिवार्य नहीं है ।

गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1966 के खण्ड 4 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति से राज्य सरकार खण्डसारी चीनी के उत्पादकों द्वारा अदा किए जाने वाले न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित कर सकती है । उद्योग के स्वरूप को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, जैसाकि
किया गया है, केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी शक्तियों का प्रयोग केवल राज्य सरकार की सिफारिश पर ही करती है । वर्तमान मौसम के दौरान क्शरों के लिए न्यूनतम मूल्य केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के बाद केवल आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा ही निर्धारित किए गए हैं । किसी अन्य राज्य के लिए इस प्रकार के मूल्य निर्धारित करने के बारे में कोई भी प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Announcement of Support Price Before Next Kharif Season

10. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to declare the agricultural prices much before the commencement of the next Kharif season so that the farmers could plan their sowing programme in advance;

(b) whether any study has been made by the Institute of Economic Growth and suggested some measures to the Union Government for the revival of the Indian economy; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the check on the pricing policy of the public sector by comparing it with international and domestic market prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government. The general policy of the government, however, is that procurement or support prices for different crops are announced as early as possible during the season.

(b) No such study has come to our notice.

(c) Does not arise.

Damage to Co-operative Institution Buildings in Orissa due to Floods

11. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that buildings of various cooperative institutions have been extensively damaged in the last flood in Orissa and stocks of various commodities including fertilizers have been damaged;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Orissa have approached the Central Government with the estimate of the damages caused to the property of Cooperative organisations in certain districts of the State; and

(c) if so, how far Central Government have favoured in meeting the financial requirements of the State?

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

(c) On the basis of the report of the Central Team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, the Government of India sanctioned a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 100 lakhs for assistance to cooperatives.

DAM Construction Project in Talamba in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the dam construction project in Talamba in the Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra is a major project entitled for Central assistance;

(b) if so, while giving Central assistance, will the Central Government ensure that the villagers whose agricultural lands are affected by this project will be rehabilitated by providing them alternate lands; and

(c) what steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Irrigation being a State subject, funds for execution of irrigation projects are provided by the State Government themselves. State Governments are given central assistance in the form of block loans and grants and such financial assistance is not related to any individual sector of development or project. Land acquisition and rehabilitation are the responsibilities of the State Government and is carried out according to approved norms which are progressively being made more benevolent. A Minister's Committee for laying down national norms for land acquisition and rehabilitation measures of people affected by major water resources projects has been set up by this Ministry.

Techno-economic feasibility of the Talamba Major Irrigation Project is being examined in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra and is yet to be placed before the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission for consideration.

Guidelines for Registration of New Pesticides

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had issued guidelines for registration of new pesticides to be produced exclusively for export;

(b) whether separate procedure is being adopted for registration; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Conference of State Secretaries Regarding Rural Development

14. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-day conference of State Secretaries and senior officials dealing with rural development was held in New Delhi during the month of November, 1982; and

(b) if so, what are the suggestions made for the development of said programme in the country?

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

(b) A conference of Secretaries to State Governments and Union Administrations was held on 8th and 9th November, 1982, with the object of reviewing the progress in the implementation of important programmes of the Ministry, viz., the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the National Rural Employment Programme, the Drought Prone Areas Programme, the Desert Development Programme, Land Reforms, Agricultural Marketing, Rural Godowns, etc. The Conference was not convened to discuss policy issues.

Leave Benefits for Workers of Chatham Saw Mills in A & N Islands

15. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received communication in connection with extension of leave benefits under C. C. S. (Leave) Rules, 1972 to workmen of Mill Division, Chatham (Andaman and Nicobar Islands); if so, from whom and when;

(b) how many reminders were received in this connection to expedite the matter;

(c) whether the workmen of Chatham Saw Mills in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are agitating; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A communication dated 6-9-1982 has been received from the Chief Commissioner, Andaman & Nicobar Islands seeking approval for extension of leave benefits under C. C. S. (Leave) Rules, 1972 to workmen of Mill Division, Chatham (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) on 17-9-1982.

(b) None.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Andaman and Nicobar Administration. The latter have been asked to furnish certain clarifications/ details, which are still awaited.

Hinderance in Development Works due to Declaration of Reserved Forest Areas

16. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of declaration of Reserved Forest Areas under the new Forest Act various development works already in hand and in progress by the State Governments have come to a standstill;

(b) if so, what corrective steps Government have taken in the matter; and

(c) whether Government would set up suitable committees for such areas with sufficient powers so that approved works are not delayed and the ecological angle is fully protected?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is an Advisory Committee at the Centre constituted under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to consider and advise Government with regard to proposals received from State Governments under the Act, seeking prior approval of the Central Government for dereservation of reserved forest or use of any forest land for any non-forest purpose. Cases under the Act are being disposed off by the Central Government as expeditiously as possible.

The need for any other Committee is not felt at present.

Assessment to Living Resources in Economic Zone by Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute

17. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute has launched any study for proper assessment of living resources in the 2 million sq. km., area of country's oceanic economic zone; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute monitors marine fish production by different sectors on continuing basis. Living resources in continental shelf upto fifty metres depth have been studied in detail. Mid and outer continental shelf- regions have been partly explored and potentials of pelagic and demersal resources understood. Deep-sea lobsters and prawn resources have been investigated. Cephalopod resources of inner shelf have been estimated and qualitative information on oceanic squids obtained. Tuna resources of exclusive economic zone and beyond in the Indian ocean have been indicated based on international data. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute's own new research vessel R. V. Skipjack which arrived in December, 1982 has commenced intensive studies on living resources of exclusive economic zone.

Selection of Hockey Players

18. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) name of the institution along with its members, who select the hockey players to play in the Indian Hockey Team;

(b) the criterion for the selection of players and the period for which such selections are made;

(c) names of coaches for the training of the players of Indian Hockey Team;

(d) whether it is a fact that merit is not observed in selecting the players of Indian Hockey Team, which is the main cause of the debacle of our hockey team; and

(e) steps Government are going to take to see that the right person is selected for the team?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH). (a) to (e). Indian Hockey Federation, the recognised national Sports Federation for hockey in India, is responsible for the selection, coaching and training of the Indian hockey team. The Indian Hockey Federation has intimated that:—

(i) The selection of hockey team is done by a Selection Committee comprising of the following:—

(i) Mr. I. M. Mahajan, President, Indian Hockey Federation (Chairman).

(ii) Cdr. Nandi Singh (Vice-Chairman) Ex-Olympian;

(iii) Mr. Gurbux Singh, Ex-Olympian;

(iv) Mr. Raja Gopal, Ex-Olympian.

(v) Mr. Raj Kumar, Ex-International Player.

(ii) The criteria for selection of the team followed by the Federation are mainly fitness and other skills including previous and present performance of the players. There is no specific period for which players are selected.

(iii) There is no fixed panel of coaches of the Indian Hockey Federation. However, the following coaches prepared Indian Hockey team for the Asian Games, 82:—

1. Sardar Balbir Singh Ex-Olympian.
2. Capt. Balbir Singh Ex-Olympian.
3. Shri M. Kindo. Ex-Olympian.
4. Shri C. Deshmuti Ex-Olympian.

(iv) The players are selected on merit.

The Government are not expected to interfere in the working of the national sports federations. However, the need for proper selection of our representative teams has been stressed upon the Indian Hockey Federation.

Production of Oil-seeds

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

(a) whether target has been achieved in the production of oil seeds in 1982-83;

(b) if so, the details of the State-wise target set and achieved in the production of oil-seeds in 1982-83; and

(c) the target set for 1983-84 for the production of oilseeds in different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Final estimates of oil-seeds production in 1982-83 have not yet become available.

(b) Targets of oilseeds production for 1982-83 have been fixed at 118.0—120.0 lakh tonnes. The State-wise details are as follows:—

State	*Production (lakh tonnes)*
1. Andhra Pradesh	13.42
2. Assam	0.86
3. Bihar	1.44
4. Gujarat	27.45
5. Haryana	0.90
6. Jammu & Kashmir	0.40
7. Karnataka	9.33
8. Kerala	0.24
9. Madhya Pradesh	12.01
10. Maharashtra	10.40
11. Orissa	3.83
12. Punjab	1.66
13. Rajasthan	4.95
14. Tamil Nadu	12.74
15. Uttar Pradesh	19.15
16. West Bengal	1.05
17. Others	0.55
Total	120.38
or say	120.00

(c) The target for oilseeds production in 1983-84 is being finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission.

वन विकास के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को जारी किए गए निर्देश

20. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार को वन विकास के लिए गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान क्या निदेश जारी किए गए हैं; और

(ख) उनके अनुसरण में वन विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे कार्य का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) :(क) (1) मध्य प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्य सरकारों को वृहत् वनरोपण कार्यक्रम शुरू करने तथा इस कार्यकलाप में स्थानीय जनता, स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों आदि को शामिल करने तथा वन विकास के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि आवंटित करने के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किये गये ।

(2) ग्रामीण ईंधन के वृक्षारोपण सहित केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत इन 10 जिलों को चुना गया जिनमें ईंधन की भारी कमी है । हाल ही में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के पांच और जिलों को चुना गया है ।

3. वन रोपण के लिए वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के लिए निम्नलिखित लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये :—

वर्ष	पौध की संख्या
1981-82	3550.00 लाख
1982-83	2500.00 लाख

वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) (1) ग्रामीण ईंधन वृक्षारोपण सहित सामाजिक वानिकी से सम्बन्धित केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना 1980-81 से मध्य प्रदेश के चुनिंदा जिलों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है ।

2. 1981-82 और 1982-83 (दिसम्बर, 1982) के दौरान निम्नलिखित उपलब्धियां हुई हैं :—

वनरोपण	पौध की संख्या
वर्ष	
1981-82	2456 लाख
1982-83	2761.70 लाख

3. मध्य प्रदेश 1981-82 से 29 जिलों में संयुक्त राज्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी से प्राप्त वित्तीय सहायता से एक सामाजिक वानिकी परियोजना भी लागू कर रहा है ।

contact to sweepers and attendants for Asian Games Village

21. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Asiad authorities had contracted a company based in Nehru Place complex New Delhi to supply 450 sweepers and attendants for the Asian Games Village;

(b) if so, the details of the contract and the money paid in advance to them;

(c) whether it is a fact that the workers supplied by this contractor went on a strike due to inadequate wages paid to them and the village authorities had to employ them at higher wages;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether these workers have been made permanent;

(f) whether the advance given to the contractor was paid back; and

(g) if not, details and how the contract was closed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Special Organising Committee entered into a contract with M/s. Security Organisation and Methods Consultants having their regional office in Nehru Place, New Delhi to provide complete house-keeping and allied services in the Village for a period of 40 days at a lump sum cost of Rs. 9,56,000/-. The contract envisaged providing the services of 415 personnel primarily in the categories of sweepers, house attendants, supervisors and store-keepers. No money was paid in advance by the Special Organising Committee to this firm.

(c) and (d). The workers employed by the firm were not satisfied with their service conditions and struck work on the very first day of the beginning of the contract, *i.e.* 1st November, 1982. The firm did not make any improvements inspite of notices from the Special Organising Committee and the contract had to be cancelled on 13th November, 1982. These workers were then employed directly by the Village administration and they were paid better wages than that paid to them by the firm. However, the wages paid by the Village administration were less than the contracted wages payable by the Special Organising Committee to the firm.

(e) These workers were employed on a purely *ad hoc* and temporary basis and they were relieved after the closing of the Village.

(f) and (g). Do not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की बकाया राशि

22. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार अथवा चीनी निगम द्वारा चलाये जा रहे मिलों, गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र उद्यमों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे मिलों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रण अथवा संरक्षण के अधीन कार्यरत मिलों पर दिनांक 20 जनवरी, 1983 को किसानों का गत पिराई के समय का उनके गन्ने के मूल्य का क्रमशः 22 करोड़ रुपया, 10 करोड़ रुपया और 2 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त तीनों क्षेत्रों में किसानों को बकाया राशि का मिलवार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार प्राक्कलन के अनुसार कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) गन्ना नियंत्रण आदेश, 1966 के अधीन अपेक्षित 15 दिन के अन्दर किसानों की राशि का भुगतान न करने के कारण देय ब्याज की कितनी राशि मिलवार बकाया है और ब्याज सहित बकाया राशि का भुगतान कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद): (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें 15-1-83 तक उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों पर गन्ने के मूल्य के बकायों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है। [ग्रथालय में रखा। गया देखिए संख्या एल० टी०—5790/83] । 20-1-83 तक की सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचनानुसार, केवल कुछेक फैक्ट्रियां ही गन्ने के मूल्य का विलम्ब से भुगतान करने के कारण गन्ना उत्पादकों को ब्याज दे रही हैं। कोई और विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं है। गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश का उल्लंघन करने के मामलों के बारे में चूककर्ता यूनिटों के विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्रवाई राज्य सरकार द्वारा की जानी होती है क्योंकि उनके पास इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक शक्तियां और फील्ड संगठन हैं ।

बाढ़ तथा अकाल से निपटने के लिए योजना

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

(क) देश में स्थाई तौर पर बाढ़ तथा अकाल से निपटने के लिए बनाई गई योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक क्रियान्वित किए गए कार्यक्रमों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) बाढ़ तथा अकाल की स्थितियों से निपटने के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई गई तथा बाढ़ और अकाल के कारण कितनी वार्षिक हानि हुई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) बाढ़ नियंत्रण क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत किए गए भौतिक कार्यों की प्रगति को दर्शाने वाला विवरण-1 और सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम और मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र को दर्शाने वाला विवरण-2 संलग्न है । [ग्रथालय में रखे गये । देखिये संख्या एल०टी०—5791/83]

(ख) उपलब्ध की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता :

आपदा की प्रकृति	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82
			(करोड़ रुपए में)
बाढ़ें (जिसमें प्राकृतिक आपदाएं भी शामिल हैं) .	94.14	221.49	161.87
सूखा	193.09	264.22	192.41

बाढ़ों से हुई हानि

वर्ष	प्रभावित शस्यगत क्षेत्र (लाख हैक्टार)	प्रभावित आबादी (लाख)	सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति की हानि (करोड़ रुपए)	मृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1979–80 . .	12.57	195.2	233.62	2562
1980–81 . . .	571.34	540.5	301.66	1788
1981–82 . . .	29.01	309.1	494.86	1014

सूखे से हुई हानि

वर्ष	प्रभावित शस्यगत क्षेत्र (लाख हैक्टार)	प्रभावित आबादी (लाख)	प्रभावित पशुओं की संख्या (लाख)
1979–80	385.99	2204.83	1285.40
1980–81	558. 84	2659.60	1938.05
1981–82 . . .	243.27	965.89	1068.50

तिलहनों और दालों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने हेतु भारत की स्टेट फार्म कारपोरेशन की योजना

24. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेट फार्म कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया ने वर्ष 1983–84 के दौरान तिलहनों तथा दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) और (ख), भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम ने वर्ष 1983–84 के दौरान दलहनों और तिलहनों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए एक कार्यक्रम बनाया है । इस कार्यक्रम के मुख्य घटक निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) 1983–84 में दलहनों के अन्तर्गत लाया जाने वाला प्रस्तावित क्षेत्र 14,039 हैक्टार है, जबकि 1982–83 में यह 11,935 हैक्टार था ।

(2) 1983–84 में 1.50 लाख क्विंटल दलहन उत्पादन का लक्ष्य नियत किया गया है, जबकि 1982–83 में 1.00 लाख क्विंटल उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है ।

(3) ग्रीष्म, 1983 के लिए मूंग के बीजों के 88,100 मिनिकिट वितरित किए गए है, जबकि ग्रीष्म, 1982 में 54,600 मिनिकिट वितरित किए गए थे ।

(4) 1983–84 के दौरान तिलहनों के अन्तर्गत 3,330 हैक्टार, क्षेत्र लाने का प्रस्ताव है 1982–83 के दौरान यह क्षेत्र 2,418 हैक्टार था ।

(5) 1983–84 में 19,545 क्विंटल तिलहन उत्पादन का लक्ष्य नियत किया गया है, जबकि 1982–83 में 15,086 क्विंटल उत्पादन होने की संभावना है ।

WFP aid to Settlers of Rajasthan Canal Areas

25. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Food Programme has given more food aid for settlers and workers in Rajasthan Canal areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir, the World Food Programme (WFP) has committed food aid valued at about 13.1 million US dollars (Rs. 12.4 crores) for the new settlers in Rajasthan Canal area.

(b) The Food aid committed by WFP comprises 31,018 Metric Tonnes of Wheat, 2482 metric tonnes of Vegetable Oil and 2482 metric tonnes of pulses. About 30,000 families reclaiming and cultivating 1,90,000 hectares of land over a period of five years are expected to benefit from the project during the initial 18 months of settlement. The WFP aid is expected to accelerate the rate of settlement in the area.

Increasing cost of Urban Land

26. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of urban land is increasing continuously over the last three years all over the country and particularly in the Chief Metropolitan Cities like Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, etc;

(b) whether this has reached a point that middle income group will not be able to buy land and construct a small house thereon;

(c) whether land that is being sold by the Government agencies both in the Centre and in the States is so highly priced that middle income group cannot avail of this facility and the flats that Government are building for sale to public have become exhorbitant; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to check this continuous rise in the price of land and give relief to the middle and small income group of people?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The cost of urban land has increased in the last three years in a number of large cities. However, no precise information is available as to the extent of increase.

(c) Urban Development, Land and Housing are State Subjects. However, housing schemes are assisted by HUDCO for lower income and Economically Weaker Sections of the society. The ceiling cost in HUDCO assisted schemes is fixed according to the affordability of the beneficiary, and the houses and plots are allotted at predetermined rates.

(d) Guidelines to curb the unwarranted increase in urban land prices have been circulated to the various State Govts. The following steps are being taken:

(i) Increase the supply of developed land and low income housing by Public agencies.

(ii) The recommendations made by a High level Working Group on stimulation of private housing are under consideration by Central and State Govts.

(iii) The matter was discussed in the meeting of the Central Council for Urban Development in January 1983 and it was resolved to implement steps to prevent speculation in land and control the activities of private developers.

(iv) Encouragement is being given to group and cooperative housing by Central and State Governments.

(v) The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 is in force.

(vi) The availability of institutional finance from various sources for housing is being increased.

Assistance for Development of Regulated Markets

27. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what assistance is given by Central Government to State Governments for development of regulated markets; and

(b) the details of assistance given to the Tamil Nadu Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) Under the scheme for development of selected regulated markets, central assistance is given at the following rates for providing infrastructural facilities for agricultural markets which meet the requirements of the scheme:

(i) Regulated Markets handling commercial crops (Jute, Tobacco, Cotton, Groundnut, Cashewnut, Coconut, Potatoes, Onion, Chillies and Betal Leaves).

....Rs. 4 lakhs per market.

(ii) Regulated Markets situated in command areas

...Rs. 5 lakhs per market.

(iii) Terminal Markets for Fruits and Vegetables

....Rs. 15 lakhs per market.

(b) The Government of Tamil Nadu have not so far availed of any central assistance under the scheme.

News item captioned "Paddy lying in the Open"

28. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to paddy lying in open in Punjab and FCI's undertaking to clear the entire stock in 2weeks and if so, whether this was done in time (Economic Times 3-1-83);

(b) whether Government will consider decentralisation to ensure the grain storage losses and expenditure are minimised and thereby reduce or eliminate need for grain imports;

(c) whether Government have worked out year-wise and state-wise losses in handling|storage by Central Government storage agencies during last 5 years; and

(d) whether Government are aware that mixing of good wheat with infected wheat by FCI on a large scale and its use as seed by Government over years has resulted in widespread dissemination of Karnal Bunt disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) As a result of the drive launched by the Food Corporation of Indian for clearance of paddy stocks lying in open by the end of January, 1983, no stocks of paddy are now lying in cover and plinth (CAP) storage unprotected in Punjab.

(b) Several steps have already been taken to ensure that storage losses and expenditure thereon are reduced to the minimum. Other measures whatever considered appropriate in this regard, in future, will also be taken.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Normally FCI do not supply wheat for seed purposes. However, when wheat is supplied for seed purposes to State Governments, it is only from sound and disease-free stock which is accepted only after germination test by the State Governments.

दिल्ली में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा दूध के वितरण में कदाचार

29. श्री हीरालाल आर परमार: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना लोगों को ग्रुप प्रणाली के आधार पर अथवा प्रथम आओ प्रथम जाओ प्रणाली के आधार पर दूध वितरित करती है ;

(ख) क्या सराय रोहिल्ला, किशन गंज, सुभद्र कालोनी और अन्य डिपुओं में ग्रुप प्रणाली के आधार पर दूध वितरित किया जाता है और कुछ लोगों को दूध काले बाजार में खरीदना पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन डिपुओं पर दूध वितरण कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त उनके परिचित व्यक्ति भी दूध वितरण कर रहे हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति 4 या 5 थैले/दूध की बोतल ले जाते हैं जिनमें प्रत्येक थैले में 8 से 10 बोतल आती हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस कदाचार की जांच करेगी और टोकन प्रणाली लागू करके बिगड़ी हुई व्यवस्थाओं में सुधार करेगी ताकि नागरिक आसानी से दूध प्राप्त कर सकें;

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (घ). दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना "पहले आओ" आधार पर दूध वितरित करती है । तथापि, सराय रोहिल्ला, किशन गंज , सुभद्रा कालोनी के लगभग 10 डिपुओं (प्रात: और सांय) में से तीन डिपुओं में प्रात: पारी में ग्रुप प्रणाली अभी प्रचलित है । जांच के दौरान पिछले छ: महीनों में इन डिपुओं से दूध के काले बाजार की कोई घटना सामने नहीं आयी है ।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना प्राधिकारियों द्वारा डिपो कर्मचारियों को कड़े अनुदेश दिये गये हैं कि वे बाहरी व्यक्तियों की सहायता के बिना दूध वितरित करें ।

क्रमबद्ध ढंग से अन्य क्षेत्रों में विस्तार करने से पहले करोल बाग , देवनगर, वैस्टर्न एक्टेंशन एरिया , राजेन्द्र नगर, दरियागंज, हौजकाजी, जामा मस्जिद, रानी बाग और हौज खास के क्षेत्रों में प्रयोग त्मक आधार पर दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा टोकन प्रणाली पुन: चालू की जा रही है ।

Registration of DDA MIG Flats in East of Kailash (Suraj Parbat)

30. DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has not so far taken any action to execute registration of DDA's MIG Flats in East of Kailash (Suraj Parbat), New Delhi which were allotted on cash-down basis as far back as November, 1976;

(b) whether it is also causing continued loss of Revenue to the Public Exchequer;

(c) if so, what action do Government propose to take to shake up the D.D.A. and set down a target date for the registration of such flats; and

(d) the number of such cases and those where the allottees have applied for registration in joint names along with their spouses and why the DDA is not responding to any of these requests?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that in most of the cases Conveyance Deeds have been registered or sent to the allottees for getting the same stamped from the office of the Collctor of Stamps. In the remaining cases, the alottees are being asked to clear the dues such as interest for belated payment, penalty for non-payment of dues on due dates, ground rent etc.

(b) The DDA has denied this.

(c) Does not arise in view of replies to parts (a) and (b).

(d) The DDA has reported that, as per available records, no request regarding substitution of allotment in joint names of spouses in East of Kailash has been received.

Review of ICAR cattle projects by Committee

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

(c) whether the cattle project was ever by ICAR in 1970 are continuing now;

(b) names of each Project Coordinator (Cattle project) from 1970 with dates when each held this post and their present positions;

(c) whether the cattle project was ever reviewed by specific committee and if so, details of the members and major findings;

(d) period reviewed and date of submission of Review Committee report and follow-up actions taken to each meeting-wise;

(e) dates of each meeting of Review Committee and members attending each meeting-wise; and

(f) total expenditure incured from start unit-wise in cattle project and how soon objective set is expected to be achieved?

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

(b)

Name of the Officer	Period of appointment	Present position
Dr. O.B. Tandon	1969 to 1971	Assistant Director General (AP&B), ICAR New Delhi.
Dr. P.N. Bhat	8-6-70 to 1-1-71	
Dr. P.N. Bhat	1-1-71 to 8-9-74	As additional charge in addition to his normal duties as Head, Division of Animal Genetic s, I.V.R.I., Izatnagar.
Dr. B.G. Katpatal . . .	Sept. 74 to July, 1981	Prof. & Head, Department of Animal Genetics and Breeding, Veterinary College, Jabalpur.
Dr. P.N. Bhat	2nd Sept., 1981 to till date.	Director, Central Institute for Research on Goats, Mukhdoom, P.O. Farah.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Project has been reviewed by a Mid term review Committee constituted by ICAR in June, 1980. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi vide their letter no. 14-3|80-ASR. II dated 9-6-1980 constituted a committee comprising of:

1. Dr. C. Krishna Rao—Chairman.
2. Dr. P. Bhattacharya—Member.
3. Dr. D. Sundaresan—Member.
4. Shri V. N. Amle—Member.
5. Dr. B. G. Katpatal*—Convenor.
6. Dr. O. B. Tandon—To present ICAR views.

*Consequent upon his repatriation to the parent department, Council vide its Order No. 1611|74-EE.I dated 26-8-1981 appointed Dr. P. N. Bhat to look after the work of Project Coordinator of AICRp on Cattle. He also acted as Ex-officio convenor of this committee in his capacity as Project Coordinator.

After looking into the performance of each unit in detail committee has recommended the continuation of all the units during the 6th Five Year Plan.

(d) The Mid-term Review Committee reviewed the working of the Project from 1970 to 1980. The report was received from the Chairman on 7-2-1983. The report is being examined by the Council.

(e) Dates of each meeting, venue, Members present is given in the attached statement.

(f) Expenditure of each unit:

Name of the Unit	Expenditure
Jabalpur . .	Rs. 2,31,18,978.00
Hissar . .	Rs. 1,04,21,014.00
Lam (Guntur)	Rs. 1,35,99,000.00
Rahuri . .	Rs. 1,46,49,083.03
Haringhatta .	Rs. 2,37,72,745.00
Izatnagar* .	. .
Total .	Rs. 8,55,60,820.03

*The budget of the unit is not being kept separately by Indian Veterinary Research Institute as it is an integratepart of the research activity of the Institute.

It is hoped that by the end of 7th Pian most of the research objectives wil be achieved.

Statement

Meeting of the Review Committee

Date of meeting	Venue	Members present
19-7-80	Krishi Bhavan New Delhi	Dr. G. Krishna Rao Dr. P. Bhattacharya Dr. O.B. Tandon Dr. B.G. Katpatal
15-10-80	Krishi Bhavan New Delhi	Dr. G. Krishna Rao Dr. P. Bhattacharya Dr. M.P. Singh Dr. B.G. Katpatal
2-11-81 to 4-11-81 . . .	IVRI, Izatnagar	Dr. G. Krishna Rao Dr. P.N. Bhat

Date of meeting	Venue	Members present
19-12-81 to 21-12-81	Makhdoom	Dr. G. Krishna Rao Dr. P. Bhattacharya (on 20-12-1981) Dr. P.N. Bhat
3-5-82 to 4-5-82	Krishi Bhavan New Delhi	Dr. G. Krishna Rao Dr. P. Bhattaha ya Dr. P.N. Bhat
20-7-82	Krishi Bhavan New Delhi	Dr. P. Bhattacharya Dr. O.B. Tandon Dr. P.N. Bhat
28-8-82 to 20-8-82	Hyderabad	Dr. G. K ishna Rao Dr. P. Bhattacharya Dr. O.B. Tandon Dr. P.N. Bhat
27-9-82 to 30-9-82	Krishi Bhavan New Delhi	Dr. G Krishna Rao Dr. P. Bhattacharya Dr. P.N. Bhat
2-11-82 to 4-11-82	Krishi Bhavan New Delhi	Dr. G. Krishna Rao Dr. P. Bhattacharya Dr. O.B. Tandon Dr. P.N. Bhat
7-1-83 to 9-1-83	Makhdoom	Dr. G Krishna Rao Dr. P. Bhattacharya Dr. P.N. Bhat

Silting of rivers Karati and Matla in West Bengal

32. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the havoc caused by the silting of the rivers Karati and Matla in the West Bengal Area of Sunderbans resulting in the devastating of crops in this already very backward and poor area; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken to desilt these two rivers regularly

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) The West Bengal Government has prepared the Karatia Negertala drainage scheme costing Rs. 540 laks in August, 1980 for tackling the drainage congestion problem caused by silting of existing tidal drainage system comprising rivers Karatia, Bidyadhari and Matla rivers. There are no proposals of desilting as such. Ganga Floor Control Commission after examining the proposals sent its observation in October, 1980 and again in September, 1982. The clarifications thereon are still awaited from the State Government.

Spiralling Prices of Eggs

33. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of eggs have started rising; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check this trend?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) During the middle of January, 1983, a tendency of sharp increase in the prices of eggs was noticed in Delhi. The whole sale price of eggs shot up to 63 paise per egg and the retail prices were around 76 paise per egg. The Government took immediate steps and pressed the National Agricultural Cooperative Marekting Federation (NAFED) into service for procurement and wholesale supply of eggs to the network of retail outlets run by the Super Bazar, Delhi, Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society, Delhi, Delhi Fruit and Vegetables Consumer Cooperative Federation etc. for retail distribution or eggs to the consumers. The NAFED and Super Bazar also employed a number of mobile vans for retail distribution of eggs. The concerted action taken by the NAFED and the other Cooperatives in Delhi had a significant impact on the market. Retail prices in Delhi now vary from 44 paise to 50 paise per egg. Cooperatives are selling at 44 paise per egg.

Complaints re: Letters/applications submitted at DDA Counters

34. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that letters|applications submitted to Delhi Development Authority at the counter in ground floor reach concerned sections|departments after 15 to 20 days and the section concerned or dealing clerks take action 20 days to 30 days after receipt of the applications;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government in this regard and how many complaints have been received during the last two years; and

(c) how many cases have been found where such a long time has been taken in transit of applications and what action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Housing Shortage in Goa

35. SHRI EDURADO FALERIO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state what steps have Government taken to solve the problem of acute scarcity of housing in Goa?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): 'Housing' is a State subject. Within the approved Plan allocations, the State Govts.|Union Territory Administrations are free to earmark funds, implement State sector programmes including housing in accordance with their needs and priorities. An amount of Rs. 650.00 lakhs has been provided in the Sixth Plan (1980—85) for Goa, Daman, & Diu for Housing. As a part of the Plan programme the Union Territory Administration of Goa, Daman & Diu are implementing housing schemes for the Low Income Group, Police Housing and Rental Housing. They are also implementing the 20-Point Programme of providing housesites and construction assistance to the families of rural landless labourers.

Quantity of wool and rabbit furs used at CSWRI

36. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1148 on 11 October, 1982 regarding advances made by ICAR to STC and state:

(a) quantity of wool and rabbit furs used and their value (month-wise) in last three years upto 1-1-83 at Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute;

(b) the revenue receipts accrued from the sale of shawls and other products separately, (month-wise) during the period;

(c) number of rabbits of each breed separately age and sex-wise, that were available at CSWRI on 1 January, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983; and

(d) the expenditure incurred annually during each of the last three years on feeding rabbits at CSWRI and name and quantity of each feed-material used and its price?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Inspection of DDA Flats by High Powered Board

37. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI ERA ANBARASU:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether Government have constituted a High Powered Board to inspect the houses being constructed by DDA under various categories; and

(b) if so, what are the findings of the High Powered Board and what action has been taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A Fact Finding Committee has been constituted by the Lt. Governor, Delhi to undertake a survey of various housing projects of DDA, advise on aspects of design, specifications, quality and technical supervision, quality of materials, improvements to be made in procedures of empanelment of contractors, stage by stage inspection of works and related matters.

(b) The findings are awaited.

Expenditure in Hosting of Asian Games

38. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Asian Games Committee in hosting the 9th Asian Games in Delhi;

(b) details item-wise; *viz.*, on security, construction, entertainment; transport, officials and staff both administrative and for organising games;

(c) the number of persons employed on daily wage basis and duration; and

(d) number of persons on permanent staff and their salaries, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The expenditure booked by Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games upto 31st January, 1983 is Rs. 10.33 crores. However, it is not possible to give item-wise break-up as the acounts of the Special Organising Committee have not yet been finalised.

(c) 1339 persons were employed by the Special Organising Committee on daily-wage basis for a period ranging from 4 days to 65 days.

(d) Nil.

Refusal of Entry to Ticket Holders to National Stadium

39. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Asiad ticket holders were denied entrance to the National Stadium for the Hockey Final; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No person holding a valid ticket was refused entry.

(b) Does not arise.

Funds to M. P. for Rural Development

40. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided by his Ministry for rural development of Madhya Pradesh during the year 1982;

(b) has any monitoring being done regarding the expenditure; and

(c) what are the major details of the expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (c). The Central releases to Madhya Pradesh for some of the major programmes of rural development and expenditure thereunder during the year 1982-83, are indicated in the attached statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Statement showing the Central releases to Madhya Pradesh and expenditure, reported by the State Government, under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the National Rural Employment Programme and the Drought Prone Areas Programme during 1982-83

(Rupees in lakhs)

Programme	Central Releases	Expenditure out of funds including State's share upto December, 1982 (Provisional)@
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme	916.00	1902.92
2. National Rural Employment Programme	1390.00	1604.26
3. Drought Prone Areas Programme	115.00	123.43*

@As reported by the State Govt.

*(Upto September, 1982.)

Policy Re. Utilisation of Bye-Product of Agricultural Produce

41. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are of the view that bumper production of agricultural produce such as sugarcane, cotton, rice, etc. and its bye-products poses problems of procurement, storage, marketing and disposal; and

(b) if so, the policy of Government adopted so far of proposed to be adopted in this regard?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

Expenditure on Asiad

42. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the actual amount of expenditure on Asiad and from which account the grant was made; and

(b) whether this expenditure brought back any return and generated fund for the welfare of the people?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The expenditure booked upto 15-2-83 by Deptt. of Sports on the Asian Games is Rs. 51.02 crores. According to present indications the total Government expenditure on Asian Games is likely to be of the order of Rs. 67 crores. All this expenditure is being met out of non-Plan funds of the Government.

(b) There has been an income of Rs. 5.84 crores upto 31-1-83 to Special Organising Committee which has been taken into account while calculating the figures of expenditure as mentioned in reply to part (a) above.

Actual Expenditure on Asiad-82

43. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) will Government lay a White Paper on the Table of the House indicating the expenditure incurred on Asian '82

(b) did the games cost the State Rs. 1500 crores against the Government's earlier announcement that the games would cost Rs. 57 crores; and

(c) if so, reasons, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The expenditure on Asian Games, 82 has been reported to the House from time to time in response to different Parliament Questions.

(b) No, Sir. The Government expenditure on Asian Games booked upto 15-2-83 is Rs. 51.02 crores. According to present indications the total Government expenditure on Asian Games booked upto 15-2-83 the order of Rs. 67 crores.

(c) Does not arise.

एशियाई खेलों के प्रबन्ध के संबन्ध में सुविधायें

44. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एशियाई खेलों के प्रबन्ध के संबंध में कुछ सुविधाओं की घोषणा की थी ;

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

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार ने कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख): सरकार ने एशियाई खेलों के प्रबन्ध के संबंध में निम्नलिखित सुविधाओं की घोषणा की :—

(i) विभिन्न कोचिंग / प्रशिक्षण शिविरों के लिए चुने गए व्यक्तियों तथा उन व्यक्तियों के लिए, जो एशियाई खेलों की विभिन्न प्रतियोगिताओं के लिए चुने गए थे , आहार राशि बढ़ा दी गई थी।

(ii) उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों का, जो कोचिंग / प्रशिक्षण शिविरों तथा खेलों में भाग लेने के लिए चुने गए थे, विशेष आकस्मिक अवकाश बढ़ाने के लिए अनुदेश जारी किए गए थे ।

(iii) समारोह संबंधी किट और एशियाई खेल गांव में सभी भारतीय भाग लेने वालों के ठहरने के खर्चे की व्यवस्था ।

( ) एशियाई खेल की अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली में शैक्षिक संस्थाएं बन्द करना ।

इसके अलावा सरकार ने एशियाड, 1982 के विभिन्न खेलों के आयोजन के लिए नये स्टेडियमों का निर्माण तथा विसमान स्टेडियमों का नवीकरण करके प्रशिक्षण और खेलों के आयोजन के लिए उपस्करों का आयात करके, भारतीय पुरुष खिलाड़ियों / महिला खिलाड़ियों के लिए गहन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम तैयार करके और राष्ट्रीय खेल संघ द्वारा मांग करने पर तथा आवश्यक समझने पर विदेशी प्रशिक्षकों की सेवाएं प्राप्त करके अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की अवस्थापना सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का भी वचन दिया । नवें एशियाई खेलों से संबंधित विशेष आयोजन समिति को खेलों के आयोजन के लिए आवश्यक वित्तीय तथा अन्य सहायता भी प्रदान की गई ।

विभिन्न विभागों/एजेंन्सियों ने कुछ फ्लाई ओवरों, होटलों, रास्तों को चौड़ा करने, रिंग रेलवे के विद्युतीकरण इत्यादि जैसी अपनी सामान्य विकास योजनाओं को समय से पहले पूरा किया, ताकि इस प्रकार तैयार की गई सुविधाएं एशियाड के लिए सुलभ कराई जा सके ।

(ग) एशियाई खेलों से सम्बन्धित अवस्थापना सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं तथा अन्य प्रबन्धों, जिसके लिए सरकार ने वचन दिया था, की व्यवस्था करने के लिए खेल विभाग द्वारा 15-2-1983 तक एशियाई खेलों के लिए दर्ज किया गया कुल खर्च 51.02 करोड़ रुपये है । वर्तमान संकेतों के अनुसार एशियाई खेलों पर सरकार का कुल खर्चा 67 करोड़ रुपये होने की सम्भावना है ।

Drought in Kerala

45. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the serious drought condition prevailing in Kerala due to the failure of Monsoon;

(b) if so, which are the areas badly affected and details of the expected loss to the crops etc.;

(c) whether any financial assistance has been extended by the Union Government for relief measures; and

(d) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Acording to the memorandum received from the Government of Kerala, the State Government have declared 62 villages of Palghat district, 66 villages of Alleppey district and the entire, district of Idukki (42 villages) as drought affected. A cropped area of 1.04 lakh hectares has been affected.

(c) and (d) Government of India have approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 410.00 lakhs during 1982-83 and a spill over expenditure of Rs. 531.95 lakhs during 1983-84 as under:—

	1982-83 (Rs. in lakhs)	1983-84
(i) Agriculture sector (scheme for making up production loss)	30.00	..
(ii) Drinking water supply	60.00	60.75
(iii) Medical and health care	10.00	..
(iv) Special Nutrition programme	15.00	16.20
(v) Relief employment programme	295.00	455.00
	410.00	531.95

Assistance for Construction of Indoor Stadium at Kerala

46. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have requested for giving assistance for the construction of an indoor stadium in Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No request has been recived from the Government of Kerala during the current year for giving assistance for the construction of an indoor stadium in Kerala. However, earlier some requests were received from the Government of Kerala for construction of indoor stadia for which financial assistance was provided as follows:—

Project	When received	Details of financial assistance given
1. Indoor Stadium at Trichur	1976-77	Grants released in 1976-77 and 1978-79
2. Indoor Stadium at Badagara	1976-77	Grants released in 1976-77
3. Indoor Stadium at Changannur	1978-79	Grants released in 1978-79 and 1979-80
4. Indoor Stadium at Calicut	1979-80	Grants released in 1979-80 and 1981-82
5. Inoor Stadium at Malappuram	1980-81	Grants released in 1980-81
6. Indoor Stadium at Gandhinagar, Kottayam.	1981-82	Grants released in 1981-82.

Apprehension of Collapse of Shalimar Bagh MIG and LIG Flats

47. DR. A. U. AZMI:

SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 300 MIG and LIG flats in AN Block of Shalimar Bagh are feared likely to colapse like Vikaspuri flats—2 staircases have already collapsed—and the DDA has not paid any heed to the demands of the residents to get the sample of the concrete used checked;

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take;

(c) are some of the major defects cracking of walls, heavy seepage; absence of proper drainage etc.; and

(d) if so, details of the steps taken to carry out the repairs?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The DDA has stated that it is not correct that 300 MIG and LIG flats in AN Pocket or Shalimar Bagh are feared to collapse. It has also stated that it is not correct that two staircases have already collapsed. It has further stated that the houses were inspected by the Chief Engineer (Quality Control) and that the minor defects noticed are being rectified to the satisfaction of the allottees.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) The DDA has denied this.

(d) Does not arise.

Distribution of Levy Sugar

48. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of total production of levy sugar distributed during the last 24 months;

(b) what was the total production of sugar during the last 2 years, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that more levy sugar was sold in the open market than the percentage allotted as levy free sugar; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b) The sugar production during the last two sugar years 1980-81 and 1981-82 was 51.48 lakh tonnes and 84.38 lakh tonnes respectively, totalling to 135. 86 lakh tonnes for both the sugar years. About 59 percent of the said total production was released from the factories as levy sugar for distribution for internal consumption and for exports during the period November, 1980 to January, 1983. Although normally factories are required to deliver 65 per cent of their production during a particular season as levy sugar and 35 per cent as free sale, on account of higher free sale entitlement of the new factories expansion units covered under the incentive scheme, levy portion to the extent of about 6 per cent of the production gets converted into free sale leaving about 59 per cent of the production for procurement as levy sugar.

(c) and (d) In respect of each factory the delivery of levy and free sale sugar out of a particular season's production in acordance with the prescribed percentages is ensured. However so far as the release of monthly levy and free sale quotas for internal consumption is concerned, no percentage has been prescribed

for the same. While the levy quota for internal consumption released each month is a fixed quantity, that is, 2.94 lakh tonnes, the quantum of free sale quota varies from month to month depending on availability position, demand, price trends, availability of other sweetening agents, namely gur and Khandsari, etc.

Vegetable Processing Plant

49. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 235 on 26 July, 1982 regarding Vegetable Processing Plant and state:

(a) whether Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. has finalised the proposal to set up a vegetable processing plant for production of tomato paste in Pataudi, Gurgoan Distt. of Haryana;

(b) if so, the salient features of the project;

(c) whether Haryana Government have approved the proposal to set up horticultural development project in Gurgaon District of Haryana; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) A techno-economic feasibility report on the proposal is under preparation. A decision in the matter would be taken after the report become available.

(b) It is too early to indicate the salient features of the projects.

(c) Available information indicates that the Government of Haryana have not yet sanctioned the horticultural development project.

(d) Does not arise.

दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने संबंधी योजनाएं

50. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न राज्यों में दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए योजनाएं बनाई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार में दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने संबंधी योजनाएं क्या हैं; और

(ग) बिहार में इस क्षेत्र में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) बिहार में दो योजनाओं अर्थात गहन दलहन विकास कार्यक्रम की केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना जिसमें ग्रीष्म मूंग उत्पादन कार्यक्रम शामिल है तथा दलहन की मिनिकिट प्रदर्शनों की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है।

दलहन के गहन विकास की केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजना, जिसमें ग्रीष्म मूंग उत्पादन कार्यक्रम शामिल है, के अन्तर्गत किसानों के लिए प्रदर्शनों, प्रमाणीकृत बीज की सप्लाई, पौध रक्षण रासायनिक उपकरणों और परिचालन शुल्क और "राईजोबियम कल्चर" के उत्पादन और वितरण तथा ग्रीष्म मूंग के उत्पादन के सिंचाई शुल्क प्रदान करने के लिए राज सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। दलहन के मिनिकिट प्रदर्शनों की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के अन्तर्गत दलहन की उन्नत अल्पकालीन किस्मों के मिनिकिट किसानों में निःशुल्क वितरित किये जाते हैं, जिससे उनका शीघ्र प्रसार हो तथा अधिक क्षेत्र उनके अन्तर्गत आ सकें।

(ग) बिहार में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान निम्नलिखित प्रगति हुई है :—

वर्ष	क्षेत्र (हजार हैक्टर)	उत्पादन (हजार मी0 टन)
1979–80	1244.1	634.6
1980–81	1367.8	833.0
1981–82	1365.6	779.9

Disparity in Cost of Wheat Products of the Mills and Sale Price in Market

51. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the rate at which wheat is supplied to floor mills;

(b) the rate at which they have to supply wheat products to the Government for sale through Fair Price Depots and the rate at which wheat products are sold to the open market;

(c) is there a wide gap between cost of wheat products of the mills and wheat products in the open market; and

(d) will the Government take steps to minimise the profit in respect of wheat products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Wheat is being supplied to the roller flour mills at present at a uniform price of Rs. 185/- per quintal.

(b) A statement is attached showing the ex-mill prices of maida and suji, the main wheat products, fixed by the various State Governments. The mills are required to dispose of their products at the same price both to fair price shops and others.

(c) No such reports have been received from the State Governments who exercise price and distribution control on these products. The gap between ex-mill price and consumer price is primarily because of intermediary costs like wholesalers margin, handling expenses, retailers margin, transportation, packing charges, etc.

(d) The State Governments regulate the prices of wheat products to provide only a reasonable margin to the millers.

Statement

Statement showing the ex-mill prices of Maida and Suzi fixed by the State Governments (issue price of wheat Rs. 185/- per quintal with effect from 1-8-1982)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Ex-Mill price per quintal (Rs.) Maida	Suji
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Andhra Pradesh	263.81	262.64
2	Assam	268.02	265.00
3	Bihar	212.00 to 250.00	212.00 to 250.00
4	Gujarat	245.00	245.00
5	Haryana	248.00	241.00

1	2	3	4
6	Himachal Pradesh	250.00	250.00
7	Jammu & Kashmir	243.00 (K) 230.00(J)	243.00 (K) 220.00(J)
8	Karnataka	261.00	261.00
9	Kerala	260.00	255.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	243.40	249.70
11	Maharashtra	246.66	257.77
12	Manipur	260.00	250.00
13	Meghalaya	260.14	255.00
14	Nagaland	268.40	257.70
15	Orissa	247.00	247.00
16	Punjab	230.00	230.00
17	Rajasthan	245.00	245.00
18	Sikkim	260.00	280.00
19	Tamil Nadu	257.00	255.85
20	U'tar Pradesh	260.00	N.R.
21	West Bengal	242.60 to 258.00	256.60 to 272.00
22	Chandigarh	230.00	230.00
23	Delhi	245.00	251.00
24	Goa, Daman & Diu	250.00	260.00
25	Mizoram	267.93	261.00
26	Laksha Dweep	274.30 (Purchase price)	269.03

N.R. – Not reported.

Urban Water Supply and Sewerage and Drainage Schemes taken up by Tamil Nadu Government

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

(a) the number of urban water supply schemes and urban sewerage and drainage schemes taken up by the Tamil Nadu Government during the Sixth Plan, along with the names of towns for both the schemes;

(b) how many have been completed so far from the beginning of Sixth Plan; and

(c) the outlay of Tamil Nadu Government and the amount spent during 1980-81, 1981-82 and upto December, 1982 by the Government of Tamil Nadu separately under Rural Water supply and sanitation and Urban supply and sanitation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). As drinking water supply is a State subject and schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments, the detailed information required will be available with the State Government.

(c) The information available is as follows:—

Year	Approved outlay for water supply & sanitation		Actual expenditure	
	Total	of which MNP	Total	of which MNP
	(Rupees in crores)			
1980-81	30.49	11.00	32.75	11.00
1981-82	38.00	11.00	43.7575	11.00
1982-83	57.90	13.00	51.32 (anticipated expenditure)	11.00

MNP-Minimum Needs Programme (for supply of drinking water to problem villages).

Financial Assistance in the States to Solve the problem of drinking water

53. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the steps taken to provide adequate financial assistance to the States to enable them to solve the problem of drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Drinking water supply is a State subject and the provision for this programme is made in the State budgets. The Centre assists the State Governments in their efforts to provide drinking water to identified problem villages by giving grants under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARP). An allocation of Rs. 600 crores under ARP has been made for the Sixth Plan period. The provision of funds to the States during the three years of the Plan under the ARP is as follows:—

Years	A.R.P. (Rs. in crores)
1980-81	100.00
1981-82	110.00
1982-83	151.50

Utilisation of Asian Games Village

54. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether any plans have been drawn up for continued utilisation of the Asian Games Village built in Delhi on the occasion of the Ninth Asian Games; and

(b) if so, details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Bangladesh Joint Commission for Sharing of Ganga Waters

55. SHRI CHITAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Bangladesh Joint Commission talk has taken place in last six months to find out a solution to the Ganga Waters augmentation and distribution problem;

(b) how many times discussions were held between both the countries at different levels;

(c) the latest ways found for the solution of the problem on the above issue; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d). India and Bangladesh reached an understanding in October 1982 which provides for the releases for sharing of the Ganga flows available at Farakka in the next two dry seasons as also for undertaking pre-feasibility studies through the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission of the two schemes that have been exchanged for the augmentation of the Ganga flows at Farakka. In pursuance thereof during the last six months two meetings of Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission have also taken place in December, 82 and February, 83. The Joint Rivers Commission has set up a Joint Committee of experts for carrying out the pre-feasibility studies.

Wage Revision in FCI

56. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) when was the last wage revision made in the Food Corporation of India for its employees:

(b) details of the said wage revision; and

(c) if no wage revision was made, when the same is expected to do with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The scales of pay of the employees of the Corporation were last revised in 1976 with retrospective effect from 1-1-1973. This revision took place on the basis of the recommendations of the Pay Committee appointed by the Corporation following the revision of pay scales of the Central Government employees as per the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. A statement indicating the broad pattern on which the pay scales were revised is attached. (ANNEXURE).

(c) Since there has been no revision of pay scales of the Central Government employees after 1-1-1973, the question of further revision of pay scales of the employees of Food Corporation of India would not normally arise. Government has, however, considered the question of application of Industrial DA Formula to FCI employees and, in that context, suitable revision of pay scales, as demanded by a few groups of employees. The Government has agreed to it, in principle, if the major unions in the Corporation agree to the change over to the Industrial DA Formula within the parameters and conditions indicated by the Government.

Statement

Sl. No.	Pay scales of as on 31-12-72	Revised scales w.e.f. 1-1-73
1	Rs. 80—2—100	Rs. 210—4—250—290
2	Rs. 85—2—95—3—110	Rs. 225—5—260—6—308
3	Rs. 100—5—130	Rs. 260—6—326—8—350
4	Rs. 120—5—150	Rs. 290—6—326—8—390—10—400
5	Rs. 125—5—155	Rs. 90—6—326—8—390—10—400
6	Rs. 120—10—240	Rs. 290—10—380—12—440—15—485
7	Rs. 150—10—300	Rs. 380—12—440—15—560—20—640
8	Rs. 200—10—250—15—400 . . .	Rs. 425—15—560—20—700
9	Rs. 225—10—235—15—430—20—550 .	Rs. 350—15—555—20—675—25—850
10	Rs. 300—25—600	Rs. 650—30—740—35—880—40—1200
11	Rs. 350—25—500—30—620—40—700 .	Rs. 650—30—740—35—880—40—1200
12	Rs. 400—40—800—50—950 . . .	Rs. 700—40—1100—50—1300
13	Rs. 700—50—1250	Rs. 1100—50—1600
14	Rs. 900—50—1400	Rs. 1200—50—1700
15	Rs. 1100—50—1300—60—1600 . .	Rs. 1300—50—1500—60—1800
16	Rs. 1600—100—2000 . .	Rs. 1800—100—2000—125/2—2250 with the provision that:—
	Rs. 1800—100—2000 . .	(i) the posts of Chief Traffic Manager, Chief Legal Manager and 1/3rd the number of remaining posts will be in the selection grade of Rs. 2250—125/2—2500.
	Rs. 2000—100—2500 . .	(ii) Out of the selection grade posts, two viz. those of personnel Manager and Additional Financial Adviser will be in the scale of Rs. 2250—100—2750

Expenditure and Income from Asian Games

57. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds on promotion of sports in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the 9th Asian Games so far;

(c) the income earned from the 9th Asian Games so far;

(d) probable expenditure still to be incurred on the 9th Asian Games;

(e) the continuity utility of stadia and Asiad Village complex constructed for 9th Asian Games; and

(f) steps taken by Government to meet/recover the expenditure incurred on the 9th Asian Games?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The total plan allocation of funds at the centre on promotion of Sports in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan Period is Rs. 1075 lakhs. This does not include the allocation of Rs. 125 lakhs kept for Physical Education.

(b) The total expenditure on Asian Games booked upto 15-2-83 in the Department of Sports is Rs. 51.02 crores.

(c) Special Organising Committee IX Asian Games had earned Rs. 5.84 crores upto 31-1-83.

(d) According to present indications, the total expenditure on Asian Games is likely to be of the order of Rs. 67 crores.

(e) The Asiad stadia will remain available to sportsmen and women for a long time to come. The Delhi Development Authority is expected to ensure continued utility of the Asiad Village Complex.

(f) The expenditure incurred on IX Asian Games is mainly on the creation of infra-structure and other facilities and are intended to be utilised for promotion of Sports in the country. They are not in the nature of commercial ventures. The question of recovery of the expenditure incurred by Government on Asiad does not, therefore, arise.

Proposals from States for Central Assistance for development of Selected Regulated Markets

58. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from various States for Central Assistance for development of Selected Regulated Markets in 1981-82;

(b) the number of proposals approved for each State and the number pending as of today;

(c) State-wise distribution of funds for Regulated Markets during each of the last three years; and

(d) the number of Regulated Markets developed as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (b). The information State-wise regarding the number of proposals received for grant of central assistance under the scheme for development of selected regulated markets and the number of proposals approved during the year 1981-82 is given in the statement at Annexure-I laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5792|83]. The proposals which did not meet the requirements of the scheme were returned to the concerned State Governments. No proposal of the year 1981-82 is pending with this Ministry.

(c) and (d). As at Annexure-II—laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5792|83].

State-wise villagers facing drinking water problems

59. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tribal areas are facing drinking water problem; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The programme for the supply of drinking water administered by this Ministry covers problem villages in all Parts of the country including tribal areas. According to the data received from the State Governments, there were about 2.31 lakhs problem villages in the country as on 1st April, 1980. Problem villages are those which suffer from chronic scarcity or with unsafe sources of water. The problem villages are spread over all areas including tribal belts.

Supply of drinking water to the problem villages has been included in the new 20 Point Programme. During the sixth Plan, the effort will be to cover all the identified problem villages with atleast one source of safe potable water available throughout the year. The needs of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in the rural areas will be given due priority in the implementation of this programme. The outlay for the programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan has been stepped upto Rs. 2007.11 crores compared to Rs. 429.27 crores in the Fifth Plan (1974—79).

Additional Irrigation Target for the Sixth Plan

60. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP:

SWAMY INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the additional irrigation target planned for the Sixth Plan is not likely to be achieved; and

(b) if so, what is the anticipated shortfall in the achievement of irrigation target during the Sixth Plan period and what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRODHA): (a) and (b) Against a target of 13.74 million hectares, during the first three years of the Plan, 7.06 million hectares of potential are expected to be created upto June 1983. With the same rate of achievement in the remaining two years, a further potential of 4.7 million hectares may be expected in the remaining two years of the Plan. Thus the likely shortfall will be about 2 million hectares.

The main reason for the shortfall is financial constraints due to the escalation in the costs.

Administartive and Financial problems of Slum Improvemenct Schemes

61. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the slums improvement schemes have not met any progress due to legal and administrative problems and financial shortcomings; and

(b) what steps are proposed to speedily implement the slums improvement schemes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) The reasons for slow progress in the implementation of the scheme for Environmental Improvement of urban slums include shortcomings in the adequate provision of funds, institutional arrangements, involvement of the community, effective monitoring, building materials supply and maintenance of the assets created. The State Governments|UT administrations have been requested to take necessary steps in order to accelerate the implementation of the programme and achieve the targets fixed. 'Slum Improvement' being in the State sector, it is for the State Governments to take suitable remedial measures. The scheme is being constantly monitored by the Central Government under the 20-Point Programme.

विभिन्न राज्यों में गन्ने का अलग-अलग मूल्य ढांचा

62. श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने सभी गन्ना-उत्पादक राज्य में गन्ने का मूल्य 25 रूपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित करने हेतु आवश्यक निर्देश जारी किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में क्या कठिनाइयां अनुभव की जा रही हैं और यदि विभिन्न राज्यों में विभिन्न मूल्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार खुली बिक्री के लिये और अधिक चीनी का कोटा जारी करने की अपनी वर्तमान नीति को बदलने/पुनरीक्षण करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या निर्णय किये गये हैं और इन निर्णयों को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा

खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) क्योंकि गन्ने का मूल्य 25/– रूपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित करने के बारे में कोई निर्देश नहीं जारी किया गया है इसलिए 25/– रूपये के मूल्य के बारे में किन्हीं कठिनाइयों के होने अथवा न होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित और केन्द्रीय सरकार को सूचित गन्ने के मूल्य संलग्न विवरण में दिए गये हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) खुली बिक्री की चीनी के मासिक कोटे की मात्रा, उपलब्धता, मांग/आवश्यकता, मूल्य प्रवृत्ति और गुड़ तथा खंडसारी जैसे अन्य स्वीटनिंग एजेंट्स की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखकर निश्चित की जाती है । इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जनवरी और फरवरी, 1983 के खुली बिक्री के कोटे को कम करके क्रमश: 2.50 लाख मीटरी टन और 2.00 लाख मीटरी टन कर दिया गया है जबकि नवम्बर, 1982 के लिए 3.20 लाख मीटरी टन और दिसम्बर, 1982 के लिए 3 लाख मीटरी टन की निर्मुक्ति की गई थी ।

विवरण

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित और केन्द्रीय सरकार को सूचित गन्ने के मूल्य के रेंज को बताने वाला विवरण

राज्य	(आंकड़े रुपये प्रति क्विंटल) मौसम 1982-83	
1 पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश	21.50	
2 मध्य उत्तर प्रदेश	21.50	
3 पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश	20.50	
4 बिहार	20.50	
5 महाराष्ट्र	15.80	(आरम्भिक अग्रिम)
6. आंध्र प्रदेश	18.50	8.5 प्रतिशत की रिकवरी पर
7 केरल	17.00 से 20.00	
8 पाण्डिचेरी	14.38	
9 पंजाब	20.00	(अनन्तिम) (बढ़िया किस्म के लिए 22/– रुपये)

नर्मदा बांध सिंचाई परियोजना

63. **श्री छोटू भाई गामित :**
श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :
श्री आर० पी० गायकवाड़ :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने नर्मदा बांध सिंचाई परियोजना पूरी करने के लिए कितना समय निर्धारित किया है ;

(ख) अब तक हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस परियोजना पर कुल कितना खर्च होने की संभावना है और भारत सरकार इसके लिए कितना धन आवंटित करेगी ;

(घ) अब तक कुल कितना खर्च हो गया है, सरकार ने कितना धन आवंटित किया है ; और

(ङ) सरकार इस परियोजना को निर्धारित समय में पूरा करने के लिए क्या ठोस कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) माननीय सदस्य संभवतः, नर्मदा नदी पर गुजरात की सरदार सरोवर परियोजना का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं, जिसका क्रियान्वयन गुजरात सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है । इस परियोजना को, वर्ष 1981-82 से आरम्भ कर के 17 वर्ष की अवधि में उस सरकार द्वारा पूरा किए जाने की योजना बनाई गई है ।

(ख) परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य कार्यान्वयन की प्रारंभिक अवस्थाओं में हैं । काफर बांधों, निर्माण जलमार्गों तथा व्यपवर्तन चनलों का निर्माण पूर्ण हो चुका है । मुख्य बांध की नींव की खुदाई, गहरे नदी जलमार्ग में नींव की खुदाई और दोषपूर्ण क्षेत्र को सुधारने का कार्य भी पूरा हो गया है । बांध पर निर्माण-कार्यों और 9 से 17 कि० मी० तक के भाग में मुख्य नहर की खुदाई का कार्य प्रगति पर है । निर्माण-पूर्व के कार्य, जैसे सड़कें, कालोनी, भवन इत्यादि, अंशत पूरे हो गए हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) बांध, बिजलीघर और नहर प्रणाली सहित, सम्पूर्ण परियोजना पर इस समय 4240 करोड़ रुपए लागत आने का अनुमान है । 1982-83 के अन्त तक इस परियोजना पर 203.50 करोड़ रुपए खर्च होने का पूर्वानुमान है ।

सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्त व्यवस्था करना राज्यों की जिम्मेदारी है । केन्द्रीय सरकार इस परियोजना के लिए धन नहीं दे रही है । इस परियोजना के लिए धन की व्यवस्था लाभ-भोगी राज्यों गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान द्वारा की जानी है ।

(ङ) इस परियोजना की यूनिट-एक (बांध तथा आनुषंगिक निर्माण-कार्य) और यूनिट-तीन (नहरें) का पर्यवेक्षण करने और उनका निर्माण समय पर पूरा किया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा सचिव (सिंचाई) की अध्यक्षता में सरदार सरोवर निर्माण सलाहकार समिति गठित की गई है, जिसमें भागीदार राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं । इसी प्रकार, नर्मदा नियंत्रण प्राधिकरण इस परियोजना की यूनिट-दो (जल-विद्युत्) का पर्यवेक्षण करेगा ।

केन्द्र भी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों को अपने-अपने हिस्से की लागत को गुजरात सरकार को, जो इस परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है, समय पर भुगतान करने हेतु राजी करने के लिए सभी प्रयास कर रहा है । इस परियोजना को विश्व बैंक की सहायता के लिए भी प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है ।

Plans/Projects for Accelerated rural Water Supply in Delhi

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

(a) the ongoing plan and projects for accelerated rural water supply in Delhi;

(b) the amount sanctioned for the execution of these works under the Central programme; and

(c) the number of problem villages and now many of these will be covered during this year?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The programme for the supply of safe drinking water to identified problem villages is being implemented in Delhi also.

(b) For the Union Territory of Delhi an amount of Rs. 23 lakhs was allocated for the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, for works. This amount has been fully released.

(c) There were in all 99 identified problem villages in the Union Territory of Delhi at the beginning of the Sixth Plan period. 62 problem villages have been covered till the end of March, 1982. It is envisaged that about 27 villages will be covered in the year 1982-83.

Expenditure incurred in connection with Asiad Constructions in Delhi

65. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) since the announcement of the holding of IX Asian Games in Delhi, what is the amount that has been spent by Government, Government agencies or Public Financing Institutions for (i) construction of new roads in Delhi/New Delhi; (ii) widening and realignment of roads in Delhi/New Delhi; (iii) construction, renovation and modernisation of stadia; (iv) construction of new hotels in the public sector and grants or advances made for construction of hotels in the private sector; and (v) construction of the Asian Games Village, with particulars thereof and the source of sources of finance out of which such expenditure has been incurred; and

(b) the expenditure that will have to be incurred for the maintenance of the stadia in Delhi/New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the concerned authorities and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Financial Assistance to Himachal Pradesh for Drought

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

(a) whether Central Government provided any financial assistance for relief on account of drought conditions in Himashal Pradesh after the report of the Central Study Team was sent to the State for this purpose in 1982-83;

(b) if so, the exact amount provided in this regard and whether any specific item was also mentioned on which the expenditure was to be incurred;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any report regarding the initial expenditure has also been received from the State Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the brief outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India have approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 13.02 crores to the Government of Himachal Pradesh to combat drought situation for the year 1982-83.

(b) and (c) A statement is attached.

(d) and (e) The Government of Himachal Pradesh indicated in their Memorandum seeking Central assistance that the State Government announced the following items:—

(i) Suspension of Land Revenue where the loss is more than 25 per cent.

(ii) Remission of land revenue upto 75 per cent where the loss is 25 per cent to 50 per cent and 100 per cent remission where the loss is more than 50 per cent.

(iii) Deferment of recoveries of Government loans for a period of one year.

(iv) An amount of Rs. 7.00 crore is being spent on various relief works in anticipation of the sanction of assistance by the Central Government in view of the extreme urgency.

(v) Continuation of subsidy on fertilizer upto 31-3-1982.

Statement

Items	Ceilings of expenditure (*Rs. in crores*)
A. *Non-Plan :*	
1. Subsidy for feed and foodder for animals	0.45
2. Assistance to old and infirm persons	0.05
Total Non-Plan	0.50
B. *Plan :*	
1. Subsidy to small and marginal farmers for agricultural inputs @ 25% and 33-1/3% of the cost respectively	1.50
2. Employment Generation Scheme under PWD	10.58
(i) PWD Roads 3.00	
(ii) PWD Irrigation and water supply 0.48	
(iii) Forest 1.02	
(iv) Horticulture 0.20	
(v) Deputy Commissioners (including soil conservation) 5.88	
3. *Nutrition Programme*	
to cover children below 6 years and expected and nursing mothers	0.22
4. *Irrigation*	
For completing the Irrigation Plan schemes like lift irrigation/tubewells schemes to irrigate additional area of approx. 1350 ha. of land during current Rabi	0.22
Total Plan	12.52
Grand Total (Plan & Non-Plan)	13.02

Fixation of Minimum Statutory price of Sugarcane

67. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre had fixed the minimum statutory price for sugarcane for the current crushing season as recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Famine in Orissa

68. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to save Orissa from impending famine in view of the successive natural calamities like cyclone flood and drought during 1982;

(b) the steps taken to check distress sale of moveable assets and starvation deaths including migration of the people from the State;

(c) the shortfall of grains in Orissa and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the same on an emergent basis, to restore public distribution system and to check exploitation by unscrupulous traders;

(d) the relief and rehabilitation measures taken to help the farmers; and

(e) the long term measures planned to deal with natural calamities in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) According to the Memorandum on drought (Post-monsoon, 1982-83)/report received from the Govt. of Orissa, the State Government have taken the following measures:

(i) 91.691 qtls. of seeds at subsilised rates, free plant protection measures for 60.000 ha. raising of community nurseries over 9200 ha., subsidised sale of diesel pumps and fertilisers to small and marginal farmers, provision of irrigation to 2.8 million acres through major, medium and minor irrigation projects, and installation of new tubewells are among the specific relief and rehabilitation measures taken to help the farmers.

(ii) Water rate for lift irrigation projects in kharif area was subsidised to the extent of 50 per cent.

(iii) Diesel pumps are hired out during kharif|rabi at concessional rates.

(iv) Special feeding programme, to cover children and expectant and nursing mothers, has been expanded.

(v) Public distribution system has been strengthened by opening more number of fair price shops/consumers stores by the consumer cooperatives.

(vi) Provision of labour intensive works on large scale.

(vii) Drinking water arrangements have been augmented.

At the request of the Govt. of Orissa, a Central Team visited the State between the 11th and 15th January and on the basis of its report and the recommendation of the High Level Committee on Relief, ceiling of expenditure to combat drought situation is being sanctioned shortly. Pending that an ad-hoc advance of Rs. 5 crores has been sanctioned to the Govt. of Orissa.

To assist the Govt. of Orissa in meeting the situation arising from natural calamities like cyclone and floods, the Govt. of India had already sanctioned a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 19,377.97 lakhs during 1982-83.

(b) The Government of Orissa have reported that the provision of large scale relief employment under feeding programme have helped in relief and preventing starvation deaths etc.

(c) Strengthening of public distribution system and effective enforcement, have checked malpractices. The Govt. of India have made available 10,000 Mts. of rice in January and 40,000 foodgrains were alotted during February. State Govt. also procured additional quantity of foodgrains from other States.

(d) Vide reply given at part (a).

(e) Increase in irrigation potential, intensification of drought prone area programe and diversion of high and marginal lands to pulses and oil seeds are the important measures under implementation. Extension of short duration paddy is also part of the strategy adopted to avoid drought situation.

Slum Development During Sixth Plan

69. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:
SHRIMATI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the target fixed for slum development schemes during the Sixth Plan period; the target achieved and the expenditure incurred on the programme during the first two years of the Sixth Plan and details for the remaining period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) According to the Sixth Plan document the target fixed for slum improvement during the Sixth Plan is 10 million persons. The achievement reported during the first two years of the Sixth Plan are:—

1980-81	10,26,494 persons
1981-82	16,27,706 persons
	26,54,200 persons

Expenditure incurred on the programme during the first 2 years is:—

1980-81	Rs. 2101.39 lakhs.
1981-82	Rs. 2881.84 lakhs.
Total :	Rs. 4983.23 lakhs.

The total physical target fixed for 1982-83 is 16,96,470 persons and the State plan provision is Rs. 30.59 crores. No definite targets for 1983-84 and 1984-85 have been fixed so far.

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना

70. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के उन इलाकों के संबंध में कोई बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजना प्रस्तुत की है जो प्रति वर्ष छोटी और बड़ी नदियों की बाढ़ से प्रभावित होते हैं और जहां भारी नुकसान होता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ने प्रति वर्ष प्रभावित होने वाले पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को भयावह बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कोई निदेश जारी किये हैं अथवा इस दिशा में केन्द्रीय सरकार का स्वयं ही कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

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

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार ने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की बाढ़ समस्या को हल करने के लिए बहुत सी स्कीमें तैयार की हैं । इनमें से 60 लाख रुपये से अधिक

की ।। स्कीमें गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग की जांच और टिप्पणियों के आधार पर स्वीकृति की कार्यवाई के लिए विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं जिनको बाद में योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृति किया जाना है ।

इन ।। स्कीमों में से 3 को योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकार्य पाया गया है । एक-एक स्कीम योजना आयोग तथा गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग के साथ जांच के आधीन है तथा 6 स्कीमों को स्पष्टीकरण भेजने के लिए राज्य सरकार को वापस भेजा गया है ।

चीनी के निर्यात में चीनी मिलों को भारी घाटा

71. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में चीनी के मूल्यों में कमी हो जाने के कारण चीनी मिलों को चीनी के निर्यात में भी भारी घाटा उठाना पड़ेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किये गये उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) भारत के राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से चीनी का निर्यात किया जाता है । निर्यात के लिए चीनी का वसूली मूल्य चीनी के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार मूल्य द्वारा प्रभावित नहीं होता है और इसलिए देश की चीनी मिलों को कोई हानि नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Adoption of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Scheme

72. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted the scheme for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade declared by the U.N.O.;

(b) if so, whether detailed programme has since been worked out;

(c) the progress of implementation (State-wise); and

(d) financial assistance offered to the Staets by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). As a member of the United Nations, India is a party to the Resolution on the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade adopted by the United Nations. Plans and programmes in the water supply and sanitation sector are to be accelerated during the Decade. The Decade in India was launched in April, 1981 and would end in March, 1991. The Plans and programmes for the decade are part of the 6th Plan and will also from part of the 7th Five Year Plan and the first year of the Eighth Five Year Plan. A beginning has been made by stepping up the outlay for the water supply and sanitation sector considerably in the 6th Plan to Rs. 3922.02 crores compared to Rs. 1030.68 crores in the Fifth Plan (1974—79). High priority has been given in the 6th Plan for the programme to provide safe drinking water to identified problem villages.

(c) and (d). As water supply and sanitation is a State subject, the programmes have to be implemented by the State Governments which have already taken note of the United Nation's Resolution and the need to accelerate their plans and programmes in the sector. The bulk of the 6th Plan outlay for the sector is also in the States Plans. However, there is an outlay of Rs. 600 crores in the Centrally spon-

sored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to supplement the outlay of Rs. 1407.11 crores in the State sector Minimum Needs Programme to provide safe drinking water to identified problem villages. The progress in the coverage of problem villages during the year 1981-82 (the first year of the Decade in India) State-wise is shown in the statement attached. The target for the year 1982-83 is to cover about 42,000 problem villages.

Statement

State-wise coverage of Problem Villages in 1981-82

S. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of problem villages covered
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2032
2.	Assam	1148
3.	Bihar	2700
4.	Gujarat	581
5.	Haryana	295
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1180
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	304
8.	Karnataka	2906
9.	Kerala	83
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5562
11.	Maharashtra	2932
12.	Manipur	210
13.	Meghalaya	95
14.	Nagaland	82
15.	Orissa	2447
16.	Punjab	50
17.	Rajasthan	3854
18.	Sikkim	30
19.	Tamil Nadu	749
20.	Tripura	193
21.	Uttar Pradesh	870
22.	West Bengal	1148
23.	A&N Islands	7
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	291
25.	Chandigarh	..
26.	Delhi	27
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	9
29.	Lakshadweep	..
30.	Mizoram	13
31.	Pondicherry	39
	Total	29837

Operation Flood Schemes in States

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

(a) the name of the States where Centrally sponsored operation flood programme is under implementation;

(b) since when such programme has been launched in different states;

(c) whether such programme has been launched in Orissa;

(d) if so, how many districts of that State have been covered under the above programme so far; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). As statement is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Districts of Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Puri and Cuttack are covered under the programme. The Indian Dairy Corporation released funds for implementation of Operation Flood II Project in Orissa in September 1980 and field programmes were initiated on 2nd October 1980. Expansion of Phulnakhara Dairy Plant from 6,000 litres to 10,000 litres per day is in progress. Sites have been selected for Liquid Milk Plant at Rourkela and Cattle Feed Plant at Cuttack. Construction of 10,000 litres per day Chilling Centres as Dhenkanal and Keonjhar has started.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Date of Execution of Operation Flood II agreement
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	January 29, 1980
2.	Andhra Pradesh	January 8, 1981
3.	Assam	September 17, 1979
4.	Bihar	March 25, 1980
5.	Goa	July 29, 1979
6.	Gujarat	July 11, 1978
7.	Haryana	August 9, 1979
8.	Himachal Pradesh	October 26, 1979
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	March 5, 1980
10.	Karnataka	June 5, 1982
11.	Kerala	June 7, 1979
12.	Madhya Pradesh	February 6, 1979
13.	Maharashtra	May 14, 1981
		June 5, 1980
15.	Nagaland	November 9, 1981
16.	Orissa	May 30, 1979
17.	Pondicherry	March 26, 1980
18.	Punjab	December 31, 1979
19.	Rajasthan	June 18, 1980
20.	Sikkim	December 6, 1979
21.	Tamil Nadu	November 20, 1980
22.	Tripura	January 23, 1980
23.	Uttar Pradesh	August 22, 1979
24.	West Bengal	August 10, 1978.

प्रत्येक राज्य / संघ शासित क्षेत्र में बेघर लोगों की संख्या

74. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में शहरी और गांवों में इस समय बेघर लोगों की संख्या कितनी है और ऐसे लोगों की प्रत्येक राज्य तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र में संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1980–81 और 82 में कौन से राज्यों में धनराशि, लेकर या मुफ्त जमीन बांटी गई और कितनी जमीन आवंटित की गई और यह जमीन किन व्यक्तियों को आवंटित की गई और कितनी जमीन अभी आवंटित की जानी है ; और

(ग) शहरों में निर्धनों और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को आवासीय भूमि के आवंटन संबंधी योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार इस योजना को कब तक लागू करेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत में बेघर लोगों की संख्या 1,9,85761 थी जिसमें से, 1,519, 898 ग्रामीण तथा 465,863 शहरी क्षेत्रों में थे। राज्य-वार आंकड़े संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग) : "आवास" राज्य का विषय है। अनुमोदित योजना परिव्यय के अन्तर्गत या राज्य सरकारें/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन, निधियों को उद्दिष्ट करने, योजनाओं का कार्यन्वयन करने एवं प्राथमिकताओं को देने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। तथापि, न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों को निःशुल्क आवास स्थल आवंटित किये जाते हैं। छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान अभी तक (1-4-80 से 31-12-82 तक) ऐसे लगभग 27 लाख परिवारों को विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में आवास स्थल आवंटित किये गये हैं। छठी योजना (1980-85) में 68 लाख ग्रामीण भूमिहीन परिवारों को आवास स्थल देने का उद्देश्य है।

विवरण

भारत में गृहहीन जनसंख्या का विवरण

(1971 की जनगणना)

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	ग्रामीण	शहरी	योग
1	2	3	4	5
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	158,099	39,981	198,080
2.	असम . . .	10,612	2,541	13,154
3.	बिहार	27,829	8,951	36,780
4.	गुजरात	208,741	42,429	251,170

*मिजो जिला सहित जिसे अब संघ राज्य क्षेत्र मिजोरम बना दिया गया है।

1	2	3	4	5
5.	हरियाणा	35,297	4,456	39,753
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	22,816	756	23,572
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	14,275	413	14,688
8.	केरल	8,679	6,372	15,051
9.	मध्य प्रदेश	359,380	31,462	390,842
10.	महाराष्ट्र	378,812	106,260	485,072
11.	मणिपुर	443	44	487
12.	मेघालय	808	244	1,052
13.	कर्नाटक	87,775	28,926	116,701
14.	नागालेंड	442	453	895
15.	उड़ीसा	38,837	6,490	45,327
16.	पंजाब	24,561	7,488	32,049
17.	राजस्थान	17,432	48,340	65,772
18.	सिक्किम	34	—	34
19.	तमिलनाड	44,235	28,724	72,959
20.	त्रिपुरा	8,279	1,786	10,065
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	34,087	13,680	47,767
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	29,557	64,876	94,433

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र

1	2	3	4	5
1.	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह .	10	83	93
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश . . .	1134	—	1134
3.	चण्डीगढ़	7	1285	1292
4.	दादर तथा नागर हवेली . . .	1007	—	1007
5.	दिल्ली	3435	15728	19163
6.	गोवा दमन और द्वीप . . .	2387	1891	4278
7.	लक्षद्वीप, मिनिकाय अमीनदीव द्वीप समूह .	11	—	11
8.	पाण्डिचेरी	877	2203	3080

Pollution in Orissa due to Carcases of Animals

75. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether it has been brought to the notice of Central Government that there has been a pollution in Orissa due to carcasses of animals which died during the floods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): There is no report from the State Government about pollution, due to carcasses of animals, dying during the floods.

However, the State Government, in their Memorandum submitted to the Government of India, indicated that as part of flood relief operations, 220 parties worked in the field and took up disposal of carcasses, vaccination and treatment of cattle. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh was spent for disposal of carcasses by burning the bodies with phenyl and salt on high lands. The ceilling of expenditure approved by Government of India for flood relief, included Rs. 1 lakh for disposal of carcasses.

Receipt and Expenditure of Asiad' 82

76. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total receipt and expenditure of the ASIAD '82 including the cost of construction of stadia, purchase of

equipments and apparatuses etc. under each head; and

(b) have the accounts of ASIAD'82 been rendered and, audited and a report prepared and will a copy thereof be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The expenditure booked in the Department of Sports upto 15-2-83 on construction of stadia, purchase of equipments and apparatus etc, for IX Asian Games is as under:—

Item	Rs. in crores
(i) Construction of Stadium at Lodhi Road, Lawn Tennis Stadium at Hauz Khas and renovation of National Stadium.	21.94
(ii) Government share toward Indoor Stadium at Rajghat Sports Complex.	9.42 (This does not include expenditure incurred by Delhi Development Authority from its own sources)
(iii) Construction of Cycle valodrome at Rajghat Sports Complex.	1.12
(iv) Construction of Shooting Ranges . .	0.70
(v) Govt. contribution towards Swimming Pool at Talkotra Garden.	4.34 (This does not include expenditure incurred by New Delhi Municipal Committee from its own sources)
(vi) Renovation of existing stadia viz. Ambedkar Stadium, Model Town Stadium, Harbaksh Stadium and Nichalson Ranges, Delhi University Grounds and Delhi Golf Club.	1.32
(vii) Other arrangements including purchase of equipments and apparatus and preparation of Indian Competitiors and Teams.	12.18
Total .	51.02

The total receipts of Special Organising Committee upto 31-1-83 were Rs. 5.84 crores. According to present indications the total Government expenditure on Asian Games is likely to be of the order of Rs. 67 crores after taking into account the above receipts of Special Organising Committee.

(b) The accounts of different agencies concerned with the execution of Asiad projects are still to be finalised. Regarding audit, these agencies will follow their normal procedure. The Annual Report of the Special Organising Committee for the IX Asian Games alongwith the audited accounts for 1981-82 and 1982-83 will be placed before both Houses of Parliament in the usual manner.

Disapperance of 'Golden shoes'

77. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Golden Shoes' instituted by Adidas, a German Sports goods firm, were to be presented to the Best Sports woman on the conclusion of the Asiad Games;

(b) whether is is a fact that these could not be traced and disappeared before the presentation ceremony for award;

(c) whether the panel of Asian Track and Field Statistics Society had made the selection of the two Athletes from China;

(d) Mr. Gill, the South East representative of Adidas of Germany, came from Malysia to trace the 'Lost Golden Shoes' but could not find them; and

(e) if so, what are the factual details of the 'Golden Shoes' award and what action was taken on its disappearance and on whom the responsibility fixed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The Adidas 'Golden Shoes' are usually presented to the best male and female athelets by the Asian Track and Field Coaches Association. The transaction does not concern the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. One woman athlete from Japan and one male athlete from China were selected by the Association mentioned in reply to (a) above.

(d) The South East representative of Adidas came from Malyasia to hand over the shoes to the Asian Track and Field Coaches Association Secretariat in India. Since the shoes in question were not lost, the question of finding them did not arise.

(e) The factual details are as at (a) above. Question of any action does not arise in view of (b) above.

Utilisation of Indraprastha Indoor Stadium and Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium

78. SHRI ERA ANBARASU:

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indraprastha Indoor Stadium is proposed to be given on rent either to a public sector undertaking or private sector undertaking in need of office accommodation and if so, the details of the same;

(b) whether the accommodation available in Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium is also being considered for rental purposes and if so, the details of the same; and

(c) the steps being taken to maintain the different stadia built for Asian Games?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). No proposal in regard to renting out the accommodation either in the Indrasprastha Indoor Stadium or in the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium is under consideration of the Government. For the present, the different stadia continue to be maintained by the Special Organising Committee for Asian Games and are in excellent condition.

Foreign Publicity about Asian Games

79. SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adverse reports were appearing in foreign publicity media about the Asian Games arrangements on the eve of the games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Asian Games Special Organising Committee officials looking after the publicity of the games abroad could not counter such adverse publicity effectively; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) such reports related to apprehensions that the necessary facilities would not be ready in time and that too much money was being spent.

(c) No Sir. The Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games took positive steps to alla all such apprehensions.

(d) Does not arise.

Loss suffered by West Bengal due to floods and Drought

80. SHRI E. BALANANDAN:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of damages and loss suffered by the State of West Bengal due to floods and drought during the year 1982;

Floods (1982)

(i) Area affected	Districts of Murshidabad and Malda were affected.
(ii) Population affected	97,500 persons affected.
(iii) House damaged fully/partly	1303

Drought (1982-83)

(i) No. of districts affected	17
(ii) Population affected	400
(iii) Cattle population affected	Not reported
(iv) Cropped area affected	20.14 lakh ha.
(b) *Floods*	Nil
Drought (Pre-monsoon)	Rs. 6,666.03 lakhs
Drought (Post-monsoon)	Rs. 20,538.00 lakhs
(c) *Floods* :	Nil
Drought : (Pre-monsoon)	Rs. 2477.00 lakhs
Post-monsoon	Rs. 4950.00 lakhs + Rs. 300.00 lakhs as loan.

In addition special-allocation of food grains of 18,800 MTs was made for December, 82 and January, 83 to enable the State Govt. to pay part wages in kind on relief work executed with the help of Central Assistance.

(b) what was the amount of assistance requested by the State Government; and

(c) the amount sanctioned by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Information is as under:

Rashtriya Barh Ayog

81. SHRI D. P. YADAV:
SHRI R. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog have been thoroughly studied by his Ministry;

(b) whether the report has been circulated to State Governments for their comments and advice; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken on various recommendations of the R.B.A?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog in March 1980 were examined in detail by two Special Inter-Ministrial Committees set up by the Government of India. They had the benefit of discussions with senior officials of the State Governments as well as the written comments of most of the States. Based on such study and advice, the Committees considered the

recomendations and the manner and extent to which they could be implemented. After considering the recommendations of the two Committees, Government of India approved the guidelines and issued necessary instructions for implementation of the recommendations of the Ayog to the State Governments and the concerned Departments/Agencies of the Central Government in September, 1981. The State Governments and the Central Agencies were again requested during the State Irrigation Ministers' Conference held in December 1982 to draw up a programme of expeditious implementation of the various recommendations and send periodical reports to the Centre.

Hemavati Irrigation Project

82. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in respect of the Hemavati Irrigation Project in Karnataka; and

(b) what is its irrigation potential and when it is expected to be available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the present position of Hemavati Irrigation Project. Hemavathi Irrigation project is yet to be approved and is pending clearance for want of agreement on Cauvery waters. However, the Karnataka Government has been incurring expenditure on this project from out of non-plan expenditure. The irrigation potential envisaged is 2.63 lakh hectares on its completion.

प्रथम एशियाई खेलों से अब तक भारत द्वारा जीते गए पदक

83. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम एशियाई खेलों से नवें एशियाई खेलों तक भारत द्वारा खेलवार तथा प्रतियोगितावार जीते गये पदकों की संख्या कितनी है और इनमें भाग लेने वाले अन्य देशों की तुलना में भारत की क्या स्थिति है ; और

(ख) उन सभी देशों जहां अब तक एशियाई खेलों का आयोजन किया गया है, की तुलनात्मक पदक आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) भारत द्वारा प्रथम एशियाई खेलों से लेकर नवम एशियाई खेलों तक जीते गए पदकों की खेल और खेल प्रतियोगिता वार संख्या अनुबन्ध-I में संलग्न है [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT5793/83]और भाग लेने वाले अन्य देशों की तुलनात्मक स्थिति अनुबन्ध-II में मलग्न है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया/देखिये संख्या LT-5793/83] ।

(ख) उन सभी दशों का तुलनात्मक पदक हिसाब जिन्होंने अब तक एशियाई खेलों

की मेजबानी की है, अनुबन्ध–III में संलग्न है [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT–5793/83]।

Promotion of DDA Engineers Responsible for Substandard Contructions

84. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state that whether it is a fact that some of the engineers of DDA who are responsible for substandard construction and other irregularities have been recently promoted?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

एशियाई खलों में भाग लेने वाले खिलाड़ियों के आवास के लिये विकसित आवासीय क्षेत्र पर हुआ खर्च

85. श्री बापूसाहिब पारूलेकर :

श्री रविन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी :

श्री जेवियर आराकल :

क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एशियाई खेलों में भाग लेने वाल खिलाड़ियों के आवास के लिये दिल्ली में विकसित क्षेत्र में भवनों के निर्माण तथा उनकी सज्जा पर, नये स्टेडियमों के निर्माण पर तथा पुराने स्टेडियमों के आधुनिकीकरण पर, प्रत्येक मद के अन्तर्गत कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक निर्माण व आधुनिकीकरण पर पूर्व परिकल्पित कितनी राशि खर्च होनी थी और वस्तुत: कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख). संबंधित एजेंसियों से विस्तृत सूचना मांगी गई है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Delay in Completion of Fishing Harbour Projects

86. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are delays in the completion of several fishing harbour projects in the country;

(b) if so, the name of fishing harbour projects proposed to be constructed and under construction;

(c) the States to which those projects belong; and

(d) the progress made for the completion of the construction of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, there has been delay in some cases.

(b) to (d). A statement is enclosed.

Statement

State-wise list of Harbour Projects sanctioned but not yet completed

Work not yet completed		Under construction	
Name of Harbour	Present stage	Name of Harbour	Present stage
Andhra Pradesh		*Andhra Pradesh*	
Bavanapadu	Model studies in progress	Kakinada	55%
		Nizampatnam	55%
Karantaka		Vishakapatnam (Phase-II)	80%
Tadri	Approved only recently under bilaternal assistance	*Gujarat*	
		Veraval	75%
Mangalore	Tenders invited	Mangrol	70%
		Porbandar	50%
Tamil Nadu		*Karnataka*	
Chinnamuttom	Tenders being invited	Malpe	Nearing completion
Valinokkam	Tenders being invited	Honnavar	Nearing completion
Pazhayar	Tenders being invited	*Kerala*	
		Neendakara	25%
Tondi		Vizhinjam (Phase-II)	25%
West Bengal		*Maharashtra*	
Digha	Tenders being invited	Sassoon Dock	35%
		Ratnagiri	40%
		Tamil Nadu	
		Madra	85%

Shortage of Fertiliser

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of fertilisers in the country vis-a-vis the demand therefor;

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

(c) what measures have been adopted by Government for self-sufficiency, specially in the Sixth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir. There are adequate stocks available of the indigenous as well as imported fertilizer to meet the current level of demand.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Substantial expansion of capacity is being planned so as to narrow considerably the gap between demand and indigenous production of fertilisers. However, the production of fertilisers by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1984-85) is expected to fall short of the estimated demand of fertilisers. This position has been recognised in the Plan itself.

Proposal to limit Government's Housing Activity for Meeting Needs of Weaker Sections

88. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been considering a plea made recently in the newspapers requesting when to limit is activity in housing to meeting the needs of the weaker sections and to permit the free operations of the private sector and co-operatives;

(b) whether it is a fact that the spread of the public sector right from acquisition of land to development and construction has resulted in the escalation of real estate prices; and

(c) steps being considered by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) to (c). In housing, the primary target groups in the Sixth Five Year Plan are those belonging to the Low Income Groups (LIG). The Plan also recognises the importance of the Public Sector in respect of housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), a Public Sector Undertaking, is required to allocate 55 per cent of its funds for the EWS and LIG. About 88 per cent of the residential dwellings sanctioned by the HUDCO is for the EWS and LIG. It is not a fact that the involvement of public sector in land acquisition, development and construction has resulted in the escalation of real estate prices. On the other hand, it has made a positive impact on shelter for the urban poor.

Uniforms to Indian Teams for Asian Games

89. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Teams taking part in the various Asian Games held in the Capital recently either did not get their uniforms or got incomplete uniforms and that too in between the events; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and whether any responsibility for the lapse has been fixed by Government:

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Quantum of Pesticides, Insecticides and Weedicides Imported

90. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of pesticides, insecticides and weedicides imported from foreign countries;

(b) what are the foreign companies supplying these pesticides, insecticides and weedicides;

(c) the Indian companies engaged in the production of the above inputs; and

(d) the quantum produced by Indian companies?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Participation of India in the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade

91. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have joined the United Nations in observing 1981—90 as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade;

(b) if so, the number of problematic villages State-wise and the amount earmarked as central assistance for the Drinking Water Supply Schemes in the years of 1981-82 and 1982-83 and onwards in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether any priority would be given to the desert and hilly regions for the provision of drinking water;

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(e) whether all the problematic villages of these areas will be covered during Sixth Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, The Decade in India will cover the period April 1981 to March 1991.

(b) The State-wise break-up of the number of problem villages as on 1-4-1980 is given in the attached Statement—I. Attached Statement—II contains the particulars of State-wise allocation of central financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for the 6th Plan period and funds released under this programme for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(c) to (e). During the 6th Plan the effort will be to cover all the identified problem villages with at least one source of safe potable water available throughout the year. The programme covers problem villages identified in the desert and hilly regions also.

Statement—I

Rural Water Supply Programme

No. of identified problem villages which remained to be provided with water supply as on 1-4-1980

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Problem villages
1	Andhra Pradesh	8,206
2	Assam	15,743
3	Bihar	15,194
4	Gujarat	5,318
5	Haryana	3,440
6	Himachal Pradesh	7,815
7	Jammu & Kashmir	4,698
8	Karnataka	15,456
9	Kerala	1,158
10	Madhya Pradesh	24,944
11	Maharashtra	12,935
12	Manipur	1,212
13	Meghalaya	2,927
14	Nagaland	649
15	Orissa	23,616
16	Punjab	1,767
17	Rajasthan	19,803
18	Sikkim	296
19	Tamil Nadu	6,649
20	Tripura	2,800
21	Uttar Pradesh	28,505
22	West Bengal	25,243
23	A&N Islands	173
24	Arunachal Pradesh	1,740
25	Chandigarh	Nil
26	Delhi	99
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	66
29	Lakhadweep	..
30	Mizoram	214
31	Pondicherry	118
	Total	2,30,784

Statement—II

Amount: Rs. Lakhs
Funds position for works only.

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme—Funds Position for works Sixth Plan Allocation, Funds released during 1981-82 *and* 1982-83

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sixth Plan Allocation (1980—85)	Funds released during 1981-82	Funds released during 1982-83 as on 11-2-1983
1	Andhra Pradesh	1891.00	370.75	473.50
2	Assam	2250.00	400.75	581.50
3	Bihar	3062.50	862.50	863.75
4	Gujarat	1152.50	396.25	138.00
5	Haryana	963.00	335.00	273.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	1200.00	364.50	273.73
7	Jammu & Kashmir	3375.00	424.75	905.50
8	Karnataka	2457.50	485.50	791.50
9	Kerala	2722.00	526.25	641.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	4482.00	1033.75	1247.50
11	Maharashtra	2715.00	552.00	716.50
12	Manipur	523.00	146.00	154.00
13	Meghalaya	1250.00	242.00	230.48
14	Nagaland	735.00	178.50	149.18
15	Orissa	2550.00	593.00	766.50
16	Punjab	458.50	88.17	183.0 0
17	Rajasthan	7571.75	1504.19	2229.50
18	Sikkim	400.00	69.74	62.43
19	Tamil Nadu	2667.00	563.71	750.50
20	Tripura	319.50	85.50	81.50
21	Uttar Pradesh	8378.50	1018.13	1140.99
22	West Bengal	3600.00	571.30	887.50
23	A&N Islands	94.00	19.50	6.64
24	Arunachal Pradesh	247.50	35.00	30.00
25	Chandigarh	..	..	..
26	Delhi	23.00	9.50	Ni
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	102.50	14.25	20.94
29	Lakshadweep	..	..	..
30	Mizoram	44.50	Nil	3.00
31	Pondicherry	61.50	12.00	14.50
		55696.75	10902.49	13586.14

News Captioned 'Discovery of Green Manuring

92. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news report (Economic Times—18 January, 1983) regarding discovery of 'Green Manuring technique' by P.A.U., Ludhiana under a ICAR project & if so details thereof;

(b) whether Government are aware that similar experiments were conducted several decades ago in USA and other countries and that this method is a standard practice around the world;

(c) if so, reasons why such research is being taken up in India in 1983; and

(d) the total expenditure on the project and whether Government will fix responsibility for infructuous on DG, ICAR and VC, PAU?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The primary aim of these investigations was to monitor soil moisture during Kharif when land is kept fallow and planted with maize or green manuring crops; contribution of green manure to nutrient economy and economic return to the farmer from three cropping sequence namely fallow-wheat, maize-wheat and green manure-wheat. These studies revealed that if water is conserved in these soils during kharif, the returns from a single crop of fertilized or green manured wheat were more than the two crops sequence (maize-wheat).

(b) No Sir, the experiments reported in Economic Times of 18 January, 1983 are not duplication of the experiments earlier conducted on green manuring in USA and other countries, as those were conducted primarily under irrigated situations. The experiments under reference have been conducted in the pre-dominantly rainfed agriculture region ('Kandi') of Punjab where the annual rainfall is about 100 cm and there is substantial area under light textured soils. Low moisture retention capacity of these soils do not allow growing of successful kharif crops particularly when monsoon is erratic. Under such a specific situation, the dryland projects team of Punjab Agricultural University considered it appropriate to evaluate the possibility of taking a short duration green manuring catch crop instead of maize, the common kharif crop.

(c) does not arise.

(d) The total expenditure of the Research Project on Dryland Agriculture functioning under P.A.U. in the 'Kandi' region of Punjab is Rs. 5,42,700 for the Sixth Five Year Plan. On this particular experiment which was conducted on cultivator's fields in an area of about 4 acres, the total cost was approximately Rs. 2,000 for eight experiments. The dryland centre in the 'kandi' region of Punjab has been doing highly innovative and production oriented research and the question of fixing responsibility for infructuous expenditure does not arise.

विदेश में मूंगफली के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये अपनाये गये कदम

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि वर्ष 1982–83 के दौरान उत्तरी भारत में मूंगफली के उत्पादन में भारी कमी आई है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्तरी भारत की मूंगफली की प्रमुख मंडी सीतापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में मूंगफली की आमद बहुत कम हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या मूंगफली के उत्पादन के लिए बीज की किस्म में सुधार के कुछ उपाय करने के बारे में विचार किया गया है ;

(घ) क्या मूंगफली के कम और घटिया किस्म के उत्पादन के कारण किसानों में व्याप्त असंतोष को दूर करने के लिए सरकार सीतापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कोई अनुसंधान संस्थान खोलना आवश्यक समझती है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1982–83 के दौरान राज्यों में मूंगफली उत्पादन के अंतिम आकलन अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । अगत वर्ष की तुलना में 1982–83 के मौसम में सीतापुर मंडी में मूंगफली की आमद में कुछ कमी आई । प्रारंभिक अकलन के अनुसार, कुछ राज्यों ने खरीफ 1982 में मूंगफली के अन्तर्गत बुआई क्षेत्र में कमी होने की रिपोर्ट दी है ।

(ग) मूंगफली की उन्नत किस्में विकसित करने के लिये अनुसंधान के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश में खेती के लिए एक उन्नत किस्म "चन्द्रा" पहचानी गई है जो उपलब्ध स्थानीय किस्मों से पैदावार में श्रेष्ठ है ।

(घ) और (ङ) तिलहन में सुधार करने के लिये अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में एक केन्द्र पहले से ही कार्य कर रहा है जहां उन्नत किस्मों तथा प्रबन्ध प्रौद्योगिकी को विकसित करने और कीट कृमियों के नियंत्रण पर अनुसंधान किया जाता है । सीतापुर में अनुसंधान संस्थान स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

चीनी का उत्पादन

94. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982–83 का देश में चीनी के उत्पादन का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस समय देश में चीनी के भंडार की स्थिति क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार चीनी के भंडार को देखते हुए चीनी के मूल्य कम करने का है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) वर्ष 1983–84 के दौरान चीनी के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) 1982–83 मौसम के दौरान देश में 31 जनवरी तक चीनी का उत्पादन 32.76 लाख मीटरी टन के स्तर तक पहुंच गया है । अनुमान है कि उक्त मौसम के दौरान चीनी का कुल उत्पादन लगभग 80 लाख मीटरी टन होगा ।

(ख) चीनी फैक्ट्रियों के पास 31–1–1983 तक लगभग 41.71 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का स्टाक था ।

(ग) और (घ). दिल्ली, कानपुर, कलकत्ता, बम्बई और मद्रास की प्रमुख मंडियों में जनवरी, 1982 के प्रथम सप्ताह में चीनी के थोक मूल्य 580 रुपये से 533 रूपये प्रति क्विंटल के बीच चल रहे थे । आन्तरिक खपत के लिए

मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी की उदारतापूर्वक निर्मुक्तियां करने से चीनी के मूल्यों में निरन्तर गिरावट आ रही थी और 10-2-1983 को चीनी के थोक मूल्य 409 रुपये से 458 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के रेंज में चल रहे थे । क्योंकि चीनी फैक्ट्रियों से गन्ना उत्पादकों को गन्ने का लाभकारी मूल्य देने की अपेक्षा की जाती है, इसलिए चीनी मल्यों में कोई अनुचित कमी करना वांछनीय नहीं समझा जाता है ।

(ङ) आगामी वर्षों में चीनी का पर्याप्त उत्पादन प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार चीनी फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा किसानों को गन्ने का लाभकारी मूल्य का भुगतान करवाना सुनिश्चित कर रही है । बफर स्टाक तैयार करने, बैंक मार्जिन को कम करने आदि जैसे अन्य उपाय करने से भी उद्योग भविष्य में अधिक स्तर तक उत्पादन करने में सक्षम होगा जिसके फलस्वरूप गन्ना उत्पादकों को लाभकारी मूल्यों का भुगतान हो पाएगा ।

Rajasthan Canal Project

95. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the overall delay (till date) in the execution of the Rajasthan Canal project and to what extent its cost has escalated as a result thereof; and

(b) what are the major factors responsible for the continuous and frequent rescheduling of the completion programme of the project and what is the present position with regard to its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) As per 1970 project estimates, the project in its present form was scheduled to be completed by 1980-81. It is now proposed to be substantially completed by 1984-85. The cost of the project as per 1970 estimates was Rs. 207 crores and its latest estimate is likely to be Rs. 534.5 crores.

(b) The rescheduling of the project was necessary on account of inadequate allocation of funds by the State during initial years.

As per present programme the main canal almost in all respects and distribution channels mostly unlined are scheduled to be completed by March 1985. The remaining work of completion and lining of distributaries will spillover to the Seventh Plan.

Irrigation Schemes in Gujarat for 1982-83

96. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation schemes submitted by the Government of Gujarat for the year 1982-83;

(b) the details of the schemes approved by Government; and

(c) financial assistance given to the State for the completion of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) During the year 1982-83, two irrigation schemes have been submitted by the Government of Gujarat for technical examination in the Central Water Commission and approval by the Planning Commission.

(b) Details of Irrigation projects approved during 1982-83 are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Benefits (1000 ha.)	Date of approval by Planning Commission
1	Jankhari (Major)	1869.77	20.61	13-9-82
2	Maza (Medium)	1099.75	5.26	16-4-82

(c) Irrigation being a State subject, funds for execution of Irrigation projects are provided by the State Government. Financial assistance to State Governments is given in the form of block loans and grants, and is not related to any individual sector of development or Project.

In terms of the Indo-Bangladesh Memorandum of Understanding of October, 82, the pre-feasibility study of this proposal is to be carried out jointly by Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission to settle upon the optimum solution for urgent implementation.

Linking of Ganga and Brahamputra

97. SHRI AJIT BAG:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the position of linking Brahamaputra to Ganga through a link across Bangladesh territory; and

(b) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Indian proposal for the augmentation of the Ganga flows furnished to Bangladesh in March 1978 envisages Brahmaputra-Ganga Link Canal Supplemented by three storages on the Brahmaputra-Meghna System, involving construction of a Barrage across the Brahmputra at Joghigopa in Assam and a link canal to the Ganga 324 km long, out of which one third falls in Bangladesh territory.

Flats handed over to Successors in H.U.D.C.O Draws

98. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of draws declared under HUDCO scheme and the details thereof category-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that flats were not handed over to the successors; and

(c) what are the reasons therefor and by which date DDA is likely to give possession to the successors of all categories?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that four draws for allotment of new Pattern Scheme (HUDCO) flats under various categories of MIG, LIG and Janta were held on the dates given below:—

Month and year	*Number of flats*		
	MIG	*LIG*	*Janta*
3/81	839	953	3185
3/82	557	3538	4560
5/82	32	107	140
2/83	3336	3771	2718

(b) The DDA has reported that possession letters have so far been issued in respect of 415 MIG, 460 LIG and 1355 Janta flats after the allottees concerned hade made the requisite payments and completed the other formalities.

(c) The DDA has reported that possession letters are issued to the allottees after they make the requisite payment and submit other documents required in connection with the allotment of the flat. The allottees take time in making payment and submitting the required documents. After an allottee is issued the possession letter he|she is entitled to take over the physical possession of the flat at site. The DDA has further reported that after the first draw held on 30-3-81, the matter regarding allotment of flats under the Scheme became *sub-judice* and the issue of allotment letters to the allottees was resumed only after the Court disimissed the case in March, 1982. In these circumstances, it is not possible to indicate the date by which possession letters would be given to the allottees who were successful in the draws held.

उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति योजना

99. श्री राम अवध : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न भागों में ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत किये जा रहे कार्य में क्या प्रगति हुई है तथा उसके अन्तर्गत लाभान्वित व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : इस मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में गत 3 वर्षों में की गई प्रगति इस प्रकार है :–

वर्ष	लाभान्वित समस्या ग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या	लाभान्वित जनसंख्या (हजारों में)
1980–81	912	554.73
1981–82	870	533.15

वर्ष 1982–83 में सितम्बर, 1982 तक उत्तर प्रदेश में 431,000 की जनसंख्या के 702 समस्या ग्रस्त ग्रामों को लाभान्वित किया गया है ।

National Corporation for Perishable Agriculture Commodities

100. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to constitute a national corporation for marketing fresh vegetables and fruits;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal;

(c) whether the progressive farmers and horticulturists from all the regions of the country will be represented in the governing body of the corporation; and

(d) whether the corporation will start functioning from this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The Government has approved the setting up of a National Horticulture Board so as to give thrust to the integrated horticulture development and provide a forum at the national level for proper

coordination and monitoring of production, marketing and processing of horticultural produce.

The Board will also undertake promotion of fruit and vegetable processing industry in the private, public and cooperative sectors, establish close linkages between production, post-harvest handling, marketing, processing and promoting domestic and export marketing. Besides coordinating activities at all-India level, the Board will also provide necessary assistance, consultancy services and quality control.

(c) The composition of the Board is not yet finalised. Efforts will be made to give a balanced representation to all the interests.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Board is likely to start functioning during the calender year 1983.

Housing targets for weaker sections

101. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of States have not achieved the targets set on housing for the economically weaker sections;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that outlays made by the States in annual plans do not conform to the priority rating of the programme; and

(d) if so, what steps have been contemplated by Government for speedily implementation in the States?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). Targets have been fixed for the year 1982-83 which is not yet over. According to the Planning Commission, between April and December, 1982, the States and Union Territories have provided 0.81 lac dwelling units for the EWS.

Housing is a State subject. Within the approved Plan allocations, the State Governments are free to earmark funds for various housing schemes including housing for economically weaker sections, according to their needs and priorities. However, States and Union Territory Admns., have been requested to lay stress on EWS Housing Scheme. The matter had also figured in the 20th meeting of the Central Council of Ministers for Local Government and Urban Development where the States were requested to step up the implementation of the EWS Housing Scheme.

Drinking water to villages

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

(a) the total number of villages in the country which have no drinking water facilities at the moment;

(b) whether Government are seeking to enlist the support of trade and industry in implementing the scheme for providing drinking water;

(c) the amount spent during the last three years in this respect;

(d) the target during Sixth Plan and the percentage of target achieved so far; and

(e) the details of measures proposed to fulfil the target within the time-frame of Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) About 1.50 lakh problem villages remained to be provided with safe drinking water facilities at the beginning

of 1983. Problem villages are broadly those which suffer from chronic scarcity or with unsafe sources of water.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, a total amount of about Rs. 665 crores was spent under the States Sector Minimum Needs Programme and Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The expenditure figures for the year 1982-83 will be available only after the end of the financial year.

(d) The target for the Sixth Plan period is to cover about 2.31 lakh problem villages against which a total of 79,864 problem villages were covered up to the end of December, 1982. The percentage coverage comes to 34.61.

(e) High priority has been accorded to the programme which has been included in the new 20-Point Programme. Higher outlays have also been made for the programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan compared to the Fifth Plan. As drinking water supply is a State subject and schemes are implemented by the State Governments the matter was discussed with representatives of State Governments at the conference held in January, 1983 in New Delhi. The conference resolved that all State Governments may take urgent steps to step up the pace of implementation of the programme during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan.

Money spent for Asian Games Stadia or sports facilities in States

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

(a) whether Government have spent any money in States other than Delhi for the Asian Games Stadia or building sports facilities; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games gave Rs. 5 lakhs to Rowing Federation of India for developing infrastructural facilities at Ramgarh Lake at Jaipur (Rajasthan) in connection with conducting Rowing event for Asiad, 1982.

Funds were also made available to Asian Games Yachting Organising Committee for providing facilities in connection with the Yachting event at Bombay.

Guidelines to States for land consolidation programme

104. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has sent guidelines to various States to implement land consolidation programme;

(b) if so, the steps taken by those States in this regard;

(c) what specific measures have been taken in Orissa to implement the above programme so far; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (b). As recommended in the Sixth Five Year Plan all the State Governments have been requested to implement the scheme of consolidation of land holdings. A target of 39.8 lakh hectares has been fixed for the Sixth Plan period. Since beginning upto the end of 1981-82, 486.31 lakh hectares have been consolidated in the country.

(c) and (d). In Orissa 1.69 lakh hectares have been consolidated upto 1981-82 and the target for completion of consolidation has been fixed at 2 lakh hectares for 1982-83.

Regularisation of unauthorised colonies

105. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified 612 unauthorised residential colonies in Delhi for regularisation to remove the hardships to nearly 10 lakh people living in these colonies;

(b) whether Government have also issued orders to Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi to regularise all these colonies early;

(c) whether a large number of such colonies in East Delhi, out of these 612 colonies, have already been regularised through press releases on different dates; and

(d) if so, by what time Rajdhani Park in Mundka Village, one of these 612 colonies, on New Rohtak Road, near Nangloi, Delhi will be regularised?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Orders have been issued by the Government that unauthorised colonies in Delhi covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30th June, 1977 and 16th February, 1977 respectively may be regularised. The DDA and MCD had compiled a list of 612 unauthorised colonies for regularisation in pursuance of these orders. This list is being scrutinised by a Technical Committee appointed by the Lt. Governor of Delhi. Instructions have also been issued that the work of regularisation of unauthorised colonies may be done expeditiously.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The MCD has reported that the case of this colony is being referred to the Technical Committee on unauthorised colonies for consideration.

Development of Delta area of cauvery river in Tamil Nadu

106. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the delta area of Cauvery river in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have sent a proposal with assistance of World Bank in this connection to Centre for approval; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No proposal or project has been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu by the Central Government.

(b) and (c). At present no proposal from Tamil Nadu has been received for assistance of World Bank for development of Cauvery Delta.

Scheme for upliftment of Tribals

107. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the special schemes drawn up for the upliftment of tribal people by his Ministry in the field of agriculture, Horticulture, plant growing;

(b) whether a team of experts have ever been deputed for survey|studies and research to tribal belts of various parts of the country; and

(c) if not, what are the plans of his Ministry to eradicate poverty of tribal areas, which is 50 times more than other areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A number of schemes in the Agriculture and

Allied Sectors are being implemented for the development of Scheduled Tribes in the country. These are listed in the attached statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Apart from the schemes taken up for the agricultural development of tribal areas, under the Integrated Rural develop- Programme, which is one of the major poverty alleviation programmes in the Sixth Plan, it is laid down that 30 per cent of the families assisted through this programme, should be drawn from the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes categories and at least 30 per cent of the resources in terms of subsidies and loans provided under the programme, should be earmarked for the ST/SC beneficiaries. The ST beneficiaries are also given preferential treatment in terms of provision of subsidies. While in the case of non-tribal beneficiaries, the rate of subsidy under IRTP varies between 25 and 33 1/3 per cent of the cost, it is 50 per cent in the case of tribal families. Also, the maximum subsidy admissible to the tribal families is Rs. 5,000, while for non-tribal families, the limit is only Rs. 3,000.

Statement

I. CROP-ORIENTED PROGRAMMES

1. **Maize Demonstrations in Tribal Areas.**—Under this scheme, subsidy on cost of seed, fertilisers and pesticides is provided in tribal areas of selected districts of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Meghalaya. Allocations of Rs. 5 lakhs per year have been provided from 1980-81 1982-83. 615 demonstrations are to be conducted each year in tribal areas.

2. **Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme.**—Under this scheme composite demonstrations for oilseeds crops like Niger which is pre-dominantly grown by the tribal farmers, are organised. Rs. 5 lakhs have been allocated during 1982-83 for this programme.

3. **Intensive Pulse Development Programme**—Under the New 20-Point programme, States and Union Territories have been instructed to earmark certain percentage of funds allocated to them for development of pulses, including summer moong production, for Scheduled Tribes. During 1982-83, Rs. 2.50 Jakhs have been earmarked.

4. **Minikits distribution Programme.**—In the distribution of seed minikits, preference is given to the farmers belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Communities.

II. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

5. **Central Poultry Breeding Farm.**—Under this Programme, 10 per cent of the commercial hybrid chicks procured by the States are allocated to the Scheduled Tribe farmers.

6. **Central Duck Breeding Farm**—Ten per cent of the hybrid chicks procured by the States from the Central Duck Breeding Farm are allocated to the Scheduled Tribe farmers.

7. **Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar**—Under this programme, the States procuring exotic rams from the Central Sheep Breeding Farm for production of cross-bred rams at State Sheep Farms, are required to allocate a certain proportion of cross-bred rams for distribution among the Scheduled Tribes.

8. **Central Frozen Semen Bank, Hessarghatta**—The States procuring semen of exotic breeds of bulls from the Central Frozen Semen Bank, Hessarghatta (Bangalore) have to reserve a certain proportion of frozen semen doses for insemination of cattle owned by Scheduled Tribes.

9. **Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme**—Under this Programme, 10 per cent of the outlays are reserved for the cattle owned by Scheduled Tribe farmers.

10. **Minikit Demonstration Programme on Fodder Crops**—Under this Scheme,

25 per cent of demonstrations are earmarked for Scheduled Tribe|Scheduled Caste farmers.

11. Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstrations—Under this programme, 25 per cent of demonstrations are reserved for the benefit of Scheduled Tribe|Scheduled Caste farmers.

III. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

12. Control of Shifting Cultivation This scheme is in operation in the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. Under this scheme, 100 per cent Central Assistance is being provided to wean away tribals from jhuming.

IV. FISHERIES

13. **Development of Agriculture (Fish Farmers Development Agencies**—This programme would significantly benefit the Scheduled Tribe fishermen, both by way of training them in the modern fish farming technology and by settlement of tanks and ponds for intensive fish farming.

V. FORESTRY

14. Lac Cultivation—Under this programme, assistance is provided to Scheduled Tribe farmers to produce lac.

15. Logging Training Centre Project—Under this project, training will be given to 5530 Scheduled Tribe farmers on improved logging operations during Sixth Plan. 35 per cent of the total outlays will be utilised for Scheduled Tribes during 1982-83.

VI. COOPERATION

16. Large Sized Agricultural Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS)—Cooperative have been organised in tribal areas to provide credit to meet the special needs of tribals such as marketing of agricultural and minor forest produce, distribution of agricultural production requisites etc.

17. Assistance to Cooperative Credit Institutions in the Cooperatively under developed States—Under this scheme, assistance is provided to strengthen the cooperative structure in tribal areas to enable them to provide adequate credit to the farmers.

VII. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND TRAINING

18. Study Trours of Scheduled Tribe Farmers—It envisages visits of farmers belonging to weaker sections of society from less agriculturally developed areas to agriculturaly developed areas so that visiting farmers could see for themselves the progress made in the field of agriculture and allied activities and adopt them in their own situations. These study tours are exclusively meant for ST and SC farmers. About 33 per cent of the total outlays are to be utilised for the benefits of Scheduled Tribe Farmers during 1982-83.

VIII. HORTICULTURE

19. Package Programme on Cashwnut

20. Package Programme on Coconut

21. Development of Fruits in Union Territories

22. Development of spices in Union Territories

IX. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

23. Operation Flood II and other Dairy Development Schemes—About 25 per cent of the beneficiaries i.e. 2.5 million farmers are expected to be from Scheduled Tribes|Scheduled Castes.

Besides the above mentioned specific programmes which are intended to benefit the tribal population, either wholly or substantially, the general development programmes will also benefit the tribal areas falling within the area of their operation.

Out of turn allotment of Accommodation

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

(a) the number of out-of turn allotments of accommodation of houses|flats to the various categories of persons during last three years;

(b) how many of them belong to Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if none, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) 3344 units of general pool accommodation have been allotted on out-of-turn basis during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 as per details indicated below:—

Type of accommodation	*No. of Units alloted on out of turn basis*
A	569
B	1830
C	348
D	200
E	210
E-I	47
E-II	6
E-III	1
Hostel	133

(b) and (c) Out-of-turn allotments are sanctioned on the merits of each case and not on the basis of caste consideration. As such no statistics are maintained in this regard.

I.T.D.P. in Tribal Districts

109. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all special schemes like SFDAs|DPAPs|FFDAs|ITDPs|have been merged into one IRD Programme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) why ITDPs in tribal districts have been designated in consonance with the spirit of concept of tribal area sub plan; and

(d) why instructions have not been issued by Government to maintain those tribal districts as ITDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) Only the Small Farmers Development Agency Programme (SFDA) and the beneficiary-oriented component of the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) have been merged with the IRD Programme with effect from 2nd October, 1980. The DPAP (area development part), FFDA and I.T.D.P. continue as separate scheme.

(b) The SFDA Programme was merged with the IRD Programme as the approach followed and the target group assisted under the SFDA were similar to those of the IRD Programme. The beneficiary component under DPAP

was also on the same lines as IRDP. It was thought that it would be better to have only one integrated programme for the target group.

(c) and (d). The ITDPs in tribal districts have been designated in consonance with the spirit of concept of tribal area sub-plan. Since I.T.D.P. is not always co-terminous with a district , those district. those districts canot be named as I.T.D.P. districts.

Amount Sanctioned for Construction of Asiad

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

(a) what are the details regarding the amount sanctioned for the construction of Asiad Village; and

(b) the details regarding the number of rooms provided for the use of Asiad?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Hydel Project on Tirhut Canal

111. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 83 on 4 October, 82 reg: proposal to instal hydel generating Unit from Canal emanating from Gandak river and State:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority and the Central Water Commission have since, finalised examination of the proposal for hydel project on Tirhut (Eastern Gandak) Canal;

(b) if so, details thereabout;

(c) whether with some re-modelling of the Bhim Nagar Barrage Western and Eastern Kosi Canals can generate much more hydel power;

(d) if so, what steps are being taken for the same; and

(e) whether any suggestion is being or has been sent to the Bihar Government to fully exploit hydel potential from all the rivers, canals etc. in North and South Bihar, if so, details thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The Eastern Gandak Canal Hydro-electric Project report was received in Central Water Commission from Central Electricity Authority in March, 1981 and in the light of Central Water Commission's comments sent to Central Electricity Authority in June, 1981 a revised Project Report was received from the State in November, 1982 which is under technical examination. The project was discussed subsequently in a meeting taken by Member (P&P), Central Water Commission on 27th December, 1982 with the representatives of Central Electricity Authority and Bihar Hydro-Electric Corporation and it was decided that Phase-I (Power House-I) of the project may be finalised.

(b) The Project has not yet been finalised. However, the Phase-I (Power House-I) Project broadly comprises of construction of a bye-pass canal starting from R.D. 9.3 to 19.6 from Eastern Gandak Canal head regulator and construction of a power house at RD 9.60. The Power house will have an installed capacity of 18 MW (3 units of 6 MW each). The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 22.19 crores.

(c) and (d). The State Government is carrying out necessary investigations and studies in this regard.

(e) A circular has been issued by the Ministry of Irrigation on 15th January 1982 to all the States including Bihar for incorporation of hydel power component, wherever feasible, in major and medium irrigation projects.

IRDP in Bihar

112. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to U.S.Q. No. 2337 on 18 October, 1982 re. implementation of IRDP and state specifically the identifiable productive endeavours achieved through I. R. D. P. work in Bihar district-wise and in the districts of Darbhanga and Madhubani block-wise and what specific steps are being taken to ensure identifiable results in terms of productive endeavours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): The objective of IRDP is to provide productive assets to the beneficiary which will improve his economic status and eventually take him above the poverty line. Any project in the primary secondary or tertiary sector according to the local resources available can be considered like dairy units, sheep units, poultry units, wells, pump-sets, ghanis, carts, small shops etc. Detailed operational guidelines for formulation of block plans based on a survey of resources, review of on-going scheme etc. have been issued by the Government of India. To ensure that only viable projects are taken up subsidy is linked to bank credit. All agencies have been advised to provide Vikas Patrikas to the beneficiaries through which the incremental income accruing to them is to be monitored. The State Governments have also been requested to carry out sample studies so as to find out whether the programme is going in the right direction.

A statement showing the number of beneficiaries in Bihar district-wise including Darbhanga and Madhubani is enclosed. No block-wise information is compiled by the Government of India.

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN BIHAR.

Sl.	Name of the District	1981-80	1981-82
1	2	3	4
1.	Patna	4062	6185
2.	Nalanda	4608	249
3.	Gaya	11671	1466
4.	Aurangabad	3514	550
5.	Nawada	5181	605
6.	Bhojpur	9732	1597
7.	Rohtas	3389	674
8.	Saran	4563	907
9.	Siwan	12531	9611
10.	Gopalganj	12217	7020
11.	Muzaffarpur	8171	12993
12.	Sitamarhi	6884	6202
13.	Vaishali	7756	6698

1	2	3	4
14.	East Champaran	11427	1 002
15.	West Champaran	13386	13901
16.	Darbhanga	6414	4378
17.	Samastipur	5666	12500
18.	Madhubani	14307	13144
19.	Begusarai	4266	6217
20.	Bhagalpur	7660	7451
21.	Santhalparganas	5359	13129
22.	Monghyr	4558	5523
23.	Hazaribagh	12676	7719
24.	Girdih	24112	4205
25.	Dhanbad	6009	7029
26.	Ranchi	5813	21045
27.	Singhbhoom	3255	14144
28.	Palamau	6045	9728
29.	Purnia	12392	5528
30.	Kathiar	3658	5001
31.	Saharsa	11448	6280
	Total:	252620	276169

Western Kosi Canal

113. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1288 on 11th October, 1982 re. proposal to pump up Western Kosi Canal and State:

(a) whether examination of the cost, benefits, time-schedule and other relative merits of the proposed alternatives have since been examined;

(b) if so, details thereabout; if not, causes for delay;

(c) whether time schedule for giving waters from the Western Kosi Canal last of river Bhutahi Balan by June, 1983 and east of river Kamala and West of Bhutahi Balan by June 1985 is being strictly adhered to; if so, the latest position about the details of work;

(d) whether a high level meeting was held about the river valley problems of North Bihar on 29th November 1982; and

(e) if so, decisions taken by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble M.P. during his visit along with officers of Central Water Commission and Irrigation Department of Bihar in the

3rd Week of September 1982 to the Western Kosi Canal Project suggested that the entire water from the Kosi Canal at the Kamla River crossing be pumped into the reservoir formed by the existing weir across the Kamla River at Jaynagar and to enlarge the existing irrigation system to accommodate the increased discharge.

Studies have been conducted by the Bihar State Government on the various suggestions|proposals and it has been reported by Bihar that (a) pumping of the entire flow of the Western Kosi Canal proves not only costly but also is impracticable at this stage when adequate assured power supply is not available. (b) with the functioning of the Western Kosi Canal large area of the Kamla Weir Command would be covered by this system and the balance area can cnveniently be provided with irrigation from the existing Kamla Weir with modifications of the gate system.

They also state that at a future date it may be possible to resort to pumping of water from the Western Kosi Canal to improve the irrigation system and that conjunctive use of ground water would also further improve the irrigation facilities in the area.

(c) Making available water east of Bhutahi Balan is dependent on the completion of the works in the Nepal area. Work of reach in Nepal is behind schedule and is expected to be completed by June 1984. However, Bihar Government would be making efforts to make available water east of Kamla River by June 1985 according to the present programme.

The cumulative progress achieved upto September 1982 is given below:—

Works	Total work involved	Work done
Earth Work (lakh cu. m.)	141.86	51.86
Lining (lakh sq. m.)	27.74	16.15
Land acquisitior (ha.)	1592.15	696.94
Structures: (Nos.)	356	6 completed 10 ar in progress

(d) and (e). It is reported that the Hon'ble M. P. called on the Chief Minister of Bihar on 29-11-1982 when senior officers of Bihar were present. In their discussion the proposal in respect of pumping water from the Western Kosi Canal referred to in Part (a) above and question of expeditious completion of the Western Kosi Canal referred to in Part (c) above are understood to have been discussed.

गाजीपुर जिले में सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत राशि

114. **श्री जैनुल बशर** : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले के लिए विभिन्न सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई ;

(ख) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इन परियोजनाओं पर चल रहे कार्य की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ; और

(घ) प्रत्येक मामले में इन परियोजनाओं के कब तक पूरे हो जाने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) सिंचाई एक राज्य-विषय होने के कारण, सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का आयोजन,

अन्वेषण एवं क्रियान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनी विकास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है । केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों एवं अनुदानों के रूप में, समग्र राज्य के लिए दी जाती है और यह विकास के किसी क्षेत्र अथवा परियोजना से सम्बद्ध नहीं होती ।

(ख) से (घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले को लाभ पहुंचाने वाली चार सिंचाई परियोजनाएं हैं जिन पर व्यय राज्य द्वारा किया जा रहा है । तीन वर्षों के दौरान किए गए व्यय, स्कीमों से अन्ततः सृजनीय सिंचाई क्षमता तथा 1981–82 तक सृजित की गई क्षमता तथा पूर्ण किए जाने के संभावित समय का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

इनमें से, शारदा सहायक परियोजना की मानीटरिंग केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा की जा रही है । इस परियोजना पर कार्य की वर्तमान प्रगति नीचे दी गई है :—

गिरजा बराज, सम्पर्क नहर, शारदा बराज तथा फीडर चैनल के निर्माण-कार्य पूर्ण किए जा चुके हैं । वितरण-प्रणाली (नए और पुनरूर्पण दोनों प्रकार के निर्माण-कार्य) पर कार्य प्रगति पर है । 15,971 किलोमीटर लम्बी वितरणियों और शाखाओं में से, 12,671 किलोंमीटर की लम्बाई में मिट्टी का कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है तथा 18,828 कि० मी० की लम्बाई में चिनाई कार्यों में से, 11,232 कि मी की लम्बाई में कार्य पूर्ण किए जा चुके हैं। परियोजना की अद्यतन अनुमानित लागत 426 करोड़ रुपये है । 1982–83 के अन्त तक संचयी व्यय 375.73 करोड़ रुपये होगी ।

विवरण

(करोड़ रुपए /000 हैक्टेयर)

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम	अद्यतन अनुमान	1980–81 के दौरान हुआ व्यय	1981–82 के दौरान हुआ व्यय	1982–83 के दौरान हुआ व्यय (प्रत्याशित)	1982–83 के अन्त तक हुआ संचयी व्यय (प्रत्याशित)	अन्ततः सृजनीय क्षमता	1981–82 तक सृजित की गई क्षमता	पूर्ण किए जाने का संभावित समय
1	शारदा सहायक परियोजना .	426.00	25.46	23.75	23.00	375.73	1582	1460	छठी योजना
2	नारायणपुर पम्प नहर की क्षमता में वृद्धि करना .	20.34	0.95	0.93	0.70	13.49	72.92	—	सातवीं योजना
3	जमानिया पम्प नहर की क्षमता में वृद्धि करना	15.53	0.83	1.03	1.00	4.81	25.72	—	सातवीं योजना
4	देवकली पम्प नहर की क्षमता में वृद्धि करना	27.88	2.17	1.51	1.00	15.69	73.60	31.30	सातवीं योजना

Districts selected for development of Fisheries

115. SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the list of districts in the country selected by Government for the development of fisheries;

(b) steps Government have taken for the said development, (district-wise); and

(c) what are the results of the steps taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Under the Centrally sponsored sector, 108 Fish Farmers' Development Agencies have been set up for development of fish culture in selected districts. A list of districts selected is given in the attached statement.

(b) The Fish Farmers' Development Agencies have a package approach of identifying suitable water areas for fish farming; identification and training of the beneficiaries; leasing of identified public water bodies with the fish farmers, providing financial assistance in the form of institutional finance; grant of subsidy to the fish farmers for pond improvement and inputs; and extension|technical support.

Since the basic input required for fish farming is the quality fish seed, fish seed farms|hatcheries have been set up in the project area.

For encouraging fish seed production by the fish farmers, twenty progressive farmers in each of the Fish Farmers' Development Agencies are being provided with Induced Breeding Mini-Kits.

Two ponds in each Fish Farmers' Development Agency have been selected to act as Total Aqua Culture Technology Centres and for demonstrating the technology developed for intensive fish farming to other fish farmers.

(c) About 18,000 hectares of water area have been brought under improved fish culture. Further, 130 million quality fish seeds have so far been distributed to fish farmers. According to a study made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, average yield per hectare of developed water area has gone upto 582 kg. in 1979-80 from the base level of 50 kg. About 20,500 fish farmers have been trained under this programme.

Statement

List of districts selected for the Fish Farmers' Development Agencies Programme.

1. ASSAM

Kamrup.
Darrang.
Sibsagar.
Nowgong.

2. ANDHRA PRADESH

Karimnagar.
Kurnool.
Medak.

3. BIHAR

Dumka.
Paschimi Champaran.
Madhubani.
Gopalganj.
Muzaffarpur.
Samastipur
Patna.

Purbi Champaran.
Saharsa.
Siwan.
Vaishali.
Begusarai.
Monghyr.
Sitamarhi.
Purnea.
Saran.
Darbhanga.
Katihar.

4. GUJARAT

Surat.
Panchmahal.
Bulsar.

5. HARYANA

Karnal.
Rohtak.
Sonepat.
Gurgaon.

6. HIMACHAL PRADESH

Himachal Pradesh
Regional FFDA.

7. JAMMU & KASHMIR

Kashmir Regional FFDA.
Jammu Regional FFDA.

8. KARNATAKA

Mysore.
Dharwar.
Shimoga.

9. KERALA

Palghat.
Trichur.
Quilon.

10. MAHARASHTRA

Bhandara.
Chandrapur.
Nagpur.

11. MANIPUR

Central.
South.

12. MADHYA PRADESH

Raipur.
Rajanandgaon.
Durg.
Raigarh.
Bilaspur.
Shahdol.

13. NAGALAND

Nagaland State Level FFDA.

14. ORISSA

Dhenkanal.
Mayurbhunj.
Balasore.
Ganjam.
Phulbani.
Cuttack.
Bolangir.
Puri.
Sambalpur.

15. PUNJAB

Gurdaspur.
Jullundur.
Amritsar.
Ludhiana.
Sangrur.

16. RAJASTHAN

Bhilwara.
Tonk.
Ajmer.

17. TRIPURA

South District.
North District.
West District.

18. TAMIL NADU

Tanjavur.
Trichy.
Madurai.
Dharmapuri.
South Arcot.

19. UTTAR PRADESH

Badaun.
Meerut.
Lucknow.
Barabanki.
Azamgarh.

Ghazipur.
Ballia.
Pratapgarh.
Unnao.
Faizabad.
Basti.
Allahabad.
Varanasi.
Sultanpur.
Gonda.
Jaunpur.
Gorakhpur.
Deoria.
Rae Bareli.

20. WEST BENGAL.

Midnapur.
Hooghly.
Nadia.
Malda.
Bankura.
Purulia.
Birbhum.
West Dinajpur.
Howrah.
Burdwan.
Murshidabad.

Rajouri Garden MIG flats welfare association protest to Lt. Governor

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

(a) whether the Rajouri Garden MIG flats Welfare Association lodged a protest with the Lt. Governor regarding the apathy of the DDA to conditions of the DDA flats allotted to them;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) any action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The DDA has reported that a Memorandum from the Rajouri Garden MIG Flats Welfare Association had been received through the office of the L. G., Delhi and that this memorandum referred to letters written by the Association about maintenance of certain day-to-day services like cleaning of sanitary pipes, cleaning of drains, maintenance of parks, cleaning of dustbins etc.

(c) The DDA has reported that all the services of this colony were transferred to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in 1981. It has further reported that whereever complaints of seepage and leakage in the flats had been received, these had been attended to.

Amendment of urban land ceiling act

117. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position regarding the proposed amendment of the Urban Land Ceiling Act;

(b) the broad outlines of the amendments proposed after consulting the State Governments; and

(c) when the long-awaited amending Bill in regard to which promises and assurances have been given by Government over the last three years is likely to be introduced in the Lok Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The proposal for amending the Act is still in process and the amending Bill will be introduced as soon as the requisite formalities are completed.

Forest Area in Dhanbad Distt.

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

(a) total forest area in Dhanbad district of Bihar and the area in which the forest is existing at present i.e. on 1-1-1983;

(b) area afforsted in 1982 aid deforested in the same period;

(c) whether it is a fact that good forest area in Gobindpur Block in Birajpur Panchayat (Dhanbad district of Bihar) has been left out from the afforestation programme in the present financial year if so, reason thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that the traditional fruit trees useful to the villages are not planted creating great resentment in the area;

(e) whether Government have any plan of such fruitless afforstation offending the sentiment and desire of the people; and

(f) if so, reason thereof?

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

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को आवंतिटत राशि

119. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के लिए 190 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो धन के राज्यवार आवंटन का ब्यौरा क्या है ,

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने उनको आवंटित धन का अभी तक उपयोग नहीं किया है ; और

(घ) क्या धन का शीघ्र उपयोग करने के लिए आवश्यक अनुदेश जारी किए जाने का विचार है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रलाय क राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 190 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता के राज्य-वार आवंटन का ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण–1 संलग्न है। इसमें राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनी बराबर की धनराशि शामिल की जानी है ।

(ग) और (घ). 190 करोड़ रूपये के केन्द्रीय आवंटन के मुआवजे में 15–2–83 तक राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को 164.42 करोड़ रुपये के बंटन किए गए । सम्बन्धित राज्यों को निधियों के आगामी बंटन उपयोग की गति को देखते हुए किए जाएंगे। विभिन्न राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में राज्य के अंश सहित राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के संसाधनों की उपयोगिता जैसी कि उन्होंने अभी तक सूचित की है, को भी दर्शाने वाला विवरण–2 संलग्न है । उन राज्य सरकारों जिनमें कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कार्य निष्पादन संतोषजनक नहीं रहा है, से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे कार्य निष्पादन तथा निधियों के उपयोग की गति में सुधार लाने हेत कदम उठाएं।

विवरण-1

1982-83 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सहायता के राज्य-वार आबंटन को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	केन्द्रीय आबंटन (लाख रुपये में)
1	2	3
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1983.00
2.	असम	400.00
3.	बिहार	2540.00
4.	गुजरात	590.00
5.	हरियाणा	160.00
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	120.00
7.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	160.00
8.	कर्नाटक	874.00
9.	केरल	847.00
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	1390.00
11.	महाराष्ट्र	1498.00
12.	मणिपुर	20.00
13.	मेघालय	20.00
14.	नागालैंड	20.00
15.	उड़ीसा	861.00
16.	पंजाब	266.00
17.	राजस्थान	492.00
18.	सिक्किम	16.00
19.	तमिलनाडु	1560.00
20.	त्रिपुरा	60.00
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	3513.00
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1414.00
	केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	
23.	अण्डेमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	32.00
24.	अरूणाचल प्रदेश	32.00
25.	चण्डीगढ़	8.00
26.	दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	16.00
27.	दिल्ली	4.00
28.	गोवा दमन तथा द्वीप	32.00
29.	लक्ष्यद्वीप	8.00
30.	मिजोरम	32.00
31.	पांडिचेरी	32.00
	योग	190,00.00

विवरण–2

1982–83 के दौरान राज्य के अंश सहित राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के संसाधनों की उपयोगिता को दर्शाने वाला विवरण (राज्य-वार स्थिति)

(लाख रुपये में)

क्रम सं०	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	उपयोगिता	अवधि जिससे कालम (3) में दी गई सूचना सम्बन्धित है
1	2	3	4
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1864.73	सितम्बर, 82
2.	असम	157.14	दिसम्बर, 82
3.	बिहार	1883.26	दिसम्बर, 82
4.	गुजरात	1150.90	जनवरी, 83
5.	हरियाणा	103.54	सितम्बर, 82
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	129.90	अक्तूबर, 82
7.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	73.08	नवम्बर, 82
8.	कर्नाटक	1467.55	नवम्बर, 82
9.	केरल	517.19	अक्तूबर, 82
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	1604.26	दिसम्बर, 82
11.	महाराष्ट्र	1353.00	दिसम्बर, 82
12.	मणिपुर	17.22	दिसम्बर, 82
13.	मेघालय	8.87	जुलाई, 82
14.	नागालैंड	10.12	सितम्बर, 82

1	2	3	4
15.	उड़ीसा	730.23	दिसम्बर, 82
16.	पंजाब	176.31	दिसम्बर, 82
17.	राजस्थान	439.24	नवम्बर, 82
18.	सिक्किम	13.32	जनवरी, 83
19.	तमिलनाडु	2675.31	दिसम्बर, 82
20.	त्रिपुरा	52.30	सितम्बर, 82
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1867.44	दिसम्बर, 82
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1907.84	नवम्बर, 82
	केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र		
23.	अण्डेमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	7.63	नवम्बर, 82
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1.85	सितम्बर, 82
25.	चण्डीगढ़	शून्य	अगस्त, 82
26.	दादरा तथा नगर नहवेली	शून्य	सितम्बर, 82
27.	दिल्ली	शून्य	फरवरी, 83
28.	गोवा दमन तथा द्वीप	शून्य	सितम्बर, 82
29.	लक्ष्यद्वीप	शून्य	नवम्बर, 82
30.	मिजोरम	20.40	अक्तूबर, 82
31.	पांडिचेरी	13.66	दिसम्बर, 82
	योग	182,46.29	

सी० जी० एच० एस० औषधालय खोलने हेतु डी० डी० ए० मकानों का आवंटन

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

(क) क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालय खोलने के लिए मकानों के आवंटन हेतु दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को प्रार्थनापत्र प्रस्तुत किए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे स्थान कौन-कौन से हैं, जहां प्राधिकरण द्वारा इस आशय हेतु मकान आवंटित किए गए हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उसने केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के निदेशक से औषधालयों के लिए फ्लैटों के आवंटन के कुछ अनुरोध प्राप्त किये हैं ।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि त्रिलोक पुरी में मध्यम आय वर्ग के तीन फ्लैटों की पेशकश की गई है ।

Cooperative housing societies allotteed land but not given possession

121. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Co-operatives Housing Societies which have been allotted land but possession has not been given and the reason therefor;

(b) the number and names of the Co-operative Housing Societies which have not been allotted land yet and what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) the progress with regard to allotment of land to the applicants in Rohini and by what time the development in Rohini is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Stabilising wheat prices in the open Market

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the price of wheat has touched the highest i.e. Rs. 4 to 5 per k.g. in certain part of the country in open market; and

(b) if so, what measures are being taken to check this price so that the labourers may get the extra need from the open market at reasonable rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The prices of common varieties of wheat have not been at the level of Rs 4 to Rs. 5 per kg.

(b) Does not arise.

Amendment or urban land ceiling act

123. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

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

(a) whether Government are considering to amend the Urban Land Ceiling Act;

(b) whether a meeting of this Central Council for Local Government, Urban Development and Housing held in New Delhi recently in this direction; and

(c) if so, details of the problems discussed and the steps taken by Government thereon in regard to amend the said Act?

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

(b) and (c). The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 was not specifically discussed in the 20th meeting of Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development held recently at New Delhi. However, the Council resolved that action may be taken to introduce necessary amendments to the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act in the context of measures to control unwarranted increase in urban land prices.

Proposal to hike the prices of Levy Sugar to Elevate Sugar industry from crisis

124. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a possibility by Central Government to raise the price of levy sugar to pull the sugar mills out of financial mess created by the high cane prices; and falling realisation from free-sale-sugar;

(b) if so, whether any Committee has been appointed to advise Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the report alongwith its suggestions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

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

Prospects of Kharif

125. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to drought in some area and floods in others the Kharif production in the current year is much short of the target; and

(b) if so, the steps are being taken to meet the demand and maintain the buffer stock at a reasonable level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Grievances of employees of Chatham saw mills A & N Islands

126. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the great deal of diatisfaction for having anomaly in the designation and pay scales of industrial employees of Mill Division, Chatham (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) and for not creating additional posts and redesignation of existing posts;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken to contain the said grievances of the workmen;

(c) whether any proposal has been received by the Ministry from the A&N Islands; and

(d) if so, when it was received and what action has been taken on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). A proposal involving redesignation of certain posts, upgradation of some posts and creation of additional posts in Mill Division, Chatham was received in 1979 from

the Andaman Forest Department. There is a general ban on upgradation and creation of additional posts. However, more details have been called for from the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration for further processing.

Forest protection force in A and N Islands

127. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of Forest Protection Force in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, category-wise;

(b) whether Government have received any proposal for creation of selection grade posts for Forest Protection Force for the A&N Forest Department; and

(c) if so, when was the proposal received and what action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The total strength of Forest Protection Force in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is 105 consisting of one category in the pay scale of Rs. 200/-to 250/-.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposal for creation of Selection Grades in Forest Protection Force was received in June, 1979. As these posts are filled up 100 per cent by promotion, they did not qualify for Selection Grade in accordance with the existing instructions. However, the question of creating Selection Grade on the criterian of acute stagnation is under consideration.

Elephant mahouts working under Forest Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

128. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Elephant Mahouts are working under the Forest Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and how many of them are under regular establishment covered under F.R. and S.R., division-wise;

(b) whether selection grade has been introduced in the Mahouts category; and

(c) if not, whether any proposal has been received to this effect and from whom and what action Government contemplates to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Total number of Elephant Mahouts working under the Forest Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is 102. All Mahouts are under industrial establishment and hence, not covered under F.R. and S.R. The number of Mahouts, Division-wise, are as follows:

(i) South Andaman Division....48

(ii) Middle Andaman Division....47

(iii) North Andaman Division 7

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The proposal to create selection grade for Mahouts was received and on examination it was found that selection grade cannot be created in this grade under the criteria laid down for the purpose. The proposal has, therefore, been dropped.

Problem of Deforestation in Hilly Regions

129. SHRI T. S. NEGI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deforestation has become a serious problem in the hilly regions due to shortage of gas, kerosene, cement etc. in these areas; and

(b) whether Government will consider regular marketing of these commodities at

subsidised rates for these areas in order to protect forests and also ensure regular and timely supplies for the hill people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Deforestation is a serious problem in the hilly regions. However, shortage of gas, kerosene, cement etc. are not the only factors responsible for that.

(b) Arrangement exists for regular marketing of these commodities in hilly areas. In respect of kerosene and cement, there is already a double pricing policy for supply of these commodities at subsidised rates to weaker sections. Under the New 20 Point Programme, guidelines have been issued to the State Governments to ensure that areas (particularly in remote and hilly areas) which are unserved or relatively under served by the Public Distribution System, get proper coverage.

Rebate on Excise duty on Sugar

130. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion has been made by the Sugar manufacturers for rebate on excise duty on sugar to the maximum extent so as to enable the sugar factories to pay satisfactory cane price to the farmers; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Central team to drought-hit States

131. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government had sent another team of Officials of the Ministries of Agriculture, Irrigation and Energy to visit the drought-hit States to ensure that adequae water and power are made available to farmers for the rabi sowing;

(b) if so, whether the Central team which was sent to the States during the Month of November, 1982 had already submited its report to the Union Minister;

(c) whether Centre has taken a decision as to how Central relief will be made available to the drought affected States of Orissa, Bihar, U.P. and also to the Gujarat State;

(d) whether another team was also sent to West Bengal, Gujarat and Karnataka States; and

(e) if so, to what extent the Central aid was provided to the drought affeced States upto the end of December, 1982 and how much more will be provided to them in the year 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Joint Central Team were sent to major Rebi growing States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu to monitor supplies of electricity, diesel, canal water and other critical inputs to farmers. The teams submitted reports immediately after the visits. Their findings and recommendations were brought to the notice of the concerned State Governments to improve the situation.

(c) Relief is made available in the form of advance plan assistance to the States affected by drought up to the limit of 5 per cent to their plan. Amount exceeding 5 per cent of the ceiling is given on the basis of 50 per cent as loan and 50 per cent as grant. This is in accordance with the recommendations of the VIIth Finance Commission.

(d) Second Central Team was sent only to West Bengal on receipt of a second Memorandum on drought.

(e) Assistance is made available for a financial year with spill-over expenditure in certain items like, drinking water etc. Any assistance to the States for the next financial year, to combat the drought situation shall be determined on the receipt of supplementary memoranda from the States and visit of the Central Teams thereafter.

A statement showing the ceiling of expenditure sanctioned during 1982-83 and spill over expenditure during 1983-84 is attached.

Statement

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CEILING OF EXPENDITURE SANCTIONED DURING 1982-83 AND SPILL OVER EXPENDITURE DURING 1983-84

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Nature of calamity	Ceiling of expenditure. fixed for 1982-83	Spill over expenditure 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5
			(Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought (Post-Monsoon)	6877.00	..
2.	Bihar	Drought (Post-Monsoon)	2500.63	..
3.	Gujarat	Drought (Post-Monsoon)	3039.56	260.00
4.	Haryana	Drought (Post-Monsoon)	1182.00	..
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Drought (Post-Monsoon)	1302.00	..
6.	Kerala	Drought	465.00	..
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought (Pre-Monsoon) (Post-Monsoon)	663.00 ; 3436.00	.. ..
8.	Maharashtra	Drought (Post-Monsoon)	4868.00	770.00
9.	Orissa	Drought (Pre-Monsoon) (Post-Monsoon)	28.40 under consideration	..
10.	Karnataka	Drought (Post-Monsoon)	Central Team visiting the State from 17th Feb. to 22nd. Feb., 1983.	
11.	Rajasthan	Drought (Pre Morsoon) (Post-Monsoon)	3703.39 2986.70	..
12.	Tripura	Drought (Pre-Monsoon)	91.20	..
13.	West Bengal	Drought (Pre-Monsoon) (Post-Monsoon)	2477.00 4950.00 +300.00 (loan)	.. ..
14.	Tamil Nadu	Drought (Post-Monsoon)	Central Team is visiting the State shortly.	
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought	..	..
16.	Sikkim	Drought	17.23	..

Grants to Karnataka for Drought

132. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the Central Grants were provided to the Karnataka Government uptill the end of November, 1982; and

(b) how much was asked by the State Government to meet the drought situation in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The Government of Karnataka did not seek Central assistance to combat drought situation till January, 1983. Hence the question of release of Central assistance did not arise.

(b) According to the memorandum received from the State on 4th February, 1983, they have sought Central assistance of Rs. 52.45 crores for taking up drought relief measures in the State.

Allottees' Requests for change of DDA Flats.

133. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. propose to allow change if the allottee requests for the change of flat on sufficient reasons;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the details of circular if any issued?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The D.D.A. has reported that change of flat is allowed by the Chairman (L.G., Delhi) and the Vice-chairman on merits.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The D.D.A. has reported that no circular in this regard has been issued.

Financing of IX Asian Games by Foreign Countries

134. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign countries have financed the IX Asian Games; and

(b) if so, the details of those countries and the amount financed by them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No foreign country has financed the holding of the Asian Games except that the Amir of Kuwait gave a cash grant of Rs. 12 crores for the construction of an indoor stadium for the Asian Games in India.

Hudco projects during 6th Plan

135. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects envisaged by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation for construction of houses and dewellings during the remaining period of the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for the projects and the States to benefit therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) HUDCO sanctions loan for various Housing Projects, as and when received from different agencies, as per its guidelines. As against a total investment programme of Rs. 600 crores envisaged in the Sixth Plan, and a programme of loan sanction of Rs. 1055 crores during the Sixth Plan period, HUDCO has so far sanctioned upto 31-1-83, loans of Rs. 523.77 crores to various agencies.

(b) The details of schemes, loans sanc- tioned by HUDCO in different States|UTs so far durnig the Sixth Plan period (1980- 81 to 1982-83 upto 31-1.1983), are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Statewise Schemes, Loans, Dwellings sanctioned by HUDCO durirg sixth Plan upto 31-1-83 *i.e.* during 1-4-1980 to 31-1-1983.

State	No. of schemes	Project cost	Loan sanctioned	Dwellingsal Residenti
		(Rs. in crores)		
Andhra Pradesh	138	93.37	58.63	122770
Assam	4	2.72	1.89	832
Bihar	26	24.67	14.11	32846
Gujarat	115	87.93	51.14	119517
Haryana	28	22.85	15.85	11626
Himachal Pradesh	19	3.61	2.41	560
Jammu & Kashmir	13	6.66	4.75	250
Karnataka	128	72 93	37.42	133855
Kerala	36	39 82	24.42	70404
Madhya Pradesh	44	21.62	14.80	15918
Maharashtra	159	115 37	74.75	51225
Manipur	3	3.16	2.09	266
Nagaland	1	2 58	1.57	..
Orissa	27	28.68	19.61	36259
Punjab	68	42 67	28.22	25706
Rajasthar	132	74 84	55.62	57102
Tamil Nadu	91	62.59	41.49	43672
Uttar Pradesh	65	66.61	48.70	37108
West Bengal	19	19 65	13.19	3242
Chardigarh	12	16.76	10.93	6548
Delhi	2	1.22	0.94	696
Pondicherry	3	7.77	1.24	1012
Total	1133	818.08	523.77	771414

Shortfall in Production of Rice

136. SHRI AMAL DATTA:
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

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

(a) the shortfall in rice production during the last kharif season as compared to the target set by the Government;

(b) what is the shortfall in procurement of rice against the target; indicating the target and the quantity procured;

(c) what is the expected demand for off-take of rice on the Public Distribution System; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Government have entered into an agreement to export about 4 lakh tonnes of rice to the USSR and have made no attempt to compensate the loss through this export by importing additional stocks of rice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) During 1981-82, a target of production of 58 million tonnes of rice—54 million tonnes during kharif and 4 million tonnes during rabi—was fixed. Against this, total production was 53.59 million tonnes — 49.62 million tonnes during and 3.97 million tonnes during rabi season.

(b) No targets for rice procurement are being fixed. During current marketing season 1982-83, a quantity of 55.05 lakh tonnes of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) has been procured as on 15-2-1983.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to precisely estimate the requirements for the year 1983. The average monthly offtake of rice during 1982 was about 6.2 lakh tonnes.

(d) Under the existing export policy, only basmati rice is under Open General Licence (OGL-3). In the Indo-USSR Trade Plan for 1983, a provision for export of one to two lakh tonnes of basmati rice to USSR has been made during the calendar year 1983. No import of rice is, however, contemplated at present.

World Bank Assistance for Subernarekha Irrigation project

137. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has given funds for the implementation of Subernarekha Irrigation Project (Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal) by way of loan or by way of assistance;

(b) if so, the details of the Subernarekha Irrigation Project with the details of the assistance given by World Bank for the project; and

(c) the work done till date on the project and the amount spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Agreement for a credit of SDRs. 116.3 million (Equal to US $ 127 million) were signed with the International Development Association on November 9, 1982 for the execution of the first phase (1982-1986) of the Subernarekha Irrigation System (SIS). According to present estimates, the completion of the entire Subernarekha Irrigation System would take about 11 years (1982-83 through 1993-94). The first phase project up with the IDA assistance comprises of —

(A) Construction works on the

(i) Chandil Dam and Left Canal;

(ii) The Galudih Barrage and Canals;

(iii) Ichha Dam and Canals;

(iv) The Kharkai Canals.

(B) Construction works on the Minor Distribution Systems in an area of about 21,000 ha. in the project area in Bihar.

(C) Establishment of:

(i) pilot irrigation areas of about 250 ha. each in Bihar and Orissa in the Project Area;

(ii) facilities in Khangaul in Bihar and in Sambalpur in Orissa for training in development of Minor Distribution systems and in Water Management techniques.

(D) Establishment of a water pollution control programme in the Project Area in Bihar.

(E) Research, studies and monitoring and evaluation.

The agreement has become effective from 10th January, 1983. The IDA credit of SDRs. 116.3 million is on usual IDA terms.

(c) The project is being executed and monitored by the State Government as per the schedule incorporated in the agreement.

Modernisation of D. V. C. Scheme and Kangsabati Reservoir Project

138. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) details of the DVC Modernisation Scheme Phase-I and modernisation of Kangsabati reservoir project;

(b) the details of the action taken on these schemes upto date and the appropriate measures being taken by Government to reduce water losses, extend irrigation in additional areas; and

(c) the details of the modernisation schemes proposed to be taken up to reduce water losses, extend the irrigation in additional areas in the country, State-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The Damodar Valley Project, Barrage and Irrigation, Modernisation Phase-I Scheme envisages lining of selective reaches of the existing canal system. A quantity of 49 cumecs (527 causecs) water saved by lining is proposed to be utilised for irrigating an additional area of 36,498 ha. (90.150 acres) annually in Burdwan, Hoogly, Howrah and Bankura districts of West Bengal. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 1570.21 lakhs at 1979 rates.

Modernisation of Kangsabati Reservoir Project envisages provision of additional control structures like cross regulators and escapes on the main and branch canals, lining of main canal and some portion of branch canals, augmentation of supplies through utilisation of ground water potential and improvement of drainage and communications.

The project proposes to irrigate an additional area of 32,388 ha. (80,000 acres) in Purulia and Bankura districts of West Bengal during Rabi period from the water saved by lining and lifting of ground water for conjunctive use. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 2855 lakhs at 1979 rates.

(b) Damodar Valley Project, Barrage and Irrigation Phase-I was received in Central Water Commission in July 1979 and comments on the same were sent to the State in January and March 1980. Replies to these comments are awaited from the State Government. The State Government have informed that it has now been decided to prepare a comprehensive modernisation scheme for the entire system, for which action has been taken. Some preliminary works on this project have been taken up on which a total expenditure of Rs. 303.57 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto March 1983.

Modernisation of Kangsabati Reservoir project was received in Central Water Commission in February 1979 and comments on the same were sent to the State Government in December 1979. State Engineers visited Central Water Commission in January 1982, March 1982, July 1982 and August 1982 and held discussions with the various concerned directorates of Central Water Commission and Water Management Division of the Ministry of Irrigation. A modified report based on these discussions are being prepared by the State Government which is expected by June 1983. Some preliminary works are being carried out by the State Government on which an expenditure of about Rs. 40.00 lakhs is expected to be incurred upto March 1983.

(c) A statement giving state-wise and scheme-wise, the name, estimated cost, benefits of the modernisation schemes received in the Central Water Commission for technical scrutiny and clearance is enclosed.

Statement

DETAILS OF THE MODERNISATION SCHEMES STATE-WISE WITH THEIR ESTIMATED COST AND BENEFITS RECEIVED IN CWC FOR TECHNICAL EXAMINATION CLEARANCE.

Sl. No.	State	Name of project	Estimated cost in Rs. lakhs.	Addl. benefits in 1000 ha.
1	2	3	4	5
A.	*MAJOR SCHEMES*			
1	Andhra Pradesh	Modernisation of Krishna Delta system	29171.00	18.00
2	Bihar	Modernisation of Kamla Irrigation Scheme	1149.00	25.95
3	Do.	Remodelling of Kanchi Irrigation Scheme	845.57	16.19
4	Do.	Remodelling & modernisation of Durgawati Canal System.	1246.00	17.570
5	Do.	Karamnasa canal remodelling Scheme	704.00	N.A
6	Do.	Modernisation of Sone Canal	33918.40	433.81
7	Gujarat	Modernisation of Kharicut Canal system	547.423	1.80
8	Do.	Modernisation of Shatrunji at Palitsna	1343.70	0.20
9	Do.	Modernisation of improving of Fatehwadi Canal system	1350.65	9.70
10	Do.	Modernisation of Machku-I	580.04	2.60
11	Do.	Modernisation of Ukaikakrapar	7125.00	52.857
12	Do.	Modernisation of Dantiwada Reservoir	1952.91	4.90
13	Do.	Modernisation of Badar Project	910.91	4.62
14	Do.	Modernisation of Existing Irrigation system of Tungabhadra project	1877.35	6.00
15	Punjab	Punjab Irrigation project phase-II (lining of channel branch, canals, distributaries & minors)	36448.00	483.81
16	Do.	Punjab Irrigation Project Phase-II (lining of water-courses)	88360.00	306.88
17	Rajasthan	Modernisation of Gudha Irrigation Project	496.00	4.488
18	Do.	Modernisation of Galwa Irrigation Project	258.54	0.641
19	Do.	Modernisation of Parbati Canal System	484.04	6.995
20	Do.	Modernisation of Morel Irrigation Project	1000.00	11.23
21	Do.	Modernisation of Jaisanand Tank	625.00	8.35
22	Do.	Modernisation of Ghambhiri	449.82	5.05

1	2	3	4	5
23	Tamil Nadu . .	Modernisation of Periyar Vagai system	4600.00	26.00
24	Uttar Pradesh .	Modernisation of Upper Ganga Canal	1167.00	51.40
25	Do. . . .	Modernisation of Ghagar Canal System	786.54	Nil
26	West Bengal . .	Lining of Mayurakshi Canal System	2426.21	55.69
27	Do. . . .	Modernisation of Kangsabati Reservoir Project	2855.00	32.39
28	Do. . . .	Damodar Valley project, Barrage Irrigation, Modernisation scheme phase.I selective lining of canals.	1570.00	36.50
B.	*MEDIUM SCHEMES*			
1	Tamil Nadu . .	Modernisation of Kodayiar system	246.00	2.389
2	Rajasthan . .	Modernisation of Alvnia Irrigation	125.78	1.819
3	Bihar . .	Khudia Reservoir Scheme (modernisation)	296.14	4.65

Irrigation Projects behind Schedule in West Bengal

139. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of major and medium irrigation projects which are under construtcion are behind schedule in the State of West Bengal;

(b) the details of the potential to be created on the completion of each project in the State with the date of commencing work on each of these projects and the percentage of the work completed; and

(c) the details of the estimated expenditure of each project, amount spent till date with expected date of completion of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement giving the details of the potential to be created, the date of commencing work, the percentage of work completed, the estimated expendidate of completion of each project is date of completion of each project is enclosed.

Statement

Detalis of on-going major and medium irrigation projects in West Bengal as per Working Group Discussion held on December 1982 for 1983-84

Rs. lakhs/'000 'Ha.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Project commencement	Latest estimated cost	Ultimate potential	Expenditure upto March 82	Potential created upto June 82	% of financials progress	Expected date of completion	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ongoing major schemes									
1	Mayurkshi Reservoir	1946	2046	205.86	1813.15	250.86	88	1984-85	
2	Kangsabati Reservoir	1961	8981	401.66	7404.83	364.00	82	VII Plan	
3	Barrage and Irrigation system of D.V.C. (Extn. and improvement—works)	1948	3000	515.38	2606.67	425.00	87	VII Plan	
4	Teesta Barrage Project Ist Sub-stage of Ist stage of Phase-I (5)	1975	21372	379.60	10,331,72	..	48	VII Plan	
	Total Major Sehemes		35399	1547.50	22,156,37	1039.86			
	Medium Schemes								
1	Hinglow	1965	340		309.17		91	During Sixth Plan	
2	Saharvjore	1961	177		145.93		82		
3	Sali Diversion	1975	200		129.12		65		
4	Sali Reservoir	1975	100		32.19		32		
5	Barabhum.	1974	1.89.80		136.63		72		
6	Tarogonia	1972	104.58		60.74		58		
7	Parga	1974	92.71	48.28	58.13	24.81	63		
8	Monotorjore	1974	112.00		70.74		63		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	Bako	1975	160.00		63.08		39		
10	Patloi	1975	172.50		112.75		65		
11	Tatko	1975	180.44		51.73		29		
12	Golamavajore	1976	85.00		63.69		75		
13	Lipaniajore	1976	150.00		68.18		45		
14	Turga	1976	192.20		121.41		63		
15	Karvior	1979	158.52		59.16		37		
16	Dimu	1978	159.52		103.05		64		
	Total Medium Schemes		2547.27	48.28	1585.70	24.81			

Irrigated area in Orissa

140. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in comparison with all India level, the percentage of gross irrigated area in Orissa is much less;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove this disparity; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) According to the Land Use Statistics compiled by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1978-79, the percentage of gross irrigated area 1.589 m ha. to gross sown area of 8.275 m ha. in Orissa is 19.2 against the corresponding all India average of 27.5.

(b) and (c) Seven major and 31 medium irrigation projects are currently under execution in the State. On completion, these will add 1.59 million hectares of potential. Of this, a potential of 0.685 million hectares has been created upto June 1982.

The Sixth Plan envisages creation of 254,000 hectares of additional potential from major and medium irrigation and 406,000 hectares from minor irrigation.

Drought prone areas

141. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States and areas recognised as Drought Prone and chronically drought prone areas in the country (State-wise and District-wise);

(b) the steps being taken in those areas on priority basis; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(a) A list of the Blocks with names of their Districts and States, which are at present covered by the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5794/83*].

(b) In order to create immunity against drought and to raise productivity of the areas, the Drought Prone Area Development Programme was launched in 1970-71. For development of the desert areas, a new programme known as Desert Development Programme was started in 1977-78.

(c) Both the programmes are implemented as centrally-sponsored schemes and their cost is shared equally between the Central Government and the concerned State Governments. The total expenditure incurred under the Drought Prone Area Programme from 1974-75 upto the end of December, 1982 is Rs. 503 crores. Under the Desert Development Programme the expenditure incurred upto 31-12-1982 is Rs. 59 crores.

The major physical achievements of the programmes are given in the statement laid on th Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-5794/83*].

Performance of Indian Hockey Team

142. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government realise that the whole country was in a State of shock over India's humiliating surrender to Pakistan in the Asiad hockey final;

(b) whether it is also a fact that again in Essanda Cup in Melbourne, India had to face defeat by Australia; and

(c) if so, whether any inquiry has been made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Indian hockey team (men) lost in the Asiad hockey final by an unexpectadly wide margin. The team, however, won the silver medal and defeated Hong Kong, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Oman and Japan by wide margins. In the Esanda Cup held in Melbourne in December, 1982, India lost in the final. The Indian team, however, defeated Pakistan, Holland and New Zealand and finished at number two amongst the best teams of the world.

(c) Government called for a report from the Indian Hockey Federation regarding the performance of the men's hockey team. The report has been received from the Federation.

Progress of Upper Indrabati Project

143. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progres of work of the Upper Indrabati Project of Kalahandi, Orissa;

(b) whether progress of 'Canal Division' works and 'Dam Division' works is satisfactory;

(c) whether Central Government have enquired about the progress of on-going projects so that these are completed in stipulated time;

(d) the amount spent so far at the different stages of the work; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Upper Indravati Project situated in Kalahandi and Koraput Districts of Orissa, being essentially a hydro-electric project envisages transbasin diversion of the waters of Indravati (Godavari Basin) on to Hati River (Mahanadi Basin) for power generation and the tail race waters are utilised for irrigation. The project involves construction of four dams on Indravati river and its tributaries, 8 earthen dykes, a water conducting system comprising of a head-race channel followed by a tunnel feeding the power house and a tail race channel discharging into Hati River, on which a barrage is proposed to be constructed to feed the irrigation canals taking off on either bank.

Infrastructure works like project roads and colony have almost been completed. Construction work on the main Indravati Dam is under progress and preliminary excavation work on the other 3 dams have been started. The work on excavation of the power house and tunnels are in the preliminary stages.

(c) to (e). Monitoring progress of the project is being carried out by the Central Electricity Authority and an expenditure of about Rs. 29.7 crores on the power component and Rs. 22.28 crores on the irrigation component is expected to be incurred upto March, 1983 against Rs. 147.38 crores and Rs. 275.70 crores of the estimated share-cost of irrigation and power. The power component of the project has been posed for World Bank assistance and the work on the project is expected to pick up on the finalisation of the negotiations with the World Bank.

Pilferage of Building Materials in DDA

144. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that on a number of occasions truck loads of DDA cement and imported steel and other building material meant for DDA's projects have been intercepted;

(b) if so, how many such cases came to light during 1981 and 1982 stating the quantity and the value of the material involved; and

(c) action taken by the Government in the matter and also to streamline the functioning of DDA?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Steps to check rise in Urban Land Prices in States

145. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

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

(a) whether Government have made certain suggestions to the State Governments to check the rising trend in the urban land prices particularly in the metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments with regard thereto; and

(c) what precise measures have been taken by Government to check the speculation in land prices so far as Centrally administered territories are concerned?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A number of measures have been sugegsted to the State Government as elements of Urban land policy and for controlling land prices.

(b) The following measures have been suggested to curb the unwarranted price increase in urban land prices:—

(i) Increase the supply of developed land by Public agencies.

(ii) Efforts of individuals and groups to provide shelter for themselves should be encouraged by:—

(a) Liberalisation of building bylaws and land use controls to ensure greater densities consistent with services.

(b) Review terms of land tenure, especially lease-hold, in order to promote easy transfer, inheritance and mortgage of land and dwellings are promote orderly operation of the land market.

(c) Increase in the access to finance from various institutions for construction and also allotment of land at predetermined rates.

(d) Where squatter settlements are situated since long on lands not required urgently for public purpose security of tenure may be given on long term lease.

(e) Mobilise local enterprise, especially of the poor through the development of community self-help.

(f) Review the Rent Control Act in order to remove impediments to legitimate construction activity and maintenance of old houses.

(g) Take steps to bring into the market large parcels of vacant land held by the Government and local agencies and institutions and private individuals, and encourage construction of dwellings on this land.

(h) The reaction of the State Governments to the suggestions is awaited. The Central Council of Ministers for Urban Development and Local Government have also passed a Resolution endorsing the measures proposed by the Ministry to arrest the unwarranted increase in urban land prices. The Central and State Governments have been requested by the Central Council to take immediate steps for increasing the supply of developed land and dwellings at affordable prices and to remove impediments to the construction of dwellings by individuals and cooperatives. The Central Council has also resolved that decisions be taken

on fiscal and institutional aspects of promoting private housing activity and to introduce necesary amendments to the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act.

(c) Steps have been taken to increase the supply of developed land and housing through the development authorities and housing agencies. The Urban land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 is in force in the Union Territories. Fiscal measures have been introduce dto prevent speculation in urban land. The subject is being monitored as a part of the 20-Point Pragramme.

Anticipated Shortfall in Production of Foodgrains

146. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the anticipated shortfall in the production of foodgrains in 1982 because of prolonged drought, inadequate and uneven rains and floods in various parts of the country;

(b) what is anticipated shortfall in the supply and demand position of foodgrains due to shortfall in production; and

(c) the manner in which the shortfall in the production of foodgrains as also the demand are proposed to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The shortfall in production of foodgrains during the kharif 1982 because of prolonged drought, inadequate and uneven rains and floods in various parts of the country is currently anticipated to be 8 to 10 million tonnes as compared to the last year's level. However, a vigorous production drive launched during the current rabi is expected to result in a record production, thereby reducing the shortfall.

(b) and (c) Under the Food Management System adopted by the country, the Government maintains a foodgrains reserve including the operational requirements of the public distribution system and some buflerstock. This reserve is augmented with internal procurement and, whenever necessary with imported grain. To augment the bufferstock, Government had contracted about 3.95 million tonnes of wheat imports in the past few months, out of which nearly 0.8 million tonnes were received by the end of 1982 and the remaining quantities are being received. Government is making regular allocations every month to various States in order to meet the requirements of the Public Distribution System.

खाद्यान्न का आयात

147. श्री चन्द्रपाल सैलानी :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे :

श्री नारायण चौबे :

श्री शांतु भाई पटेल :

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

(क) क्या देश में खाद्यान्नों की कमी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह कमी पूरी करने के लिए सरकार अन्य देशों से खाद्यान्न आयात करेगी; और

(ग) किन देशों से कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न आयात किया जाना है?

खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) बफर स्टाक बनाने के उद्देश्य से और मूल्यों पर दबाव को रोकने के उपाय के रूप में, 1982–83 के दौरान संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से कुल 39.50 लाख मीं० टन गेहूं का आयात करने का ठेका किया गया है ।

Allotment by D.D.A. of Staff Quarters to Engineers

148. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that D.D.A. has allotted staff quarters to Engineers during the last five years; and

(b) if so, the number and details thereof?

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

(b) During the last five years the DDA has made the following allotments to engineers:

Type II—IV	31
Type V	125
Type VI	2
Type VII	2
Total	160

Kharif Harvest Prospects

149. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortfall in the Kharif harvest on a modest estimate has been around 30 p.c.;

(b) whether millions in large tracts are facing famine and the prospects of the rabi crops were grim with inadequate moisture in soil in the drought affected areas;

(c) whether three Northern States which account for 20 p.c. of the Kharif production are among the worst hit and the remaining States where floods, cyclone and delayed monsoon have affected the rabi and kharif crops; and

(d) whether any estimate has been made as to how much shortfall had been in kharif and rabi crops, whether situation became worse due to less rain in December, 1982 and January, 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir. According to preliminary assessment, the shortfall in kharif production over last year may be 10 to 12.5 per cent.

(b) No, Sir. The prospects of rabi crops during 1982-83 in most of the States are favourable. In some regions, however, the rabi prospects have been adversely affected by drought or deficient rainfall.

(c) No, Sir. Punjab, Haryana and West Uttar Pradesh account for about 20 per cent of kharif foodgrain production. Of these States, Punjab, Haryana and West Uttar Pradesh have not suffered much damage in view of the availability of irrigation over a large area. In East Uttar Pradesh and certain other States, crops have been affected by floods, cyclones, delayed monsoons. The overall rabi prospects in the country appear to be favourable.

(d) While there has been shortfall in kharif foodgrains production, rabi production, despite inadequate rain in some regions in December, 1982 and January, 1983, is likely to be higher than last year. The overall shortfall during the crop year 1982-83 is likely to be in the range of 5 to 8 million tonnes over the previous year.

Crisis in Sugar Industry

150. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

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

(a) whether widespread sickness in the sugar industry is due to the pegging of

cane prices at much higher levels by State Governments against the minimum prices fixed by the Union Government;

(b) whether unrealistic sugarcane prices had been responsible for the sharp spurt in the production of sugar; and

(c) what assistance and help Union Government have deemed to provide to the sugar industry to overcome the losses suffered by the sugar industry during 1981-82 season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) There are many factors which lead to sickness in the industry, *e.g.*, under-utilisation of capacity over successive years, managerial inefficiency, etc. Hence sickness cannot necessarily be attributed to higher cane prices paid by the factories.

(b) Higher prices paid for sugarcane have also contributed to increased sugarcane production and consequent higher production of sugar. The Central Government fix only the minimum cane prices. However, it is understood that many of the factories are paying higher cane prices on the advice of concerned State Governments.

(c) As pointed out above, the Central Government fix only the minimum cane prices and they will not be in a position to assist the sugar factories if and when there is any loss due to payment of higher cane prices over the minimum prices fixed by the Central Government. However during 1981-82, the Central Government helped the industry by reducing the *ad valorem* excise duty on freesale sugar from 15.9 per cent to 11.25 per cent for the period 1st August 1982 to 30th November 1982, creating buffer stock, controlling releases of freesale sugar and in getting better credit facilities and reduction in margin money in respect of sugar stocks pledged with banks.

Guidelines by NAFED for Export of HPS Groundnut

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

(a) whether NAFED has prepared draft guidelines for the export of HPS groundnuts for helping the producers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how far these are helpful to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). As per the Ministry of Commerce Export Instructions the private trade was allowed as associate exporters of NAFED in the Export of HPS Groundnut during the licensing year 1982-83. NAFED framed guidelines detailing the procedure of associating private trade. The guidelines gave *inter-alia*, details of registration of private parties/cooperatives, allocation of quantities, service charges, shipping schedule.

The guidelines were meant for information of the private exporters and did not deal specifically with the purchase of HPS Groundnuts from the farmers.

Expenditure on Projects of Asiad

152. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:
SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI BHIM SINGH:
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA:
DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the separate and total expenditure incurred on land, labour, materials and

under other heads of each project of IX ASIAD, namely, Indraprastha Stadium and Velodrome, Nehru Stadium, Asian Games Villages, Talkatora Swimming Pool and renovation and improvement of Ambedkar, Shivaji, Chhatrasal, National; Harbuksh; Talkatora (Indoor) and Hall of States, Shooting Range, Delhi Univesity Archery Field, Hauz Khas Stadia and arenas; and

(b) amount of foreign exchange component in each expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The different agencies concerned have been requested to furnish the information which is awaited.

Hathni Canal Barrage in Yamuna River Valley

153. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level technical committee was appointed to give its recommendations on the Haryana—U.P. disputes over the construction of the Hathni Canal barrage on the Yamuna river; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) A High Powered Technical Body to suggest the design parameters for the proposed Hathnikund Barrage in replacement of the existing Tajewala weir was set up by the Ministry of Irrigation in February 1982. The High Powered Technical Body was constituted with the following Members:

(1) Shri E.C. Saldanha, former member, Central Water Commission and former Secretary, Irrigation Deptt. Government of Maharashtra .. Chairman

(2) Shri S.P. Sen, Engineer-in-Chief and Ex-officio Secretary, Irrigation and Waterways Deptt., Government of West Bengal. .. .. .. Member

(3) Dr. S.V. Chitale, former Joint Director, Centeral Water Power Research Station .. .. Member;

(4) Shri Singheswar Prasad, Retd. Engineer-in-Chief-cum-Special Secretary (Irrigation) Bihar .. .. Member

(b) The Technical Body in its Report recently submitted in January, 1983 has made a number of recommendations on the design aspects which have been broght to the notice of the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.

The important recommendations are :

(i) Design discharge for water way		20,000 cumecs (7 lakhs cusecs)
(ii) Barrage	Spillway	10 bays
	Left under sluices	3 bays
	Right under sluices	5 bays
	Total :	18 bays
(iii) Crest level	for spillway	330·0 m
	for under sluices	329·0 m
(iv) Location		Left abutment shifted 2 bays to the right.

Provision of Drinking Water to Problem Villages

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

(a) steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide drinking water to all in the 2.31 lakh identified problem villages of the country during remaining period of Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any scheme for the same has been finalised; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Supply of drinking water to all problem villages has been included in the new 20-Point Programme. The outlay for the programme in the Sixth Plan period has been stepped up considerably to Rs. 2,007.11 crores compared to Rs. 429.27 crores in the 5th Plan (1974—79). Drinking water supply is a State subject and schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments. The major portion of the funds for this programme is also provided in the State sector. Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is, however, given to supplement the resources of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in providing safe drinking water to identified problem villages. The number of problem villages provided with drinking water facilities increased from 25,978 during the year 1980-81 to 29,837 during the year 1981-82. It is expected that about 42,000 problem villages would be covered during the year 1982-83. At the conference held with State Ministers and officials in New Delhi on 19-1-83, it was resolved that all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations may take urgent steps to step up the pace of implementation of the 20-Point Programme to provide atleast one source of safe drinking water to all the identified problem villages during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan.

The outlay under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is being stepped up progressively from Rs. 100 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 110 crores in 1981-82 and Rs. 151.50 crores in 1982-83.

Housing Shortage in the country

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

(a) whether any survey has been made regarding the housing shortage in the country;

(b) if so, the extent of housing shortage and requirement of funds to meet the shortage;

(c) steps to be taken for arrangement of the funds; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to involve private sector in Housing Programme.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). On the basis of 1971 census and population projections for 1981 made by the Registrar General of India, the National Buildings Organisation has estimated the housing shortage in the country at 21.3 million dwelling units as under:—

(i) Rural areas	16.5 million
(ii) Urban areas	4.8 million

'Housing' is a State subject. Within the Plan allocations, funds are provided to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants'. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for different schemes according to their needs and priorities. The Sixth Plan (1980—85) provides an outlay of Rs. 1490.87 crores for housing. LIC/GIC loans which form part of plan funds are also available to the State Governments for social housing schemes. In addition to

this, an amount of Rs. 150.00 crores is to be provided by the commercial banks for housing during 1983. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation also envisages an investment of Rs. 600.00 crores for housing during the Sixth Plan period.

(d) The important role of the private sector is recognised by the Government and mentioned in the Plan document. The Government also set up a Working Group on Private Housing which made certain recommendations relating to land, legal issues, fiscal and institutional measures to stimulate housing activity in the private sector. Action on these recommendations has already been initiated.

Allocation and Supply of Foodgrains to Bihar and West Bengal

156. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the details of the demand made by the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar for the supply of foodgrains to fight drought in the last three months of 1982;

(b) actual supply of foodgrain to these two States in the same period;

(c) whether any excess grain was provided above their normal quota;

(d) if so, facts in details; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). A statement showing the quantities of foodgrains demanded by the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar for public distribution system and actual allotments and offtake from the Central Pool from October, 1982 to December, 1982 is attached.

(c) and (d). In the context of the drought situation in the States of West Bengal and Bihar, the monthly allocations of wheat for public distribution system were raised by 20,000 tonnes in case of Bihar, and 5,000 tonnes in case of West Bengal since November, 1982. Each of these States was also permitted to purchase 15,000 tonnes of levy free rice from the open market in Punjab and Haryana. In addition, the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar were allotted 3,850 tonnes and 4,460 tonnes of wheat respectively for the month of December, 1982 under Employment Generation Scheme for relief works.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing demand, allotment and offtake of rice and wheat from the Central Pool in respect of West Bangal and Bihar.

(In'000 tonnes)

	DEMAND				ALLOTMENT				OFFTAKE			
	RICE	WHEAT			RICE	WHEAT			RICE	WHEAT		
		PDS	RFMS	TOTAL		PDS	RFMS	TOTAL		PDS	REMS	TOTAL
1982												
West Bengal												
Oct. . . .	200.0	120.0	55.0	375.0	150.0	60.0	35.0	245.0	134.0	75.4	24.9	234.0
Nov. . . .	200.0	120.0	55.0	375.0	120.0	£95.0	35.0	250.0	107.0	91.1	37.7	235.8
Dec. . . .	200.0	145.0	55.0	400.0	120.0	£95.0	35.0	250.0	107.1	90.4	34.2	231.7
Bihar												
Oct. . . .	50.0	100.0	33.0	183.0	20.0	25.0	15.77	60.77	17.6	32.5	19.4	69.5
Nov. . . .	50.0	100.0	33.0	183.0	15.0	@50.0	15.77	80.77	11.9	45.9	12.1	69.9
Dec. . . .	50.0	100.0	33.0	183.0	15.0	@50.0	15.77	80.77	9.5	47.5	18.5	75.5

£Includes 5,000 tonnes allotted in the context of drought situation in the State.

@Includes 20,000 tonnes on account of drought situation in the State.

PDS Public Distribution System.

RFMS Roller Flour Mills.

Procurement and Import of Foodgrains

157. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) procurement of foodgrains in 1981 and 1982, and whether the rate of procurement is falling ;

(b) import of foodgrains and the foreign exchange involved in the last two years;

(c) desired buffer stock with the Central Government to keep steady supply of the foodgrains to the people;

(d) whether there is gap between the actual stock and the desired stock|optimum stock; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Total procurement of foodgrains which was 12.31 million tonnes out of 1980-81 crop, increased to 15.21 million tonnes out of 1981-82 crop. This level of procurement was the highest, surpassing the earlier record of 14.46 million tonnes from 1978-79 crop. From current crop of 1982-83, procurement of Kharif cereals as reported upto 15.2.1983 is 5.65 million tonnes as against 5.75 million tonnes procured on the same date last year.

(b) During 1981-82, the Government of India contracted for the import of 15.15 lakh tonnes of wheat from U.S.A. and 7.50 lakh tonnes of wheat from Australia. The foreign exchange involved in these imports was about U.S. dollars 279.9 million and Australian dollars 121.4 million. During 1982-83, the Government of India has contracted for import of 39.50 lakh tonnes of wheat from U.S.A. at a total FOB value of U.S. dollars 654.778 million.

(c) As per policy of the Government, a buffer stock of 12 million tonnes of foodgrains is required to be maintained over and above the operational stocks ranging between 3.5 to 8.8 million tonnes at different dates of the year.

(d) and (e). The total stock of foodgrains with the public agencies as on 1.1.1983 is about 12.7 million tonnes as compared to 11.5 million tonnes on the same date last year. The present level of stock being below the required level, efforts are being made to build up the stocks by maximising procurement, requlated release of foodgrains from the Central pool and imports to the extent considered feasible.

Assessment of crop loss due to drought and floods

158. SHRI A. K. ROY :

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL :

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of damage of crops due to drought and flood in 1981 and 1982;

(b) if so, facts in details in the country as a whole and also the State-wise break up;

(c) whether the eastern States are becoming the worst victim of drought and flood in the last two consecutive years; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof and the steps taken thereon.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total damage assessed during 1981-82 on account of Hailstorm in Northern States was about 2 million tonnes of wheat. The statewise details are as under :

Name of State	Damage assessed lakh tonnes
Punjab ..	6-7
Haryana ..	4
Uttar Pradesh ..	7-8

Kharif, 1982

The production of foodgrains during the kharif season is anticipated to be about 8 to 10 million tonnes lower than last year. The figures of kharif production are yet to be received from the States.

(c) and (d). No Sir. Some parts of northern and central India were more severally effected by floods and drought this year.

Himalayan rivers that flow in the eastern States are responsible for causing floods every year in those States. The Himalayan rivers are fed by the melting snow and glaciers of the great Himalayan range during spring and summer and also from the rains during monsoon which cause floods in the eastern States. Drought is a phenomenon caused by failure of the monsoon.

Steps taken

In view of the extensive floods problem in Ganga and Brahmputra basin, a separate Ganga Flood Control Commission has been constituted to prepare a master plan and advise the eastern states of various flood control programme and also to coordinate their activities. Similarly, a Brahmputra Board has also been set up by the Central Government in pursuance of the Brahmputra Board Act of 1980 to prepare a master plan for controlling floods. The Central Govt. has also initiated measures to take up surveys for acutely flood prone areas in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam for helping State Govts. for taking up necessary flood zoning measures.

Programmes like extension of irrigation facilities, drought prone area programme, dry land farming, flood control measures are being taken up to prevent the drought situation.

एशियाई खेलों में भाग लेने वालों पर हुआ व्यय

159. श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एशियाई खेलों में कुल कितने भारतीय तथा विदेशी खिलाड़ियों ने भाग लिया ;

(ख) इन खिलाड़ियों के साथ कितने और किन-किन श्रेणियों के अन्य व्यक्ति आए थे; और

(ग) इन व्यक्तियों के लिए व्यवस्था करने पर विभिन्न शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख) 1982 के नवें एशियाई खेलों में 406 भारतीय तथा 3005 विदेशी खिलाड़ियों ने भाग लिया। इन खिलाड़ियों के साथ 13 श्रेणियों के 1184 अन्य व्यक्ति आये ।

(ग) भाग लेने वालों के भोजन के सम्बन्ध में किये गये 1.25 करोड़ रुपये के खर्चे के मुकाबले में उनसे 1.18 करोड़ रुपये की राशि वसूल की गई । आवास

और गृह व्यवस्था के खर्चे के बिलों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है । परिवहन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था पर लगभग 60 लाख रुपये की राशि खर्च की गई है ।

Dam over river Bagmati at Nunthar

160. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 222 on 18 October, 82 regarding Dam over River Bagmati at Nunthar and state :

(a) whether the Bagmati Master Plan deals with the entire Bagmati (Adhawara group) rivers including Lal Bakaya, Lakhandee, Khiroi and Dhons Bagmati;

(b) if so, details thereabout, if not, resons therefor; and

(c) what the talks with H.M.G. Nepal for co-ordinating the Indian Master Plan, Nepalese Multi-purpose storage data and the suggestion of a Member of Parliament for subordinating these two to the common multipurpose dam of Nunthar have been booked into and what is proposed to be done thereabout ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Bagmati Master Plan for Flood Control comprises embankments on left and right banks of river Bagmati, on Ooab of Bagmati and Lal Bakaiya, link channel from Meenapurdhar to old bed of Bagmati, left and right bank embankments along Balwadhar, back embankment along both banks of Lakhandai and Balwa channel and construction of anti-flood sluices at Kalanjarghat, Manusmara and other control structures includng raising and strenthening of the existing embankment along Bagmati below Hayaghat. This Master Plan does not, however, include Rivers between Adhwara and Dhons, which will be formulated separately by Bihar Government, as these are outside the Bagmati basin.

(c) No further talks at official level could be held so far after February, 1982 although H.M.G. Nepal has been approached for further discussions on the subject.

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विकास

161. श्री लक्ष्मण वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रहे केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को आवास सुविधा प्रदान करने की कोई योजना बना रही है ताकि दूरस्थ वनों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को यह सुविधा मिल सके ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : ग्रामीण/जंगलात के क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए सामान्य पूल वास निर्माण करने के लिए इस समय मंत्रालय में कोई योजना नहीं है ।

Quantity of Fodders Fed to Buffaloes of ICAR Buffalo Projects

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

(a) from 1979-80 for each year separately Centre-wise quantity of green fodder, dryfodder and concentrates fed to buffaloes of ICAR buffalo projects and the average price per quintal of each; and

(b) Centre--wise and year-wise from 1979-80 the milk sold and its price, revenue received from sale of buffaloes sex-wise and other revenue receipts?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) An All India Coordinated Research Project of the

Indian Council of Agriculture Research on Buffalo Breeding is in operation in five States viz. Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Karnatak aand Gujarat at (i) National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (ii) Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana (iii) University of Udaipur, Vallabhnagar (iv) University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwar and (v) Gujarat Agricultural University, Anand respectively. The centre-wise and year-wise total quantity of green fodder, dry fodder and concentrate fed to buffaoes from 1979-80 onwards except at Karnal and Anand centres is given in Table-I (attached). The budget of the unit at National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal is being met out of the Institute non-plan budget as the project is an integral part of the Institute research activity and no separate figures are being maintained. Further since the Anand centre does not have a breeding herd but a small experimental herd for reproduction studies, no such figures relating to this herd would not be relevant to the question.

The information with regard to average price per ton of green fodder, dry fodder and concentrates is avallable at present only with respect to Dharwar centre and is given in Table-II (attached). The information with regard to other centres at Ludhiana and Vallabhnagar is being collected from respective centres and shall be laid on the Table of the House later on.

(b) The centre-wise and year-wise milk sold and revenue received from it from 1979-80 onwards in respect of Ludhiana, Vallabhnagar and Dharwar is given in Table-III (attached). As the unit at National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, is an integral part of the Institute Research Activity, no separte accounts are being maintained. Further since the Anand centre does not have a breeding herd, no such figures can be given. The information with regard to revenue received from sale of buffaloes sex-wise and other revenue receipts is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House later on.

TABLE– I

Total quantity of green fodder, dry fodder and concentrates fed to buffaloes

(in tons)

	Ludhiana			Udaipur			Dharwar		
	79-80	80-81	81-82	79-80	80-81	81-82	79-80	80-81	81-82
Green fodder	4787	6965	4315	1203.5	1203.3	1203.4	1453	3522	1778
Dry fodder	715	350	561	756.3	888.1	651.8	756	922	610
Concentrate	396	360	1092	292.0	370.8	236.9	404	371	343

TABLE–II

Average price per tone of green fodder dry fodder and concentrate (in rupees)

	Dharwar		
	79-80	80-81	81-82
*Green fodder	65	57.2	67
Dry fodder	175	254.5	320
Concentrate	1000	1190.0	1344.0

*Cost of cultivation at centre.

TABLE – III

Milk sold and revenue received

	Ludhiana			Udaipur			Dharwar		
	79-80	80-81	81-82	79-80	80-81	81-82	79-80	80-81	81-82
Milk sold (Quintals)	3557·9	3882.3	3403	1034.5	1157·7	9484	1821.6	1395	1468
Revenue from sale (Rs. in Lakhs) . . .	4·98	5·43	6.12	2.43	2.72	2.60	3.64	2.92	3.67

ICAR Buffalo Projects

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

(a) the reasons why 382 and 279 adult female buffaloes were kept at ICAR Buffalo Project at Ludhiana and Dharwar centres, respectively, but only 310 and 311 at Udaipur and Karnal centres though number envisaged was only 250-300 as reported in part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 96 replied on 4 October, 1982;

(b) whether accountability for excess expenditure has been fixed;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) reasons for decline in number of buffalo females from 1979-80 at Ludhiana and Dharwar centres and in adult females at Karnal year-wise, were causes of decline avoidable; and

(e) what percentage of adult females was in milk annually, centre-wise from 1979-80 and up to what age a female buffalo is called young?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) An All India Coordinated Research Project of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on Buffalo Breeding is in operation at (1) National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (2) Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana (3) University of Udaipur, Vellabhnagar, Udaipur (4) University of Agriculture Science, Dharwar (Karnataka) and (5) Gujarat Agricultural University, Anand respectively. The main objective of the project is to make genetic improvement in important buffalo breeds through selection of bulls based on their progeny performance and to conduct ancilliary studies on nutrition, reproduction, health and management.

The minimum herd strength prescribed under the project is between 250-300 breedable buffaloes. However, additional buffaloes are to be maintained to carry out work on ancilliary studies and the number will depend on the type and number of experiments being carried out. These are the reasons for keeping the strength of 382 and 379 adult buffaloes at Ludhiana and Dharwar centres, 310 and 311 at Udaipur and Karnal centres. Further, as per the programme all the daughters of the bulls under evaluation must complete their first lactation on the farm as such animals must be maintained on the farm during lactation regardless of the prescribed strength of breedable females.

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

(d) There was no decline in the population of buffaloes from 1979-80 at Ludhiana and Dharwar centres and in adult females at Karnal. However, there was variability in numbers from year to year which is normal and depends on rate of reproduction, rate of culling and the requirement of other experiments being conducted at the centre.

(e) The percentage of adult females in milk centre-wise from 1979 is given as under:

Proportion of buffaloes in milk

Centre	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Ludhiana	58	56	62
Karnal	68	59	69
Udaipur	47	55	40
Dharwar	47	46	47

At Anand centre since the programme relates to studies on reproduction, it has only a small experimental herd and not a breeding herd. No figures in respect to percentage of buffalo in milk can thus be given. A female buffalo is counted in adult stock after first calving and those animals still not calved are considered in young stock.

मिल मालिकों की ओर गन्ने की बकाया राशियां

164. **श्री बी० डी० सिंह :**

श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

श्री तारिक अनवर :

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

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में किसानों का गन्ने का कितना पैसा 31 दिसम्बर, 1982 तक सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी चीनी मिलों की ओर अलग-अलग बकाया था ;

(ख) उक्त राशि की अदायगी न किये जाने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ;

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में किसानों को देय राशियों पर कितना ब्याज अदा किया गया ; और

(घ) किसानों को राशियों की समय पर अदायगी सुनिश्चित कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद): (क) अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाले दो विवरण संलग्न हैं ।

(ख) मुख्य-मुख्य कारण इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) 1981–82 मौसम के दौरान गन्ने का असामान्य रूप से भारी उत्पादन ;

(2) गन्ने के उंचे मूल्य ;

(3) गैर-लेवी की चीनी की बिक्री से कम प्राप्तियां; और

(4) बैंक ऋण की सीमित उपलब्धता ।

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में किसानों के गन्ने के मूल्य के अविलम्बित भुगतान पर ब्याज के विवरण केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है । इस सम्बन्ध में प्रमुख जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है जिनके पास आवश्यक शक्तियां हैं और ब्याज का भुगतान करवाने के बारे में सांविधिक व्यवस्थाओं को लागू करने के लिए फील्ड संगठन हैं ।

(घ) फैक्ट्रियों को अधिक बैंक ऋण उपलब्ध किये गए हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार गन्ने के मूल्य के बकायों की स्थिति की समय-समय पर समीक्षा भी करती रहती है और जहां कहीं आवश्यक होता है वहां राज्य सरकारों को बकायों का शीघ्र भुगतान करने के लिए उपयुक्त निदेश भी जारी करती है ।

विवरण—I

सरकारी, सहकारी और प्राइवेट क्षेत्रों में (i) 1982–83 और (ii) 1981–82 और पहले के मौसमों के लिए 31.12.82 को गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि को बताने वाला विवरण

मौसम	31.12.1982 को गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि करोड़/रुपयों में			
	सरकारी क्षेत्र	सहकारी क्षेत्र	प्राइवेट क्षेत्र	जोड़
(i) 1982–83 में खरीदे गए गन्ने के लिए	11.08	57.98	56.98	126.04
(ii) 1981–82 और पहले के मौसमों में खरीदे गए गन्ने के लिए	13.18	12.13	23.98	49.29

विवरण —II

1982–83 मौसम में 31 दिसबर, 1982 तक खरीदे गये गन्ने के बारे में गन्ने के देय मूल्य, दिए गये मूल्य और शेष बकायों और पिछले मौसमों के 31–12–1982 को गन्ने के मूल्य के बकायों की राज्यवार स्थिति बताने वाला विवरण।

(आंकड़े लाख/रुपयों में)

राज्य	1982–83 मौसम के दौरान 31–12–82 तक खरीदे गये गन्ने का कुल देय मूल्य	31–1282 तक दिए गये गन्ने का मूल्य	31–12–82 को देय गन्ने का शेष मूल्य	31–12–82 को अथवा उपलब्ध अद्यतन तारीख को पिछले मौसमों के गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि	
				1981–82 मौसम	1980–81 और पहले के मौसमों का
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश	2315.02	907.16	1407.86	767.43	54.00
2. मध्य उत्तर प्रदेश	2709.43	1075.23	1634.20	1092.93	171.49
3. पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश	1441.89	290.30	1151.59	916.72	41.59
4. जोड़ उत्तर प्रदेश	6466.34	2272.69	4193.65	2777.08	267.08

(आंकड़े लाख/रुपयों में)

राज्य	1982–83 मौसम के दौरान 31–12–82 तक खरीदे गए गन्ने का कुल देय मूल्य	31–12—82 तक दिए गए गन्ने का मूल्य	31–12–82 को देय गन्ने का शेष मूल्य	31–12–82 को अथवा उपलब्ध अद्यतन तारीख को पिछले मौसमों के गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि	
			1981–82	1981–82 मौसम	1980–81 और पहले के मौसमों का
1	2	3	4	5	6
5. बिहार	1043.63	61.12	982.51	736.50	31.96
6. पश्चिमी बंगाल	65.25	20.24	45.01	1.49	2.18
7. असम	6.19	—	6.19	0.08	0.34
8. पंजाब	580.17	142.38	437.79	7.95	—
9. हरियाणा	462.47	60.74	401.73	2.30	1.00
10. राजस्थान	30.62	—	30.62	2.69	0.70
11. मध्य प्रदेश	84.43	—	84.43	0.68	25.56
12. उड़ीसा	92.68	27.69	64.99	—	0.28
13. महाराष्ट्र	13060.42	9954.91	3105.51	166.55	184.72
14. गुजरात	1541.06	1164.07	376.99	87.04	0.11
15. कर्नाटक	3675.08	2307.50	1367.58	241.20	19.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
16. केरल	192.83	171.15	21.68	0.72	43.00
17. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1569.05	843.87	725.18	267.30	34.14
18. तमिलनाडु	2031.62	1317.91	713.71	7.40	4.35
19. पांडिचेरी	58.00	30.11	27.89	0.07	0.95
20. नागालैण्ड	—	—	—	13.70	—
21. गोआ	40.10	21.54	18.56	—	—
अखिल भारत	30999.94	18395.92	12604.02	4312.75	616.04
			40.7%		

नोट : (1) इसमें उन 14 फैक्ट्रियों की सूचना शामिल नहीं है जिन्होंने 1982–83 मौसम के आंकड़े नहीं दिए ।

(2) 22 फैक्ट्रियों की सूचना 31–12–82 को उपलब्ध नहीं थी और अद्यतन तारीख को जो सूचना उपलब्ध थी उसे यहां लिया गया है ।

Grants to States to Develop Sports

165. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving grants to States to develop sports; and

(b) whether Government asked the State Governments to organise Department of Sports to develop sports ?

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

(b) The suggestion of the All India Council of Sports that State Governments may set up separate departments to deal with sports including physical education was brought to the notice of State Governments some time ago.

Facilities for Sports

166. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made about the innact of the Asiad recently held in Delhi on the promotion of sports in the country;

(b) have any plans been drawn up to provide improved facilities for sports in the country and raise the standards of the athletes in different events; and

(c) if so, details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) While no such study has been conducted on the point it is apparent that the IX Asian Games have generated a lot of sports consciousness in the country.

(b) and (c). Schemes already in operation are aimed at providing, in cooperation with the State Governments, more and better facilities for sports in the country and for raising sports standards generally. The schemes in operation are mentioned in the attached statement.

Statement

1. Activities of Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports and the National Coaching Scheme.

2. Grants to National Sports Federations for (i) Coaching Games for preparation of national teams for participation in international meets; (ii) Passage cost for the national teams for participation in international events; (iii) Organisation of National Championships for Seniors, Juniors and Sub-Juniors; etc.

3. Financial assistance to the State Sports Councils/State Governments for setting up rural sports centres, holding of Annual Coaching Camps, development of play-fields, purchase of sports equipment of non-expendible nature, construction of Stadia, Swimming Pool etc.

4. Assisting the States in spotting Sports talent at a young age through the scheme of Sports Talent Search Scholarships (400 National and 800 State level Scholarships per annum).

5. Financial assistance under National Sports Organisation through the University Grants Commission and the Association of Indian Universities for promotion of sports in colleges and universities for development of playfields, construction of gymnasia and holding of coaching-cum-competition camps.

6. Holding of Rural Sports Tournaments at the national level and giving assistance to State Governments for holding such tournaments at lower levels.

7. Holding of National Sports Festival for Women annually preceded by similar Festivals at lower levels with assistance from Central Government.

8. Conducting National Physical Fitness Programme to promote physical fitness and health consciousness of the people.

9. Arjuna Awards.

10. National Welfare Fund for Sportsmen.

11. Exchange of Physical Education/Sports Teams/Experts under Bilateral Cultural Exchange Programmes.

Rice Development Corporation/Board

167. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Rice Development Corporation or Rice Development Board of the Government functioning in the country;

(b) if so, the names and designations with addresses of the office bearers of the above institution; and

(c) the major achievements of the institution during each of the last three years?

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

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

More funds to States for Housing

168. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assured the States for more funds for housing recently, if so, details thereof;

(b) the amount of funds (subsidy and loans separately) allocated and paid to

each State during 1980, 81, 82 and current year 1983 and the accumulated amount allocated and paid up to 1-1-1979 and since when;

(c) whether utilisation certificates have been received from respective Governments, if not, reasons thereof; and

(d) whether any decisions were announced during the valedictory address delivered by him at the 20th meeting of the Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development and the 9th joint meeting of the Central Council and Executive Committee of the All India Council of Mayors sometime in January 1983; if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). During the recently held 20th Meeting of the Central Council of Ministers for Local Govt. and Urban Dev., the Minister of Works and Housing mentioned in his valedictory address that efforts would continue to augment the outlays for housing and slum improvement. As housing is a State subject no funds are provided by the Central Govt. for Housing, except for the Central Sector Scheme of Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers. However, funds are provided by the Housing & Urban Dev. Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation, the General Insurance Corporation and the Commercial Banks. The Commercial Banks have stepped up their allocation for housing. Steps have been initiated to identify additional funds for the Housing & Urban Dev. Corporation. Efforts are also being made to allocate additional LIC|GIC funds for housing. The Central Sector Scheme of Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers is in operation in six States. Under this scheme loans and subsidies are provided to the employers, through the State Governments, for housing for the plantation labour. The details of funds allocated under this scheme are in the attached statement. Utilisation certificates in respect of funds provided under the plantation labour scheme are received from the State Governments from time to time.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	1980-81			1981-82			1982-83		
	Loan	Subsidy	Total	Loan	Subsidy	Total	Loan	Subsidy	Total
1. Assam	75.00	30.00	105.00	36.00	10.00	46.00	20.00	10.00	30.00
2. West Bengal	40.00	25.00	65.00	80.00	60.00	140.00	45.00	25.00	70.00
3. Tripura	1.00	..	1.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	..	1.00	1.00
4. Karnataka	..	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	5.00	4.00	9.00
5. Kerala	3.00	5.00	8.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	5.00	7.00	12.00
6. Tamil Nadu	1.00	..	1.00	7.00	5.00	12.00	8.00	6.00	14.00

Drying up of Mettur Reservoir

169. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

SHRI ERA ANBARASU:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has brought to the notice of the Centre the drying up of Mettur Reservoir due to the failure of monsoon;

(b) whether the Centre has noted the refusal of the Chief Minister of Karnataka to supply Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the steps initiated or proposed to be initiated by the Centre to protect Tamil Nadu's Granary "THANJAVUR" from becoming an arid zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) From the information obtained for monitoring the storage position of important reservoirs in the country, it is noticed that the inflows into Mettur Reservoir during South-West and North-East Monsoons of 1982 were below normal due to deficient rainfall in the Cauvery Basin. The Tamil Nadu Government have also intimated about the reduced availability of storage in the reservoir.

On a request from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the Government of Karnataka were requested to release stored water from the reservoirs in Karnataka to meet the requirements in the Command of the Mettur Reservoir during critical situations. Government of Karnataka released 12 TMC during July, 1982 to sustain Kuruvai Paddy Crop and 5TMC in September, 82 and another 5TMC in October 1982 to help in maturing of the Kuruvai crop and also help in transplantation of Samba Crop. The Government of Karnataka have intimated that the releases made during September|October was to the disadvantage of raising of the second crop in Karnataka. In spite of this, the Karnataka Government have again been requested to release some additional quantity of water to accommodate the request of the Tamil Nadu Government.

(c) For finding a mutually satisfactory solution to the problem of sharing of Cauvery Waters, several meetings have been held from time to time at the official levels and also at the levels of Minister and Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry from 1970 onwards. As a result of these discussions, an understanding was reached in August, 1976 which, however, could not be ratified. In order to iron out the conflicting views held by the States and to arrive at an amicable solution, further meetings at Chief Ministers' level were subsequently held and another meeting is proposed to be convened shortly.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has also been requested to modernise the existing Cauvery Delta Irrigation System and to formulate an integrated scheme for conjunctive use of surface and ground water to obtain optimum benefits.

Complaint against spurious pesticides from States

170. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

DR. A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the complaints regarding spurious pesticides in different States;

(b) what are the different kinds of pesticides reported and have been in use and in which States; and

(c) steps taken by Government to counteract these?

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

(b) Most of the pesticides about which reports of their being sub-standard were received fall in the category of commonly used insecticides and fungicides. The pesticides which were found sub-standard from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar,

Haryana, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura and the Union Territory of Delhi during the year 1981-82 were D.D.T., BHC, Malathion, Carbaryl, Diazinon, Methyl Parathion, Organo mercurials and Aldrin. The Zonal Survey Teams constituted to report on the quality control arrangements have found that the pesticides found substandard are D.D.T., BHC, Aldrin, Zineb, Mancozeb, Phosphamidon, COC, Malathion, Phorate, Parathion, Lindane, Carbaryl, DDVP, Sulphur, Endrin, Endosulfan, Dimethorate, Fenitrothion, MEMC and Cifazinon.

(c) The Government has taken various steps to counteract the sale|use of substandard (spurious) pesticides viz.,

(i) The States have been requested to strengthen the laboratory facilities for pesticide analysis.

(ii) The State Governments have also been requested to create more effective and functional enforcement machinery.

(iii) The Central Government has earmarked a capacity of analysis of 1200 samples per year for those States and UTs where the laboratories are not existing|not fully functional.

(iv) Training programmes are arranged for the benefit of State functionaries especially Insecticides Inspectors, and these programmes include the training for sampling and analysis of pesticides.

Allotment of Cash/Foodgrains to the West Bengal Govt. under N.R.E.P.

171. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how much money and foodgrains have been allotted to the Government of West Bengal for NREP in view of severe drought in the current financial year; and

(b) amount of money and foodgrains wanted by the West Bengal Government in the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (b) NREP being a normal plan programme, resources under this programme are distributed to various States| UTs on the basis of a formula under which 75 per cent weightage is given to the number of agricultural workers and marginal farmers, and 25 per cent weightage is given to incidence of poverty. During the year 1982-83, the Government of West Bengal have been allocated|released an amount of Rs. 1414.00 lakhs as Central assistance under the programme. An equal amount has to b added to it by the State Government as their matching share.

A quantity of 32,170 MTs of foodgrains (value of which is included in the cash funds released) has also been released to the State. In addition, the State Government had an unutilised balance of Rs. 2587.38 lakhs including the value of the unutilised quantity of 20,013 MTs of foodgrains as on 1-4-1982 from the previous year which were permitted to be utilised during the current year. The total resources which have become available to the State during the year 1982-83 under NREP thus amount to Rs. 5415.38 lakhs. No additional requirement as such was indicated by the State Government under NREP.

For drought relief, the Government of West Bengal requested for a total amount of Rs. 114.53 crores. Against this, a ceiling of Rs. 74.27 crores including the ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 46.52 crores for employment generation works for drought relief in the State has been allowed on the basis of the reports of the Central team which visited West Bengal and the recommendations of the High-Level Committee on Relief.

Water Supply facilities to West Bengal villages

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

(a) number of villages in West Bengal which were required to be provided water

supply facilities according to Rural Water Supply Scheme under Minimum Needs Programmes as on April, 1982;

(b) the number of villages likely to be covered during 1982-83; and

(c) the fund provided to the Government of West Bengal by the Centre for the project?

THE MINISTER OF PARIALMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) According to the information made available by the Govt. of West Bengal, there were 22,221 identified problem villages in that State yet to be provided with drinking water supply as on 1-4-82.

(b) According to the information made available by the State Government, 2,918 identified problem villages are likely to be covered during 1982-83;

(c) Drinking water supply is a State subject and provision for this programme is made in the State's budget. To assist the efforts of the State Governments to provide drinking water to identified problem villages in rural areas, the Centre gives grants under the accelerated rural water supply programme. The following funds were made available by the Government of India under the Centrally sponsored accelerated rural water supply programme to the Government of West Bengal during the Sixth Plan period:—

year	Amount relesed (Rs. in lakh)	
	Works	M & I Units
1980-81	443.50	—
1981-82	571.30	9,66
1982-83	887.50	6,00

Note: M & I: Monitoring and Investigation Units.

Amount sanctioned to the State under IRDP

173. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to different States under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the last 3 years (State-wise figures);

(b) how much money was utilized by each of these State Governments in each of these years;

(c) how much loan was sanctioned by the nationalised banks in each of these States for IRDP projects; and

(d) how many projects are still pending in the banks in each of these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (c) A statement showing amounts released to different States, the funds utilised and the term credit disbursed by commercial banks under IRD Programme during the last 3 years i.e. 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—5745/83]. No information regarding credit support exclusively by nationalised banks is compiled by the Govt. of India.

(d) A statement showing the available data is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-5795/83] This position is, however, constantly changing.

Rates of land and buildings in Delhi, Gujarat and other parts of the country

174. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the present rates of land and buildings in Delhi, Gujarat and other various parts of the country and those during the period 1-1-82 to 31-12-82?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Urban Development is a State subject. Hence, details of present land rates will be available with the respective State Governments. The information regarding Delhi is being collected and will be laid on the floor of the Sabha.

House sites and flats allotted on Harijans in Delhi under new 20-Point Programme

175. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of house sites, houses, flats etc. have been given to Harijans, Minority Communities and weaker sections of the society during 1 January, 1982 to 31st December, 1982 in Delhi as per New 20-Point Programme by various authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the programme for the said allotment during 1983 and 1984;

(d) what was the target for 1982;

(e) whether it is a fact that the bureaucrats are not taking keen interest for the implementation of the New 20-Point Programme in the matter;

(f) if so, the steps taken against such persons; and

(g) the details of various schemes announced by Centre during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, In rural areas of U.P. of Delhi Gaon Panchayats have allotted 2,406 house-sites in July, 1982.

(c) During 1983-84, 2,000 house-sites are proopsed to be allotted.

(d) Initially a target of 2282 house-sites was fixed for 1982-83.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) No new housing scheme has been announced by the Centre during 1982.

House sites and flats allotted to Harijans in Gujarat under New 20-Point Programme

176. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of house sites, houses, flats etc. have been given to Harijans, Minority Communities and weaker sections of the society during 1 January, 1982 to 31 December, 1982 in Gujarat as per New 20-Point Programme by various authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the programme for the said allotment during 1983 and 1984;

(d) what was the target for 1982;

(e) whether it is a fact that the bureaucrats are not taking keen interest for the implementation of the New 20-Point Programme in the matter;

(f) if so, the steps taken against such persons; and

(g) the details of various schemes announced by Central during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SOPRTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d) Point No. 9 of the 20 Point Programme relates to the House Sites-cum-Consiruction Assistance to the rural landless workers including *inter-aia* Harijans, Minority Communities & weaker sections. The programme envisages allotment of house sites of about 100 sq. yards and assistance for construction of a dwelling thereon. The Govt. of Gujarat is already

implementing this programme and the target for 1982-83 is allotment of 75000 house-sites and construction assistance to 60,000 families. The programme for 1983-84 has not yet been finalised by the State Govt.

(e) and (f) The implementation of the programme in Gujarat is satisfactory.

(g) Housing is a State subject and it is for the State Govt. to formulate and execute such schemes. The Central Govt. has not introduced any scheme during 1982.

Observations about Indian Ladies

177. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some derogatory observations were made by some persons about the Indian ladies who rendered excellent service in making the IX Asian Games in India a success; and

(b) if so, what are those observations and action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No specific observation of the type has been brought to the notice of the Government. If made, such an observation has to be considered very unfortunate.

Implementation of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme

178. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the specific targets of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme;

(b) what bottlenecks have been found in the way of effective implementation of this programme; and

(c) details of comparative priorities given to the urban water supply and sewerage schemes and the schemes relating to the identified problem villages during the Sixth Plan under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The recommended targets for the Decade in India are:

1. *Urban Water Supply*: 100 per cent of the population to be covered by March, 1991.

2. *Rural Water Supply*: 100 per cent of the population to be covered by March, 1991.

3. *Urban sewerage and Sanitation*: 100 per cent of the population to be covered in respect of Class I cities and 50 per cent in Class II and other towns. Overall coverage in each state should be 80 per cent of the urban population by means of sewerage or simple sanitary methods of disposal by March, 1991.

4. *Rural sanitation*: 25 per cent of the population to be covered with sanitary toilets by March, 1991.

(b) The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade was launched in India in April, 1981 and it is, therefore, too early to identify in detail bottlenecks in the effective implementation of the programmes. However, some of the problems already identified relate to limited financial resources inadequacy of trained manpower and shortage of some materials. Better attention also needs to be paid to cost recovery aspects and more efficient operation and maintenance of the faciities provided.

(c) The programmes for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade will form part of the Sixth and subsequent Five Year Plans. In the 6th Plan, high priority has been given to schemes for identified problem villages for which the outlay during the Plan period is Rs. 2,007.11 crores. The outlay for urban water supply and sanitation during the 6th Plan is 1753.56 crores.

Expenditure incurred by DDA on Asiad Projects

179. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) the total expenditure incurred by DDA on the various projects taken up by the Authority in connection with Asiad (to be shown separately) out of the funds available with the Authority; and

(b) what is the impact on the housing and other activities of DDA as a result of (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The DDA has reported that housing and other activities have not been affected due to the expenditure mentioned at (a) above.

Achievements in Drinking Water Supply Facilities to Villages in 1982

180. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

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

(a) the achievement with regard to the supply of drinking water facilities to the villages in 1982 (till date) as against the target, if any;

(b) what are the reasons for the shortfall if any, in the target; and

(c) how many problem villages are proposed to be covered with drinking water facilities during 1982 and 1983 and the manner in which the target is proposed to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) Funds are allocated and achievements montitored with reference to financial years which run from April to March. Accordingly, during the year 1982-83 a total of 24,049 problem villages in the country were provided drinking water facilities during the period from April to December, 1982, according to information colected by the Planning Commission. The present target for the year 1982-83 is to cover about 42,000 problem villages. The position of shortfall in achievement if any will be known only after the progress reports as on 31.3.1983 become available.

(c) The target for the year 1982-83 has been indicated in the reply to the earlier part of the question. The programme is implemented by the State Govts. with funds available in the State Sector, supplemented by Central assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The budget provision under the Central programme has been increased from Rs. 110 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 151.50 crores in 1982-83 to help the State Govts. in achieving the higher target for the year 1982-83. The target for the year 1983-84 will be fixed during the next financial year.

Revised Rabi Crop Targets

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

(a) whether the Union Government have set up an ambitious target of 62 million tonnes of foodgrains for rabi to offset the losses suffered in khariff due to drought and flood;

(b) whether the target was revised following an inter-ministerial meeting held recently;

(c) whether revised targets aim at a production of 42 million tonnes of wheat, 10 million tonnes of pulses and 5.64 million tonens of oilseeds;

(d) what will be the strategies that will be followed for raising the production;

(e) to what extent rabi targets will be achieved; and

(f) whether it is a fact that if rabi targets are achieved much of the food problem will be solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and Yes, Sir. To make up losses suffered in khrif production the rabi foodgrains production target has been revised upwards and fixed at 62 million tonnes.

(c) The revised rabi targets of important crops are:

Crops	Revised targets of production
1, Wheat	42 million tonnes
2, Pulses	10 million tonnes
3, Oilseed	5,84 million tonnes

(d) The States were advised to adopt the following strategy for achieving the enhanced rabi production targets:—

(i) Timely supply of seeds, fertilizers, credit etc. for rabi crops;

(ii) Timely sowing of wheat, mustard, gram and other rabi crops;

(iii) Ensuring adeqaute availability of irrigation water through canals and tubewells; and

(iv) Provision of adequate and timely plant protection cover.

The above strategy has been spelt out in details in the check list circulated to the various States for implementing rabi campaign.

(e) and (f) The enhanced targets have been fixed to solve the food problem. It is, however, too early to estimate the precise level of rabi production this year.

Sports as compulsory subject upto school level

182. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been suggested to the Union Government that sports should be introduced as compulsory subject atleast upto the School level;

(b) if so, whether any such policy has been framed and State Governments consulted; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps being taken?

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

(a) to (c) On the basis of a consensus arrived at in a meeting of the State Ministers of Sports, Presidents of State Sports Councils and President/Members of All India Council of Sports held in November, 1974, the Central Government, advised the State Governments to consider seriously, as a matter of policy, the possibility of making physical education, sports and games compulsory at the school level.

It is for the respective State Government to take a decision regarding the introduction of sports as compulsory subject in School.

Maharashtra Government Plan to Clear Slums in Bombay

183. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra had submitted a plan under the Urban Development Project for the clearance of the Slums in Bombay City;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have granted financial assistance for the project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Scheme for Environmental Improvement in slum areas is operated in the State Sector as part of the Minimum Needs Programme. The State Government has prepared a project for urban development in Bombay which includes proposals for the upgradation of slums involving about one lakh households. This project is under consideration for assistance by the World Bank.

Asian Games Projects Constructed through Contractors and by N.B.C.C.

184. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the planned projects for the 9th Asian Games, supervised constructed and carried out through contractors and by the National Buildings Construction Corporation;

(b) the details of the projects completed in time for the use of the Asiad;

(c) the action taken against the contractors for the non-completion or incomplete projects; and

(d) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Haarduous Pesticides

185. SHRI BAL KRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the hazards from pesticides; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or are proposing to take to curb the manufacture and distribution for use of such pesticides, which have been proved as excessively toxic or hazarduous and which have been identified as such by the World Health Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. (b) The Registration Committee constituted under section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968, ensures that only safe and efficacious insecticides are registered for import or manufacture in the country. Some of the steps taken by the Registration Committee to ensure safety of insecticides are given below:

(i) 18 of the highly hazardous pesticides have not been approved for registration by the Registration Committee.

(ii) Endrin, and Ethyl Parathion have also been phased out in the country because of high toxicity.

(iii) Two insecticides, viz., Ttoxaphene and DBCP although orginally registered are not permitted for import in the country.

(iv) Recently on account of adverse effect of Nitrofen, its manufacture has been withdrawn voluntarily.

Out of 118 registered pesticides now available for use in India, only 7 belong to the extremely haardous grop of pesticides as classified by the WHO. These are used under certain specific and restricted conditions. They are (a) Aldicarb (b) Calcium cyanide (c) Methyl Parathion (d) Phorate (e) Chlorofenbephos (f) Phosphamiden and (g) Phenyl mercury acetate.

With a view to prevent further risk to the environment, human health and ecosystem, the Registration Committee has decided to constitute a Committee to review the specific pesticides being used in agriculture and public health programmes for identifying the safter substitutes and cancelling the registration of those chemicals which could be eliminated at this stage.

Irrigation Propjects in Madhya Pradesh Cleared during 1981-82

186. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major irrigation projects cleared by Central Government during the year 1981-82 for the State of Madhya Pradesh and what is the respective provision made for them;

(b) whether Government are also going to undertake tube-well irrigation on a major scale in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, in what way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No major irrigation project of Madhya Pradesh was approved by the Planning Commission during 1981-82.

(b) and (c) The ground water development in the State under minor irrigation programme also includes installation of public deep tube wells and shallow tube wells. The programme entirely comes under the purview of State Government. The scope for tube wells in the State is, however, very limited as most of the area is of hard rock strata. The major scope, therefore, for development of ground water is through construction of dug wells for which the State Government provides subsidy to small and marginal farmers. A target of 5.0 lakh dug wells has been set for the Sixth Plan 1980—85.

The achievements of tube wells made upto March 1982 are as under:—

Cultivators shallow Tube Wells	3121 Nos.
State Shallow Tube Wells	124 Nos.
State Deep Tube Wells	149 Nos.

Expenditure on Sports in Asiad

187. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) how much expenditure has been incurred on sports only in Asiad 1982; and

(b) what are the other items on which money has been spent in Asiad 1982, item-wise?

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

Statement

Item	Expenditure booked by Deptt. of Sports upto 15-2-83
	Rs in crores.
(i) Construction of Stadium at Lodhi Road, Lawn Tennis Stadium at Hauz khas and renovation of National Stadium.	21.94
(i) Government share towards Indoor Stadium at Rajghat Sports Complex.	9.42 (This does not include expenditure incurred by Delhi Development Authority from its own sources)
(iii) Construction of Cycle velodrome at Rajghat Sports Complex.	1.12
(iv) Construction of Shooting Ranges	0.70

1	2	3	4
(v)	Govt. contribution towards Swimming Pool at Talkatora Garden.	4.34 (This does not include expenditure incurred by New Delhi Municipal Committee from its own sources).	
(vi)	Renovation of existing stadia viz. Ambedkar Stadium, Model Town Stadium, Harbaksh Stadium and Nicholson Ranges, Delhi University Grounds and Delhi Golf Club.	1.32	
(vii)	Other arrangements including purchases of equipments and apparatus and preparation of Indian Competitors and Teams.	12.18	
	Total	51.02	

According to present indications the total Govt. expenditure on Asian Games is likely to be of the order to Rs. 67.00 crores.

Production of Agriculture Produce for the Year 1982-83

188. SHRI UTTAM RAO PATIL:

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate production of Sugar, Rice, Onion and other agricultural produce in the country during the year 1982-83 till now;

(b) the quantity of the above produce exported during the same period; and

(c) the losses or profits accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Estimates of production of crops for the crop year 1982-83 have not yet become available. Sugar production during 1982-83 have not yet become available. Sugar production during 1982-83 (October 1982—January 1983) is 32.76 lakh tonnes.

(b) A statement showing the provisional estimates of export of selected agricultural and allied products (including plantation) for the first half of 1982-83 (April—September) is enclosed.

(c) Most of these commodities are exported on private account and therefore, figures of losses or profits from above exports are not available. However, sugar exports are canalised through S.T.C. which exported 5 lakh tonnes of sugar during 1982 and is likely to incur a loss of Rs. 58 crores.

Statement

Export of Selected Agricultural and Allied Porducts (including Plantation)

Sl. No.	Major Commodity Head	Only	April to September 1982	
			Qty.	Value (Rs.crores)
				Provisional
1	Live animals chiefly for food.	Value	—	3.94
2	Meat and meat preparation	Value	—	35.48
3	Fish, Crustaceans, mollusce and preparations thereof.	OOOT	42.70	169.41
4	Rice	"	285.6	113.63
5	Wheat	"	..	..
6	Cereal preparation, preparation of flour and starch of fruits and vegetables	Value	..	5.40
7	Vegetables and fruits			
	(a) Cashew kernels	OOOT	17.9	79.48
	(b) Others	Value	..	66.95
8	Sugar and sugar preparations	OOOT	59.2	27.74
9	Coffee and coffee substitutes	Mill.kg.	52.7	128.49
10	Tea and Mate	Mill.kg.	77.0	150.75
11	Spices	OOOT	34.7	34.79
12	Oilcake	"	544.1	77.96
13	Tobacco unmanufactured and tobacco refuse	"	72.6	161.30
14	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits.	Value	—	13.20
15	Cotton, raw	OOOT	52.1	69.27
16	Silk, raw	Value	—	0.21
17	Jute, raw	OOOT	21.8	7.72

Source: D.G.C.I. & S., Calcutta.

Import of Wheat from USA

189. SHRI UTTAM RAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have imported wheat from U.S.A. or any other country in the year 1982-83;

(b) if so, the quantity and rate, details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the quantum of import of wheat has been increased subsequently in comparison to what was originally planned; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. During 1982-83 a total quantity of 39.50 lakh tonnes wheat was purchased from USA in two lots. In August, 1982 a quantity of 24.95 lakh tonnes of wheat was contracted for import at an average FOB price of US dollars 164.66 per tonne. In November, 1982, a further quantity of 14.55 lakh tonnes of wheat was contracted at an average FOB price of US dollars 167.66 per tonne.

(d) The imports were made with a view to building up buffer stocks and as a measure for combating pressure on price.

Research Programmes on Mink, Fur and Karakul Pelt Sheeps at CSWRI

190. SHRI RAM KINKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions 135 and 140 on 4 and 11 October, 1982 regarding Acquisition of Minks from USSR and Advances made by ICAR to STC respectively and state the reasons for taking up research programmes on mink, on fur rabbits and on Karakul pelt sheep at CSWRI when wool and meat production enhancement in the country are inadequate?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): The Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute is a permier Institute conducting research on production of animal fibres, meat, pelts and for skins from different animal species. Indian Council of Agricultural Research will only be conducting researches in the area of Karakul breeding and mink and rabbits breeding to develop appropriate technology for pelt and fur skins production. A large pelt and fur skin industry is presently existing in the country particularly in Jammu & Kashmir and largely depends on imported plets & fur skins. Development of pelt and fur skin animals within the country would definately help in cutting down the imports.

Research programmes on the improvement of carpet wool, apparel wool and mutton are also receiving adequate attention of the Council. Breeding of mink and fur rabbits will not interfere with wool & mutton production from sheep. Rather breeding rabbits for wool, fur skin and meat will add to the wool and meat production, respectively. Similarly breeding sheep for pelt production will have some improvement in wool production and quality and only a marginal negative effect on meat production as the number of sheep involved in the programme ultimately and the percentage of limbs slaughtered for pelt will be small.

Report of Karakul ewes and Karakul Femals Lames at CSWRI

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

(a) number of Karakul ewes and date when imported number of female lambs annually from 1975-76 to 1981-82 and in 1982-83 upto 31st December 1982 at CSWRI and in Jammu and Kashmir separately correspondingly number of female age-wise that died and of those slaughtered for pelt each at CSWRI and J & K.

(b) number of Karakul females sold annually from 1975-76 till January 1982 by CSWRI and J&K separately giving to whom sold with price charged and number of females and males agewise in stocks as on 1st February, 1983 at CSWRI and J & K separately; and

(c) number of Karakul and cross-bread pelts, separately produced annually from 1975-76 at CSWRI and J & K and its disposal with receipts generated?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) 200 Karakul ewes were imported from USSR in 1975. Out of these 173 ewes were

received alive on 19-11-75 at Palam Airport, New Delhi. Of this 50 ewes were later sent to Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir state. The number of female lambs born annually from 1975-76 to 1981-82 and in 1982-83 upto 31st December 1982 at Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Division of Carpet Wool & Karakul Pelt Production, Bikaner are given in Table-I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—5796/83]. The information in respect of Jammu and Kashmir has been called for and shall be laid on the Table of the House later on. The number of females age-wise that died and of those slaughtered for pelt at CSWRI are given in Table-II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—5796/83]. The information in respect of Jammu & Kashmir shall be laid on the Table of the House after its receipt.

(b) The number of Karakul females sold annually from 1975-76 till January 1982 and to whom sold with price charged in respect of CSWRI is given in Table-III laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—5796/83]. The information in respect of Jammu and Kashmir shall be laid on the Table of the House on its receipt. The number of females and males agewise in stock as on Ist February, 1983 at CSWRI is given in Table IV laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—5796|83]. The information in respect of Jammu & Kashmir shall be laid on the Table of the House on its receipt.

(c) The number of Karakul and cross-bred pelts produced annually from 1975-76 at CSWRI are given in Table-V-laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—5796|83]. The information in respect of Jammu & Kashmir shall be laid on the Table of the House on its receipt. The disposal of the Karakul and cross-bred pelts with receipts generated is given in Table-VI-laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—5796/83]. The information in respect of Jammu & Kashmir shall be furnished later on its receipt.

Central Cattle Breeding Farms

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

(a) how many Central Cattle Breeding farms and ICAR Cattle Research Projects were in operation during 1979-80 to 1981-82;

(b) the total yearwise expenditure, on feeds and fodders, number of adult and young female cattle in herd at close of each financial years alongwith yearwise anticipated and actual revenue receipts;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with performance of each cattle breeding farm above, how much longer Government propose to continue to finance these when revenue receipts after so long do not even the feed costs;

(d) what reasons|justifications Government offer for such wasteful expenditure even under research projects, if such uneconomical results cannot be adopted by farmers; and

(e) what action Government propose taking to fix responbilitity for such wastage and failures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A statement with requisite details is attached.

(b) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A. *Central Cattle Breeding Farms under the Administrative control of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.*

S.No.	Name of the places where Central Cattle Breeding Farms have been set-up.	Date of setting up the farms.
1.	Suratgarh, District Sriganganagar, Rajasthan.	30-9-1967
2.	Dhamrod, District Surat, Gujarat.	17-11-1968
3.	Chiplima, District Sambalpur, Orissa	15-1-1968
4.	Sunabeda, District Korapur, Orissa.	1-5-1972
5.	Avadi, (Madras) Tamil Nadu.	1-4-1973
6.	Andesh Nagar, District Lakhimpur Kheri, Uttar Pradesh	20-5-1976

B. Indian Council of Agricultural Research Propect:

One All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle has been in operation since fourth five years plan and is functioning at six research units located in different agro-climatic regions of the country. These are Hissar, Agricultural University, Hissar, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Lam, Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidhyala, Jabalpur, M.P. K.V Rahuri and Department of Animal Husbanry, West Bangal at Haringhatta with coordinating unit at I.V.R.I. Izatnagar.

Proposal for regularisation of casual Mazdoors of forest department, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

193. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Goverment have received any proposal for bringing 760 casual Mazdoors of Forest Department, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, who have completed continuous service ranging from 5 to 14 years to the regular post of Mazdoors in the scale of Rs. 196—332;

(b) if so, when the proposal was received and what action has been taken thereon; and

(c) what are the works to which these 760 casual Mazdoors are engaged and whether there is any likelihood of discontinuation of this work in the near future? ?

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

(b) The proposal received in September 1979 has been under consideration of the Government. The Andaman Administration have been asked to determine the number of posts on the basis of work measurement study. The Andaman Forest Department has informed that the Work Study Unit of the Administration has started the study of work-load of the Department.

(c) These 760 casual mazdoors are engaged for works of extraction, regeneration, plantation, construction of tram-line and buildings saw milling upkeep of livestook etc. There is no likelihood of discontinuation of these works, in the near future.

Steps taken to Improved Agricultural Production

194. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked State Governments to take necessary steps to ensure improved Agricultural productivity;

(b) whether more than 3500 villages had so far been adopted for intensive implementation of scheme for improved agricultural production and forestly items of the 20-point programme;

(c) what is the total progress made so far in the villages adopted for intensive implementation of schemes for improved agricultural production;

(d) whether Government are to adopt more villages in more States and Union Territories; and

(e) if so, to what extent the villages have been adopted so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) The State Government have been requested to have, at least one village or more per block, adopted by Governmental and non-Governmental agencies, for implementation of the programme for increased agricultural productivity and agricultural items of 20-point Programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Broadly, programmes relating to dryland farming, programmes for increased production of oilseeds and pulses, social forestry, bio-gas development, cattle development, fertilizer promotion, cooperative credit, marketing and transfer of technology hrough minikit demonstration etc., have been taken up in the adopted villages by various adopting agencies.

(d) and (e). Acording to available information, 3975 villages have been adopted in different States against a target of 5000 villages.

Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project

195. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mahi Bajaj Sagar has not been allocated sufficient funds for its completion either by Gujarat or Rajasthan;

(b) how far Central Government exercised its influence to resolve their differences; and

(c) whether the Chairman of Mahi Control Board has ever visited the site and tried to solve the problems of outees who are cent per cent tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir. Adequate funds are being provided both by Gujarat and Rajasthan for this project.

(b) and (c). The common works of Gujarat and Rajasthan are being executed under the direction of Mahi Control Board of which the Union Minister of Irrigation is the Chairman. The matters relating to payment of compensation to and rehabilitation of oustees were settled in the 10th meeting of the Mahi Control Board held on 13th Feburary, 1979 and also during the visit of the Chairman, Mahi Control Board to the dam site on 13th February, 1979. Payment of compensation and programme of rehabilitation of oustees is being executed by the Rajasthan Government and no dicerences between Gujarat and Rajasthan on this point were reported to the Board.

एशियाई खेलों के लिए 'खेल गांव' परिसर का उपयोग

196. **श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :**
श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में एक बड़ी आवासीय परिसर 'खेल गांव' का निर्माण किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो एशियाई खेलों के दौरान इस आवासीय परिसर के उपयोग किये जाने की कुल अवधि कितनी थी ?

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

(ख) खेलों की पूरी अवधि में इस काम्पलेक्स का प्रयोग किया गया था ।

Demands of FCI Employees

197. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that over 60,000 employees of the Food Corporation of India observed a day's "pen-tool down" strike all over the country on December 10, 1982 to press for their demands; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction to their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a and (b). One of the staff Unions, namely, Food Corporation of India Employees Union had given notice of a pen| tool-down strike to be observed on 10th December, 1982. At the instance of this Union, some of the staff in the offices of the Food Corporation of India observed pen|tool down strike on that day. The main demand of the Union pertains to wage revision of the employees, including payment of interim relief. The representatives of the Union were called for a meeting on 2nd February 1983 and were informed that the Government had agreed in principle for a wage revision in respect of Category III and IV employees of the Corporation with effect from 1st October, 1982, and has also approved the proposal to give an ad hoc relief of Rs. 40.00 per month to all Category III and IV employees with effect from 1st October, 1982, subject to certain conditions.

Allowances paid to participants and members of AGSOC

198. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the facilities provided to Indian participants who came to take part in he games (Asiad);

(b) whether they were paid Rs. 26 per head and per day for breakfast, lunch, dinner, tea, milk and fruits;

(c) if so, the details;

(d) whether members of the Asian Games Special Organising Committee were paid from Rs. 80 to 100 per day for their dinner; and

(e) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Free ceremonial and preformance kits were provided to the members of the Indian contingent who participated in the Ninth Asian Games. These participants were also provided free boarding and lodging along with other necessary facilities as made available to other participants in the Asian Games Village during the course of the Games.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Elephants from Kerala for Asiad

199. SHRI K.A. RAJAN:
SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI:
SHRI N.E. HORO:
SHRI VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Elephants were brought to Delhi from Kerala on the eve of ASIAD for their participation in the inauguration and closing ceremonies;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) when and who took the decision;

(d) total number of elephants attendants and Mahuts who accompanies these elephants;

(e) whether barbers, washermen and others were a part of the contingent accompanying elephants;

(f) total amount spent;

(g) whether the purpose for which they were brought has been fulfilled; and

(h) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (h). Theirty four elephents along with atendents, mahouts, veterinary, medical and other necessary staff were sent to Delhi as a self-contained detachment, numbering 315, by the State Government of Kerala on the occasion of the IX Asian Games. Thirty two elephants participated in the Opening Ceremony of the IX Asian Games 1982 for which purpose they were sent from Kerala.

The decision to send the elephants to Delhi was taken by the State Government of Kerala in consultation with the Special Organising Committee for the Games, prior to the holding of the Games, as contribution of the State Government to the Opening Ceremony and no amount was spent by the Govt. of India.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की खरीद की अलग-अलग दरें

200. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अधिकृत मिलों तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही मिलों द्वारा अलग-अलग दरों पर गन्ने की की जा रही खरीद के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश से समाचार मिले हैं ;

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

(ग) इस तरह की बातों को रोकने के लिए सरार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद): (क) से (ग), केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश की पांच चीनी फैक्ट्रियों का प्रबन्ध कर रही है । उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जोनों के लिए गन्ने के आर्थिक रूप से लाभकारी मूल्यों का हिसाब लगाया गया है और उत्तर प्रदेश में जिन मिलों का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में लिया गया है उनको परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे चीनी मौसम 1982–83 के लिए इन्हीं मूल्यों का भुगतान करें । यह मालूम हुआ है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रबन्धित फैक्ट्रियां राज्य सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के तीन जोनों के लिए घोषित किए गए राज्य द्वारा सुझाए गए मूल्यों का भुगतान कर रही हैं । क्योंकि दोनों केन्द्र तथा राज्य द्वारा प्रबन्धित मिलों द्वारा गन्ने का वास्तव में दिया जा रहा मूल्य गन्ने के सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य से बहुत अधिक है, यह समझा जाता है कि किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य मिल रहा है ।

अनधिकृत कालोनियों का नियमित किया जाना

201. श्री हरीश रावत :

श्री डी० पी० यादव :

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

(क) गत छः महीनों के दौरन कुल कितनी अनधिकृत कालोनियां नियमित की गई; और

(ख) इन कालोनियों में नागरिक सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए चालू वर्ष के दौरान सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च किये जाने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि 1-8-1982 से 31-1-83 तक के महीनों में इसने 79 अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित किया। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि 11-2-1983 तक छः महीनों की अवधि के दौरान इसने 48 अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित किया।

(ख) सरकार ने नियमित की गई अनधिकृत कालोनियों के विकास के लिए वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए संशोधित बजट प्राक्कलन में 11.25 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का प्रावधान किया है।

Irrigation Projects from Kerala for Approval

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

(a) details of irrigation projects submitted by Government of Kerala;

(b) projects already cleared and pending clearance; and

(c) reasons for delaying clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) Project reports of seven major and three medium schemes were received in the Central Water Commission from Government of Kerala since January, 1971 for technical scrutiny and obtaining approval of the Planning Commission. Of these two medium schemes namely Karapuzha and Vamanapuram have been approved by the Planning Commission. The details of the remaining schemes indicating therein the names of these projects, their date of receipt in the Commission and present stage of examination is given in the statement attached.

The scheme can be processed further for clearance after the clarifications/replies to the comments of the Central Water Commission are received from the State Government and their techno-economic feasibility established. Pending schemes in the Cauvery basin can be cleared when agreement on the sharing of the Cauvery Waters is reached by the basin States.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Project	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission	Present Position
	MAJOR SCHEMES		
1	Kerala Bhavani	26-6-1972	Pending for want of agreement on Cauvery waters.
2	Kakkadavu	17-9-1974	Replies to comments of Central Water Commission regarding benefit-cost ratio are awaited from the Govt. of Kerala. The State Government have intimated that they have set up a Committee to study the benefit cost ratio of the project and that replies to comments would be sent after completion of the re-study by that Committee.
3	Muvattupuzha	8.1.1975	The project was found acceptable by Advisory Committee of Planning Commission in its meeting held on 24.7.1981 subject to clearance by Department of Environment, which is awaited.
4	Kuttiadi Augmentation Multipurpose Scheme(Irrigation Portion)	2.9.1977	Pending for want of agreement of Cauvery waters.
5	Idamalayar	30-6-1978	Further clarifications on Hydrology and cost estimate aspects sought from State Government in August and September, 1982, are awaited.
6	Chimoni	17-9-1978	Being reconsidered by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Clearance from environment angle awaited.
7	Karapara Kuriarkutty Multipurpose Scheme (Irrigation Portion)	22-2-1979	Replies to comments of Central Water Commission sent in June and September 1979 and January, 1980 are awaited from the State Government.
	MEDIUM SCHEMES		
1	Attapady	30-6-1971	Pending for want of agreement on Cauvery waters.

Loss due to Root-wilt diseases of Coconut trees in Kerala

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

(a) the estimated loss per year due to root-wilt disease of coconut trees in Karala during the last three years;

(b) steps taken by Government to prevent this disease;

(c) details of research in this field;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Research Centre at Kayamkulam has asked for sanctioning the purchase of an Electron Microsope for the conducting research successfully against root-wilt disease; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) As no survey has been carried out during last three years, it would not be possible to give any accurate estimates of total losses for the three years 1979, 1980 & 1981. However, the loss was estimated at 340 million nuts based on a survey carried out in 1972

(b) The steps taken to prevent this disease are:

(i) Screening of cultivars and hydrids of coconut for tolerance to the disease and high yield and their utilization under good management practices.

(ii) Intensive survey of the districts of Trichur, Palghat and Malapuram and part of Calicut for locating and eradicating diseased palms. Over 1400 root wilt palms have been eradicated. A compensation of Rs. 75 per palm was paid to the farmers along with quality seedlings and fertilisers free of cost.

The removal of diseased palms from border areas is meant to prevent spread of the disease of healthy gardens. The gaps of the removed palms are planted with quality seedlings and are being given god management practices such as organic re-cyclin, mixed cropping, inter-cropping, use of plant nutrients and spraying of fungicides.

(c) The present thrust of the research is on the investigation on pathogenecity, transmission, elrecton microscopy to identify the casual organism, serology and biochemical studies to diagnose the disease at an early stage, epidemioligy and spread of the disease and comprehensive control. Management trials and screening varieties and hybrids involving all disciplines are in progress. Involvement of mycoplasma like organisms have been observed in the tissues of affected palms from recent studies and research on this line is intensified.

(d) Yes, Sir. Regional Station of Central Plantation Crops Research Institute at Kayamkulam has requested for the purchase of an electron microscope for investigations on ultramicroscopic organisms observed to be associatead with the disease.

(e) The Government have accepted the request and placed orders for the electron microscope. The supply is awaited.

Loss damages due to cold-wave

204. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) estimated loss and damage to human life, crops and live-stock due to recent (January, 83 cold-wave in different parts of the country (State-wise); and

(b) what relief Government have given to the suflering States (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Reports were called for from all the State Governments and Union Territories. Nil replies have been received from Governments of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Kerala and Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported the following loss on account of recent cold wave:—

(i) Loss of human lives	101
(ii) Loss of Cattle	5

Crop loss is being assessed.

Information from other State Governments|Union Territories is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt of the information from the remaining States.

(b) No request has been received from any of the State Governments for Central assistance. However, every State Government has got margin money to meet the emergent expenditure.

Delhi High Court Judgement re. Harassment of 'Honest Officer

205. DR. A.U. AZMI:
SHRI R.L.P. VERMA:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the judgement delivered by Justice SB Wad of Delhi High Court recently regarding victimisation and harassment of an "honest officer";

(b) if so, will a copy of the judgement be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) what punitive action has been taken against those instrumental in having the officer concerned retire from service, thereby giving an impression that the rules on the subject are succeptible to pulls and pressures;

(d) whether there is urgent need to review the rules so as to check the misuse of powers by authorities; and

(e) steps tatken to check the colossal loss of revenues together with details of steps taken to streamline the functioning of L&DO?

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

(b) No, Sir, as this is an accessible document.

(c) to (e) Government have filed an appeal against the judgement. The whole matter is sub-judice.

Apprising farms about achievements of ICAR

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

(a whether Government have taken steps to apprise the farmers about each achievement of I.C.A.R. through its research programmes for agricultural productivity enhancement;

(b) if so, with what results and what was production of the species in concerned area before introducing ICAR findings and what was it afterwards, species-wise; and

(c) whether Government monitor these aspects periodically to ensure relevancy and efficiency of ICAR operations and what are Government's findings?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has Transfer of Technology Projects such as National Demonstrations, Operational Research Projects, Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Lab to Land which are devoted to first-line extension activities for accelerating agricultural and allied productions. These projects are being implemented through the ICAR Research Institutes, Agricultural Universities, State Departments of Agriculture and some of the reputed Voluntary Organisations spread all over the country.

(b) The ICAR was re-organised in 1965. The production figures for major crops such as Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Maiza and Bajra were 30.59, 10.39, 7.58, 4.82 and 3.75 million tonnes respectively in 1965. The highest productions for Rice, Wheat Jowar, Maize and Bajra have gone upto 53.77, 35.51, 12.06, 7.49 and 8.03 million tonnes respectively. The average yields per hectare have also gone up by 154, 189, 172, 127 and 198 per cent for Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Maize and Bajra respectively.

(c) The implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the tranfer of technology programmes are done on continuous basis. Periodically, special Evaluation/Review Committees are appointed wherever necessary to suggest measures for improvement. The recommendations are considered critically in the Council and those accepted finally are implemented for improving the functioning of the relevant projects. The recommendations/results of the Evaluation exercises have been generally useful.

Expenditure on ICAR Poultry Project

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

(a) whether total expenditure on research units of ICAR poultry project at IVRI/ Poultry Institute from start in 1970-71 has exceeded Rs. one crore for egg and half crore for meat;

(b) the total expenditure upto 1-2-1983 on feed alone and revenue receipts with number of adult birds kept year-wise;

(c) major achievements of poultry project/institute towards evolving commercial egg and meat birds;

(d) the linkage between poultry Institute and ICAR poultry project;

(e) for each centre of ICAR Poultry project achievements made date towards commercial stock evolution; and

(f) when as stated in Appendices F & G of reply to Unstarred Question 1211 on 11-10-1982 receipts anticipated in VI Plan at each centre is less than corresponding feed costs, justification for their continuation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Total expenditure on the two units of the All India Coordinated Research Project on Poultry for egg and meat located at the Central Avian Research Institute (formerly Poultry Division of Indian Veterinary Research Institute) has been Rs. 19,51,702.47 and Rs. 14,81,002.26 respectively over the years 1970—74. After this period both the project units became integral part of the Institute research activity and no separate allocations were made for these projects.

(b) Total expenditure on feed alone and receipts realized yearwise from 1970—74 for each of the unit is given in Table-1 laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-5797/83] No. separate figures beyond this were maintained as the project since then is an integral part of the Institute research activity.

The number of adult birds kept yearwise for egg component of CARI centre are given in Table-II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5797/83]

The number of adult birds kept yearwise for meat component of CARI are given in Table-III laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—5797/83].

(c) An All India Coordinated Research Project on Poultry for egg and meat was initiated during the 4th Five Year Plan with the following objectives:

(i) To evolve a commercial layers capable of laying at least 220 eggs of standard size during 500 days of age.

(ii) To evolve a commercial broiler weighing at least 1200 gms at 8 weeks of age.

In order to achieve the research objectives several strains available in the country on imported from abroad have been evaluated as purebreds and in reciprocal crosses and further improved through selection within the strains. Commercial strain crosses have been developed both for layers and broilers. The layer cross (ILI-80) developed under this project has been released for commercial exploitation by the Central Poultry Varietal Release Committee and has an egg production of 262 eggs on hen housed basis and 275 eggs on hen day basis. Two more layer strains IIJ-83 and LLH-83 have been developed and recommended for release at the last workshop on AICRP on Poultry Breeding held at Bhubaneswar during January, 1983 for commercial exploitation. The parent stocks of ILI-80 layers have since been supplied to various State Governments.

Similarly, broiler commercials B-77 and IBL-80 had been developed and the parent stocks of the same have been supplied to State and Central Government farms. The IBL-80 strain attains 1.6 kg at 8 weeks of age and has good efficiency of feed conversion and survival. Another strain IBB-80 was recommended by the workshop on All India Coordinated Research Pro-

ject on Poultry Breeding for release for commercial exploitation. This strain attains 1500 gms body weight and 8 weeks of age with feed efficiency of 2.4.

Research is being continued for further improvement of a number of strains through selection and continuous testing as purebreds and in crosses with a view to evolve more superior commercial hybrids.

(d) The All India Coordinated Research Project on Poultry Breeding is an integral part of the Institute and there is no duplication of research efforts so far as poultry breeding for egg and meat is concerned.

(e) Ahicevements each centre towards commercial stock evolution are as under:

Hyderabad Centre—The commercial layer cross of poultry developed at this centre is capable of laying 237 eggs in 500 days of age and has been recommended by the Annual workshop of the project held in 1983.

Jabalpur Centre—The commercial layer cross of poultry developed at this centre is capable of laying 241 eggs in 500 days of age and has been recommended by the Annual workshop of the project held in 1983.

CARI Centre—The commercial layer cross of poultry developed at this centre is capable of laying with 275 eggs on hen day basis in 500 days of age and has already been approved for release by the Central Poultry Varietal Release Committee.

Bangalore Centre—The commercial broiler cross has been evolved capable of attaining 1500 gms of weight at 8 weeks of age.

CARI Centre—A commercial broiler strain B-77 was released for commercial exploitation.

Ludhiana Centre—The commercial cross developed at this centre is capable of attaining a weight of 1600 gms at 8 weeks of age and has been released for commercial exploitation by the Central Poultry Varietal Release Committee.

Further research is in progress to evolve new poultry strain crosses for commercial exploitation.

(f) The comparison of the cost of feed and receipts realised can not be made because the All India Coordinated Research Project on Poultry Breeding is not a commercial enterprise but a research project with definite research objectives to study the genetics of egg production and associated traits in case of layers and weight gain, efficiency of feed conversion and other associated characters in case of broiler. The income in the ICAR poultry research project is only from the sale of extra eggs and broiler meat of experimental birds. The development of Breeding strategy and evolution of commercial strains or strain crosses shall be considered as the real benefit from research. It may further be mentioned that in breeding experiments, the number of birds, both males and females maintained is much larger than in commercials as it is required for studying their productive performance or to be elected on the basis of performance of their collateral relatives In commercial breeding farm, the major income is from the sale of commercial chicks. This will automatically make the expenditure in a breeding project much larger than in commercial breeding farm and the expenditure or income in the two case would thus be not comparable.

कोडरमा वन को राष्ट्रीय वन घोषित करना

208. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोडरमा बन को राष्ट्रीय वन घोषित न करने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि यह सभी शर्तें पूरी करता है और इसके लिए लोगों की लम्बे समय से चली आ रही मांग है ;

(ख) क्या कोडरमा का 20 किलो मीटर का वन क्षेत्र और डि घाटी, जो

एक सुन्दर तथा सुरम्य घाटी है, को राष्ट्रीय वन घोषित किया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या इसे नया पर्यटक स्थल विकसित करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाएगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) वर्तमान कानून के तहत, किसी भी वन के "राष्ट्रीय वन" के रूप में घोषित करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है । अतः कोडरमा वन 'राष्ट्रीय वन' घोषित नहीं किया जा सकता ।

(ख) उक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न के इस भाग के उत्तर का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) तथा (घ) बिहार सरकार से जानकारी मांगी गई है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Policy Re: Covering of open verandahs of etc. of Governmena Accomodation in Delhi

209. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government on the covering of the open verandahs and front and back-side open space on the ground and first floor respectively in the Government residences in Delhi/New Delhi, type and colony-wise, and since when;

(b) what is the effect on the monthly rent of (a) above and if so, how much-colony and typewise;

(c) what are the charges paid to the contractor for the covering of verandahs; and

(d) are light/plug points provided in the covered area; if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Covering (glazing) of verandah and open spaces in a Government residential quarters is undertaken on specific request of allottee, subject to structural and architectural feasibility and availability of funds.

(b) From the date of completion of work, an additional licence fee is levied @9 per cent of the cost of the addition and alteration, or if living area is affected, the increase in living area multiplied by the pooled unit rate, fixed by the competent authority whichever of the two is higher.

(c) The contractor is paid in accordance with the terms of agreement and on the basis of estimated cost of the work done.

(d) Yes, Sir, subject to feasibility, availability of funds and payment of additional licence fee.

कुण्डघाट जलागार योजना तथा अपर सरकारी योजना

210. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के पास बिहार की कुण्डघाट जलागार योजना तथा अपर सरकारी योजना काफी अवधि से लम्बित पड़ी है ;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उनके बारे में किये गये प्रश्नों तथा मांगी गई जानकारी के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार उन योजनाओं को कब तक मंजूरी दे देने का है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) कुंडघाट जलाशय स्कीम केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में नवम्बर, 1982 में और अपर सकरी

जलाशय स्कीम अप्रैल, 1978 में प्राप्त हुई थी और उनके बारे में राज्य के प्राधिकारियों के साथ पत्राचार और विचार-विमर्श किया जाता रहा है ।

(ख) जहां तक कुंडघाट जलाशय स्कीम का सम्बन्ध है, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियां 21-12-1982 को बिहार सरकार को भेज दी गई थीं, जिनके उत्तर अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

जहां तक अपर सकरी जलाशय स्कीम का सम्बन्ध है, टिप्पणियों के अन्तिम बैच के उत्तर अक्तूबर, 1982 में प्राप्त हुए थे, जिन पर जनवरी, 1983 में आगे और स्पष्टीकरण मांगे गए हैं । साथ ही, इस परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में सदस्य (प्रगति एवं आयोजन) द्वारा राज्य के इंजीनियरों के साथ ली गई बैठक में विचार-विमर्श किया गया था । इस बैठक में लिए गए निर्णय के अनुसार राज्य के इंजीनियरों ने दिसम्बर, 1982 और फिर फरवरी, 1983 में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के विभिन्न सम्बन्धित निदेशालयों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया था । यह विचार-विमर्श अभी जारी है ।

(ग) राज्य प्राधिकारियों के परामर्श से, परियोजनाओं की तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता संतोषजनक रूप से सिद्ध कर लिए जाने के पश्चात् इन परियोजनाओं को योजना आयोग की सलाहकार समिति के समक्ष उसके विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाएगा ।

Arrival of Imported Wheat

211. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly six lakh tonnes of wheat being imported from USA has arrived in India during the month of December, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the Food Corporation of India has earned despatch money worth Rs. 10 lakh in valuable foreign exchange for quick and efficient clearance of wheat arrivals; and

(c) if so, to what extent India had to pay for this amount and by what time the contract wheat USA will arived in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (c). A against the total quantity of 39.50 lakh tonnes of wheat contracted for import from USA at FOB cost of US dollars 654.778 million, a quantity of 5.65 lakh tonnes of wheat arrival in India by the end of December, 1982. As per contracts, the entire quantity is to be shipped from USA during September, 1982, to May, 1983.

(b) Yes, Sir. Food Corporation of India is reported to have earned a net despatch money of about Rs. 34.00 lakhs (provisional) by December, 1982 for clearance of this wheat.

Sharing of Ganga and Teesta Waters

212. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:
SHRI AJIT BAG:
SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bangladesh were confident of resolving the problem of long-term augmentation of the Ganga waters and ad hoc sharing of the Teesta waters and other smaller rivers;

(b) if so, whether during December and January, the experts of both the countries

visited the places of Farakka and other points to have an on-the-spot study of the situation;

(c) if so, what was the final outcome of these visits and by what time the final agreement in this regard is likely to be arrived;

(d) whether the points of dispute between the two countries have been reduced and agreements made to some extent; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The Joint Committee of India and Bangladesh visited Farakka in January 1983 for Joint inspection and monitoring of the arrangements in respect of sharing Ganga flows available at Farakka and not for study of long term augmentation of Ganga waters or ad-hoc sharing of Tista waters etc. However, Indo-Bangladesh Joint river Commission in its 23rd meeting held at Delhi in December 1982 and 24th meeting held at Dhaka in February 83 discussed the issues when a greater measure of understanding was achieved. The Commission is however still continuing its study of these issues.

Rural water supply schemes with the Financial Assistance of World Bank (IDA)

213. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

SHRI ERA ANBHARASU:

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

(a) the details of rural water supply schemes and sanitation projects that have been undertaken with the financial assistance of World Bank (IDA);

(b) the progress of these schemes, alongwith the capital outlay involved in these schemes; and

(c) the details of such schemes being implemented with other external donors and the progress?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY ARRAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement-I giving details of the water supply and sewerage projects under implementation with World Bank (IDA) assistance is attached.

(c) A statement-II giving details of the schemes with the names of donor agencies is attached.

Statement I

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Cost (Rs .in crores)	World Bank/ IDA assistance (US $ millions) (as per agreement)	completion date (Credit closing dates)
1	Bombay water supply and sewerage project II (Urban)	354	196	31.3.1985
2	Maharashtra water supply and sewerage project (Urban and Rural).	86	48	30.6.1984
3	U.P. water supply and sewerage project (Urban and Rural)	60	40	31.12.1982
4	Rajasthan water supply and sewerage project (Urban and Rural).	138	80	31.12.1985
5	Punjab water supply and sewerage project (Urban).	67	38	31.3.1984
6	Gujarat water supply and sewerage project (Urban and Rural).	136	72	30.9.1987

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Cost (Rs. crores)	quantum of assistance
	NETHERLANDS ASSISTANCE :		(DFL mill)
1	U.P. Rural water supply (Distt. Rae Bareily, Allahabad and Varanasi)	14.91	35.2
2	U.P. Rural water supply II (Distts. Agra, Mathura and Etawah).	9.24	21.8
3	Gujarat Rural Water supply	9.00	24.0
4	Nattika-Firka and Chirayinkil water supply scheme in Kerala (Rural)	10.16	28.5
5	Andhra Pradesh Rural water supply	11.40	29.0
6	Water supply scheme in Deotsidh group of villages in Hamirpur distt. of Himachal Pradesh	1.24	3.0
	DANISH ASSISTANCE :		(Kronar millions)
7	Tamil Nadu Rural water supply	11.00	16.0
8	Karnataka Rural water supply	7.50	19.7
9	Orissa Rural water supply (preparatory phase)	1.20	10.5
10	Rajavenation of Handpumps in Salem and South Arco: distts. of Tamil Nadu.	0.93	7.8
	WEST GERMAN ASSISTANCE :		(DM millions)
11	Rural water supply scheme in Madhya Pradesh	19.47	23.0
	E.E.C. ASSISTANCE :		(ECU millions)
12	Rural water supply project in Himachal Pradesh	19.50	18.0 (Rupee counter part fund)

(All these projects are in different stages of implementation)

Recommendations of conferences held on Sanitation Programme

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

(a) the principal recommendations made by the two official level conferences held in Udaipur and Ootacamund in August and October, 1982, so far as Sanitation Programme is concerned; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The principal recommendations made by the two official level conferences held in Udaipur and Ootacamund in August and October, 1982, so far as Sanitation Programme is concerned is given in the attached statement.

(b) The recommendations of the conferences were placed before the recent conference of State Ministers, Secretaries, Chief Engineers and Heads of Implementing Agencies in charge of water supply and

Sanitation on 19th January, 1983 in New Delhi and the conference resolved that high priority may be given by the States and Union Territories for the low cost pourflush latrines programme in urban areas. The conference also commended the recommendations of the Ooty and Udaipur conferences to the States and Union Territories for quick follow up action.

The Housing and Urban Development Corporation, a Government of India Undertaking, has agreed to finance low cost latrines schemes. The rate of interest for this scheme has been reduced to 5-¼ per cent with ¼ per cent rebate for prompt payment in respect of economically weaker sections and low income group beneficiaries.

STATEMENT

Recommendations

i. A State level body should (a) provide technical guidance to the implementing agencies in the formulation and implementation of low cost pourflush latrines schemes, (b) monitor the programme (its implementation, operation and maintenance) as well as the connected programme of rehabilitation of scavengers, (c) assist the implementing agencies in the procurement of scarce materials and arrange for centralised purchase of materials through rate contracts etc., where considered feasible and necessary, to secure overall economy and (d) perform other related functions.

ii. There should be representation on the State level body for competent administrators and technical personal as well as Social workers, particularly from women's organisations which can promote the programme.

iii. Each State Government should designate an appropriate existing agency as the State level body or create a new one if required.

iv. A district level body also should be constituted to coordinate the implementation of the programme by the agencies in the district.

v. Non-official agencies should be identified to help in the implementation of the programme. They should be involved in motivating the people and promoting the programme.

vi. The operation and maintenance of community latrines should be the responsibility of the local bodies or specialised non-official agencies.

vii. Suitable training programmes for all levels of personnel involved in the programme, including the contractors, should be organised at appropriate.

viii. Training programmes should be organised simultaneously for scavengers to enable them to take up other occupations. Special facilities need to be provided to them for self-employment.

ix. Additional resources for the Programme should be mobilised at the Central and State levels.

x. In the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns assistance provided by the Government of India may be utilised for providing low cost latrine facilities.

xi. Loans from institutions like the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) and commercial banks, who have evinced interests in financing the programme, should be availed of.

xii. The rate of interest and repayment period for the loans of the lending agencies should be reasonable, keeping in view the affordability of the beneficiaries.

xiii. The possibility of involving business houses in the implementation of the programme should be explored.

xiv. A time-bound programme is necessary for elimination of scavenging.

xv. Agencies like banks could be involved in effecting recoveries of loans from the households where considered appropriate.

xvi. A fund for conversion of dry latrines and construction of new water flush latrines may be created in each municipality.

xvii. The one-pit system involves handling fresh excreta with the attandant health hazards and the perpetuation of scavenging service. The two-pit system should therefore, be adopted for the low-cost pourflush latrine.

xviii. In order to give legal support to the programme, a review should be made of the existing acts, rules, regulations and by-laws pertaining to local authoriries as well as of the rent control acts and amendments may be carried out to these, where required, for smooth and speedy implementation of the programme.

xix. Open air defecation should be legally prohibited in public places and in any open space—public or private.

xx. Model by-laws to be adopted by local authorities for regulating the construction, operation, maintenance and control of latrines have been indicated in the Manual on the Design, Construction and Maintenance of Low Cost Pourflush Latrines in India. These may be adopted as far as possible.

xxi. Elimination of scavenging and occupational diversification of scavengers could be included among the primary functions of municipal bodies, if feasible.

xxii. Participation of the community, non-officials and voluntary agencies should be enlisted if the programme is to be adopted on a mass scale.

xxiii. A simultaneous programme for the rehabilitation of scavengers should be formulated.

xxiv. The low cost pourfiush latrine programme should be devetailed into related programmes in the urban development, health and social welfare sectors.

Scheme to Develop Football players to international Standard

215. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a whether Government have formulated any scheme to develop the football players to international standard;

(b) if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, how many players who played in the Subroto Cup Tournament in Delhi have been chosen for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). While the primary responsibility of raising standards in the game of football is that of the All India Football Federation, the Government provides ample facilities for the coaching and training of national football teams prior to their participation in international tournaments. The facilities provided include meeting expenditure on the running of coaching camps, provision of diet money during the coaching camp and making available for the camps trained coaches wherever required by the federation. Exposure to international competition is also encouraged by meeting air-passage both ways in respect of the players of the national team going for participation in international tournaments abroad. Similarly, assistance is also made available for holding international tournaments in the country.

(c) The information required is awaited from the All India Football Federation who have been addressed in the matter.

Memorandum to Minister by F.C.I. Employees Union

216. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Food Corporation of India have submitted a memorandum to the Minister during the closing days of 1982;

(b) if so, details of the said memorandum; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the said memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). There are several Unions of employees of Food Corporation of India who write to the Minister from time to time. Some representations addressed to the Minister were received during December, 1982, and these contained several demands such as wage revision and revocation of the orders issued under the Essential Services Maintenance Act for prohibition of strikes in the Corporation.

(c) These representations were duly considered by Government.

Industrial action by FCI Employees

217. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Food Corporation of India went on industrial action in the month of December, 1982;

(b) if so, the reasons for such industrial action; and

(c) the reaction of Government on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main demand of the various staff Unions in Food Corporetion of India related to revision of pay scales and payment of interim relief, pending wage revision. The Government has agreed in principle to pay revision of Category III and IV employees of the Corporation with effect from 1st October 1982 subject to certain conditions, and have also approved the proposal of the Food Corporation of India to pay an ad hoc interim relief of Rs. 40|- per month to all category III and IV employees as a consequence thereof.

Utilisation of Sports Stadia in Delhi

218. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:
SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plans have been drawn for full and continued utilization of the different sports stadia and residential complex in Delhi got renovated or newly built on the occasion of the Ninth Asian Games; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The stadia constructed for ASIAD '82 and those renovated, including the residential complexes within the stadia, will be put to optimum use consistent with their upkeep. Facilities for residential accommodation to sportsmen|women and other connected with sports will be provided at reasonable cost in the stadia wherever possible. A residential wing in the Jawharlal Nehru Stadium has already been set up. It is planned to enhance sports consciousness through the optimum use of these stadia by the holding of international, national, regional and local sporting events. Adequate attention will also be paid to the maintenance and management of the stadia.

Scarcity of Foodgrains in the States

219. SHRI CHAINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the scarcity of foodgrains in some States;

(b) if so, the names of the States where the stock of foodgrain is insufficient;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to suuply foodgrains to these States to meet the requirement of the people; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (b) Whether information is received about shortage of foodgrains caused by natural calamities, drought, and other factors, leading to rise in prices of foodgrains in the open market, action is taken to reinforce the issue of foodgrains through the public distribution system by increasing the allocations to the States. During the year 1982, the distribution of foodgrains through public agencies was of the order of 14.8 million tonnes. These steps ensure that the scarcity of foodgrains does not occur.

Godown Facility in Rural Areas

220. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the damage of lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains every year due to the lack of proper preservation facilities;

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal to provide adequate godown facilities in the rural areas;

(c) the State-wise damage of foodgrains in the absence of godown facilities in last two years; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) Government are aware of the loss of foodgrains due to inadequate storage facilities, but there are varying estimates of such losses.

(b) Under the scheme for establishment of a National Grid of rural godowns, being implemented by this Ministry, it is proposed to create additional storage capacity of 2 million tonnes in the rural areas during the Sixth Plan, 1980—85.

In the cooperative sector also a programme of construction of rural godown is being implemented.

(c) and (d) No State-wise estimates of damage of foodgrains in the absence of godown facilities in the last two years is available.

National Water Development Agency

221. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had given suggestion to the National Water Development Agency to make a detail study on the proper utilisation of the water of the peninsular rivers;

(b) if so, the names of the rivers on which studies have been made;

(c) whether a study on Mahanadi river has been made; and

(d) if so, the details of the study and the feasibility report if prepared by National Development Agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Irrigation has constituted the National Water Development Agency as a society in July, 1982 for undertaking surveys and investigations for optimum utilisation of water resources by creation of storages on and inter-linking of Peninsular rivers. The investigations and preparation of feasibility reports are expected to be completed in a period of 7—10 years. The agency is still being staffed and equipped. Collection of records and data etc. have been taken up. No detailed study on Mahanadi Basin etc., however, has yet been taken up.

Foodgrain to Orissa

222. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

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

(a) whether Central Government have supplied adequate rice and wheat to Orissa for strengthening Public Distribution System in view of the unprecedented drought conditions in Orissa;

(b) if so, monthly allocations of wheat and rice made to Orissa during the last 6 months, item-wise; and

(c) the extra quantity proposed to be given in 1983 in coming months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) In the context of the increased demand arising out of drought situation, the monthly allocation of wheat for public distribution was raised from 7,000 tonnes in October 1982, to 12,000 tonnes in November 1982, onwards. Allocations of rice have also been maintained at the level of 10,000 tonnes per months: In addition, ad hoc special allocations have also been made—5,000 tonnes wheat for the two month period December 1982/ January 1983, and 10,000 tonnes of wheat and 8,000 tonnes of rice for February, 1983.

In December, 1982, an additional quantity of 3,000 tonnes of wheat was also allotted under the Employment Generation Scheme for relief works in the State.

(b) A statement showing allocations of wheat and rice from the Central Pool for public distribution system to Orissa from September, 1982 to February, 1983 is attached

(c) Allotment of foodgrains from the Central Pool to various States including Orissa is made on a month to month basis taking into account the availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. A review of the requirements of the various States is undertaken each month and allocation decided, keeping in view the above criteria.

Statement

Statement showing allocation of wheat and rice made to Orissa for Public Distribution System from September, 1982 to February, 1983.

(In 1000 tonnes)

Month	Wheat	Rice
September, 1982	7.0	20.0*
October, 1982	7.0	10.0
November, 1982	12.0	10.0
December, 1982	12.0	10.0
January, 1983	17.0**	10.0
February, 1983	22.0@	18.0@

* Includes an additional quantity of 10,000 tonnes of rice on ad-hoc basis during September, 1982 to meet the requirments of flood relief operations.

** Includes ad-hoc special allocation of 5,000 tonnes made for December, 1982/ January 1983

@ Includes special additional allotment of 10,000 tonnes of wheat and 8,000 tonnes of rice during February, 1983.

Import of Wheat

223. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:
SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to import wheat and if so, the full details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that as per recent Government claims, the wheat production has reached all time high; and

(c) if so, the reasons for import of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. A total quantity of 39,50 lakh tonnes of wheat at FOB cost of US dollars 654.778 million has been contracted for import from USA for shipment during September, 1982, to May, 1983, with a view to building up buffer stocks and as a measure for combating pressure on prices.

(b) During the year 1981-82, there was a record production of wheat in the country estimaed at 37.8 million tonnes. Estimates of production for the current year 1982-83 are not yet available.

Failure of Agriculture Research and Development due to DG, ICAR

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the DG, ICAR is also Chairman of its Governing Body contrary to all managerial norms and he thus assesses and evaluates his own work and performance; and

(b) whether it has any effect on Agriculture R and D and imports ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, is the Chairman of the Governing Body of ICAR, which controls the functions and policies of the Council. But G.B's decisions are not necessarily D.G.'s decisions. The decisions/ proceedings of the Governing Body are approved for implementation by the Union Minister of Agriculture who is the President of ICAR Society. Director General is thus aware of not only the considerations under which G.B.s decisions are taken but is also responsible to implement these decisions.

(b) No, Sir, but it does improve the implementation of the research education programmes of the Council.

Break up of Indian/Foreign Breed Cattle

225. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the break-up of the number of cattle of Indian breed and foreign breed in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): As per the Livestock Census (1977), the total number of cattle in India is 180.14 millions. The Census did not provide break-up of the number of cattle of Indian breeds and foreign breeds in the country.

गन्ने के सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य से कम मूल्य पर अदायगी

226. श्री बी० डी० सिंह :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि कुछ राज्यों में चीनी मिलें चालू वर्ष में गन्ने का मूल्य पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में कम दे रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में कितना मूल्य कम दिया जा रहा है; और

(ग) गन्ने का कम मूल्य देने का क्या औचित्य है ?

खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत झा आज़ाद) : (क) और (ख). एक तुलनात्मक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें 1981–82 और 1982–83 मौसमों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में चीनी फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा वास्तव में दिये गये गन्ने के मूल्यों को बताया गया है ।

(ग) गन्ने के जो मूल्य दिए जाते हैं वे सामान्यतया केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य से अधिक होते हैं और इनका हिसाब मांग तथा पूर्ति की शक्तियों द्वारा लगाया जाता है ।

विवरण

चीनी फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा फैक्ट्री के द्वार पर जिन मूल्यों पर गन्ना खरीदा जा रहा है के रैंज को बताने वाला विवरण ।

(आधार : चीनी फैक्ट्रियों/राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी गई सूचना)

राज्य	मूल्य रुपयों/क्विंटल में	
	1981–82 मौसम	1982–83 मौसम
1	2	3
पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश	21.50	18.85 से 21.50
मध्य उत्तर प्रदेश	21.50	17.60 से 21.50
पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश	20.50	17.40 से 20.50
बिहार	20.50	20.50
पंजाब . . .	23.00 से 26.00	20.00 से 23.00
हरियाणा . . .	22.00	20.80 से 23.00
असम . . .	18.00 से 20.51	20.00
पश्चिमी बंगाल . .	17.50 से 23.00	16.00 से 20.00
उड़ीसा . . .	17.00 से 23.00	14.38 से 20.00
		सू० न०
मध्य प्रदेश . .	20.00 से 21.00	— —
राजस्थान . . .	14.99 से 25.00	18.00 से 25.00

1	2	3
महाराष्ट्र . . .	18.00 खेत पर अग्रिम	14.25 से 17.00 खेत पर अग्रिम
गुजरात . . .	10.00 से 18.00 खेत पर अग्रिम	10.00 से 21.50 खेत पर अग्रिम
आन्ध्र प्रदेश . .	13.37 से 23.67	13.46 से 23.65
तमिलनाडु . .	17.50 से 20.61	13.00 से 16.21
कर्नाटक . . .	14.84 से 27.50 खेत पर अग्रिम	17.00 से 22.70 खेत पर अग्रिम
केरल . . .	17.00 से 20.00	17.00 से 20.00
पांडिचेरी . . .	17.69	14.36
नागालैण्ड . .	19.50	सू० न०
गोआ . . .	19.50 खेत पर	15.00 अग्रिम

सू० न० — सूचित नहीं किया ।

News item captioned "States told to Augment Rural Water Supply"

227. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of problem villages for the supply of drinking water had been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the basis and factors for determining the problem villages; and

(d) the amount proposed to be given in 1983-84, State-wise?

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

(b) The details of the identified problem villages as on 1.4.80 is given in the attached statement.

(c) (i) Problem villages have been identified as (i) those villages which do not have an assured source of drinking water within a reasonable distance of say 1.6 kms. or within a depth of 15 metres.

(ii) Villages which are endemic to diseases like Cholera guinea-worm etc;, and

(iii) Villages where the available water has an excess of salinity iron, fluorides or other toxic elements. Such villages are identified by the State Governments.

(d) The amount proposed to be given in 1983-84 State-wise will be determined after the budget is passed in Parliament.

Statement

No. of identified problem villages which remained to be provided with water supply as on 1st, April, 1980

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Nos. of Problem Villages
1	Andhra Pradesh	8,206
2	Assam	15,743
3	Bihar	15,194
4	Gujarat	5,318
5	Haryana	3,440
6	Himachal Pradesh	7,815
7	Jammu & Kashmir	4,698
8	Karnataka	15,456
9	Kerala	1,158
10	Madhya Pradesh	24,944
11	Maharashtra	12,935
12	Manipur	1,212
13	Meghalaya	2,927
14	Nagaland	649
15	Orissa	23,616
16	Punjab	1,767
17	Rajasthan	19,803
18	Sikkim	296
19	Tamil Nadu	6649
20	Tripura	2,800
21	Uttar Pradesh	28,505
22	West Bengal	25,243
23	A & N Islands	173
24	Arunachal Pradesh	1,740
25	Chandigarh	Nil
26	Delhi	99

1	2	3
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil
28	Goa, Daman and Diu	66
29	Lakshadweep	Nil
30	Mizoram	214
31	Pondicherry	118
	TOTAL	2,30,784

Violence in Semi Finals between Korea and Kuwait

228. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the ASIAD-Asian Games-Violence in the semi-finals between Korea and Kuwait resulted in the assault on the Thai refree;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what was the role of the Tibetan Border Police;

(d) whether their presence was summoned by the Asian Games Authorities—(of the Tibetan Border Police); and

(e) whether the Koreans have complained to the Asian Games Authorities for excess committed by the Tibetan Border Police?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) Immediately after the semi-final footbal match between Kuwait and Korea, some pesons assaulted the Thai referee. However, the situation was saved by the intervention of the Security staff posted in the Stadium.

(c) The role of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police was to assist the Delhi Police who were responsible for security during the IX Asian Games.

(d) No, Sir,

(e) No, Sir.

सरकारी चीनी मिलों को गन्ना सप्लाई करने वाले किसानों को दिये गये गन्ने के मूल्य

229. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में केन्द्र सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन चल रहे चीनी मिलों के नाम क्या है ;

(ख) इन मिलों द्वारा तथा निजी क्षेत्र के अन्य मिलों द्वारा एवम राज्य सरकार के अधीन चल रहे मिलों द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किसानों को गन्ने का प्रति क्विंटल क्या-क्या मूल्य दिया गया ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार के अधीन चल रहे चीनी मिल में पृथक्-पृथक् मूल्य ढांचा है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस समय तत्सम्बन्धी स्थिति क्या है ;

(ङ) क्या इन मिलों को गन्ना सप्लाई करने वाले किसानों को भी राज्य सरकार द्वारा आरम्भ से ही निश्चित किये गये मूल्य अदा किये जायेंगे; और

(च) क्या इस तरह का कोई आश्वासन सरकार तथा कस्टोडियन द्वारा दिया गया है ?

खाद्य तथा नागरिक पुर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत आजाद) : (क) उपाबन्ध–I के रूप में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 5798/83]

(ख) उपाबन्ध–II से II के रूप में विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 5798/83]

(ग) जी हां । केवल 1982–83 मौसम के लिए ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रबन्ध के अधीन मिलों के अभिरक्षकों को परामर्श दिया गया था कि वे वही मूल्य अदा करें जो कि आर्थिक रूप से लाभकारी समझे जाते हों । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सुझाए गए मूल्य बराबर अदा किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ङ) इस समय राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए मूल्यों को अदा करने विषयक कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(च) जी नहीं ।

ग्रामीण विकास के लिए राजस्थान को नियतन

230 **श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया** : क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान को 1982–83 के दौरान ग्रामीण विकास के लिए सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि नियत की है; और

(ख) जालौर जिले के पिछड़े हुए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास तथा सिरोही जिले के आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिए तैयार की गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) वर्ष 1982–83 के दौरान ग्रामीण विकास के कुछ मुख्य कार्यक्रमों अर्थात् समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा मरूभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए राजस्थान को दिए गए निधियों के केन्द्रीय आवंटन का संलग्न विवरण में दर्शाया गया है ।

(ख) इस प्रकार की जिला-वार सूचना इस मंत्रालय में एकत्र नहीं की जाती है ।

वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान को दिए गए केन्द्रीय आवंटन को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

(लाख रुपये में)

कार्यक्रम	निधियों का केन्द्रीय आवंटन
1. समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	928.00
2. राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम	492.00
3. सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र - कार्यक्रम	290.00
4. मरूभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम	785.50

11.13 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MINISTERS

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have pleasure in introducing to you, and through you, to the House, my collegues. some of whom have recently been appointed as Ministers, while some have been promoted:

Shri K. Vijay Bhaskar Reddy—Minister of Shipping and Transport.

Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh — Minister of Commerce and Department of Supplies.

Shri V. N. Gadgil—Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications. He is in the other House.

Shri Harinatha Misra—Minister of State with independent charge of the Ministry of Rural Development.

Shri R. N. Mirdha—Minister of State with independent charge in the Ministry of Irrigation.

Shri S. M. Krishna—Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry.

Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh—Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy.

Ministers who have been promoted:

Shri Buta Singh—Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Sports and Works and Housing.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo—Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence.

Shri Dharmavir—Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation: He is in the other House.

Shri Arif Mohammad Khan— Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture;

Shri Kalp Nath Rai—Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. He is also in the other House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Just as you put up on the noticeboard today's list of business, please put up today's list of Ministers also on the notice-board.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We will cross the bridge when we come to it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Otherwise, how will we know?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): We want a list of Ministers. (*Interruuptions*)

श्री बाबू राव परांपेज (जबलपुर) : हर 15 दिन में कर देते हैं कौन मंत्री हटा है और कौन हैं यह पता लगाना चाहिए ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We want a list. Will you accept my suggestion, Sir? Every day, just as we have the List of Business, there should be a list of Ministers.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सर्कुलेट कर देंगे आपको, प्रोफेसर साहब दिल लगा रहेगा ।

11.15 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* ASSAM

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The recent happenings in Assam in the last few days have caused us deep anguish. Yesterday, I visited a few of the worst affected areas. The brutality and the horror perpetrated on the innocent people, including children and large scale arson and destruction of properties is difficult to describe. The Prime Minister herself is visiting some of the affected places today.

The immediate task before us is to render all possible assistance in this hour of distress to the affected families. This is being attended to with utmost expedition.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): No.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Medical relief and other supplies have been rushed. Government will do whatever is required for their relief and rehabilitation.

The prolonged agitation.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, will you allow the Home Minister to mislead the House? There is a shortage of life saving drugs in Assam, and the people are dying because of it.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We have rushed them. I have said so.

The prolonged agitation in Assam has generated an atmosphere of bitterness and distrust and disturbed harmony amongst different sections and groups. It is unfortunate that ethnic and communal passions have been unleashed in the wake of the controversies which were triggered off since the agitation.

(*Interruptions*)

One immediate provocation for this holocaust is reported to be the resentment of some sections of the people against those who wish to exercise their democratic right of franchise. It is well-known that certain elements have opposed the holding of elections and resorted to all means to frustrate the process. I deeply regret that large number of lives have been lost... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How many?

SHRI P. C. SETHI:...though not all of them have been directly connected with the elections. It is unfortunate that some political parties have chosen to lend support to these eements (*Interruptions*) and have not even condemned the violence.

Hon. Members are aware that Government have spared no effort to find a satisfactory solution of the vexed problem of foreigners in Assam. In this endeavour, apart from consultation with the Opposition leaders from time to time, seven rounds of tripartite tolks have been held. When the last round of tripartite talks in January 1983 failed to resolve the deadlock, Prime Minister met the leaders of Opposition on 5th January 1983 and apprised them of the position. In the absence of unanimity amongst the Opposition parties regarding extension of President's rule through an amendment of the Constitution, the only alternative for extending President's rule which was to end by 18th March 1983, was by taking recourse to clause (5) of Article 356 of the Constitution. Government was not in favour of such a step.

[Shri P. C. Sethi

Immediately after the announcement of elections by the Election Commission, a prolonged, intensified and militant programme of agitation was launched by the ASSU and AAGSP. All kinds of intimidatory tactics were adopted and a climate of terror was sought to be created by resorting to violence. Candidates, their supporters, family members, party offices and party workers became the target of attack. One candidate, Shri Satya Narain Ram for the Assembly constituency and in another incident, the proposer of a candidate were brutally killed. In a few cases, family members of the candidates were kidnapped and thrown at the candidates and their residences. Despite the desperate attempts by the agitators and their supporters to thwart the process of filing of nominations, some 600 candidates filed their nominations for the Assembly and the Lok Sabha seats.

It is to be deeply regretted that even thereafter determined efforts were made to frustrate poll in every possible manner. In the period between the nominations and the poll large scale arson was resorted to by miscreants to disrupt communications by destroying bridges, sabotage of railway tracks and telephone lines. At some places, the mobs attacked police parties|outposts|polling booths with lethal weapons including firearms. The police had to resort to firing to disperse these mobs.

It is to the credit of our people and a measure of their courage that in spite of all odds, they came forward to exercise their basic right and demonstrated that they have abiding faith in the democratic values.

Since the agitation in 1979 there has been considerable escalation in violence and a spurt in extremists activities. Government have shown utmost partinence and restraint in dealing with the situation in spite of grave provocations. Government have strained every resource and made elaborate law and order arrangements to ensure free and fair conduct of the poll. The tragic and reprehensible incidents witnessed in Assam which have caused deep anguish deserve to be condemned by all sections of the House as violence has no place in democracy.

Government have always believed that issues may be resolved through discussion and nothing should be done to disturb peace. It is hoped that after a representative Government has taken office, the development of the State will be accelerated and the many pressing problems of the people of Assam will be satisfactorily solved. The Central Government on their part would continue efforts in finding an amicable solution to the problem of foreign nationals.

In the end, I seek cooperation of all members whatever their views or policies in promoting harmony and amity amongst different communities/groups living in Assam, what is needed now is not acrimony but a healing touch. I am sure all Members of the House will join me in expressing our anguish at what has happened and in conveying our deepfelt sympathies to the victims of senseless violence.

MR. SPEAKER: We have three names. Prof. Madhu Dandavate has priority. He will move the motion.

11.24 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: ASSAM

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to move:

> "That this House do consider the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 21 February, 1983 regarding Assam."

As I raise this discussion on the Assam situation I raise it with the feeling of anguish as well as anger. I am pained to find and I am angry to find that, regarding this foreigners issue, the elections that have been conducted and all the related issues, no other person than the Prime Minister of India is trying to mislead the entire country. (*Interruptions*) They feel that I am wrong; that is why they are on the side of the Prime Minister.

Sir, I would like to trace a little the background of the issues so that the record can be put straight. When the foreigners' issue cropped up, it was the suggestion of the leaders of the opposition parties that, instead of the opposition parties discussing the problem with the Prime Minister and various Ministers, it is better that we have tripartite talks, and in that only a small section of the opposition, only some selected party leaders, national party leaders, together with the leaders of the agitation and the Government representatives should sit together and try to sort out the issue. Sir, you will agree with me that, as far as the opposition is concerned we extended our whole-hearted co-operation and even in formulating the various types of solution we did our best. The talks are proceeding, we came almost at the end of the last session of Parliament and then Government tried to develop cold feet when they realised that it will not be possible to conduct the elections with the massive public opinion which is already there in Assam against the elections. Therefore, we had a meeting with the Prime Minister and we had a meeting with the leader of the Rajya Sabha.

When we met in the chamber of the Leader of the House in Rajya Sabha, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I want to go on record, we said that if you just try to extend the session by one day and try to bring a constitutional amendment, it will mean that on the 6th and 7th of November, when the round of talks with the leaders of the agitation is going to take place, those talks will be considered beforehand as destined to fail and, therefore, having those talks will be a fraud on the agitators, that means we are clandestinely making an agreement amongst ourselves that we are going to have a constitutional amendment, there will be President's Rule extended for a limited period and then, with that background if we carry on the tripartite talks, that will be hypocrisy and cheating the agitators, perpetrating a fraud on them.

Therefore, while conveying our feelings to the Leader of the House in the Rajya Sabha, we made it explicitly clear to him —the spokesmen of the Janata Party, the BJP, the Lok Dal and some others made it explicitly clear—that we are not against a constitutional amendment to see that the President's Rule is extended for a limited period and, in the mean time, the foreigners' issue is amicably settled; but, if you do it before the talks on the 6th and 7th it will mean trying to deceive those with whom we are carrying on the talks, hiding from them the fact that we have taken it for granted that the talks have failed and, therefore, let the talks be over on the 6th and 7th and, in the event of the failure of the talks, we make a gentlemen's agreement and we give our word of honour that we will be prepared to extend our whole-hearted support to a constitutional amendment to see that the President's Rule is extended for a limited period and in the meantime, we wil fully co-operate to see that the foreigners' issue is amicably settled. Of course, we had told Shri Pranab Mukehrjee that before the talks on the 6th and 7th if you announce it, we will contradict it, but after the 6th

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

and 7th if you do it, we will come out with a public statement saying that we had given an assurance to the Government. That was the position.

The Prime Minister knew this position and, despite that, throughout the election campaign in Assam, the Prime Minister carried on a slanderous campaign agains some of the opposition parties that they neither wanted to support the Government for elections, nor did they want to support the constitutional amendment. I make it clear on the floor of the House that if it can be established that in our meeting with Shri Pranab Mukherjee we had not given a solemn assurance that after the 6th and 7th we were prepared to give our support to the constitutional amendment, not only am I prepared to resign from Parliament, but I am prepared to renounce politics for my entire life. That is the challenge that I would throw at the Prime Minister and let the Prime Minister accept the challenge.

Sir, these are the things which have been said in the presence of so many Members and I am thankful to my colleague, Mr. Indrajit Gupta—I had the opportunity to view the television programme yesterday on the Assam situation And Mr. Indrajit Gupta, who does not agree with us on the question of Assam situation, made it clear in the television interview that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was unfair to some of the Opposition parties like the Janata Party, the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Lok Dal in alleging that they were not prepared for a constitutional amendment. I am extemely thankful to him. Here is a person who does not agree with us, but he was present during those talks and he made it clear on this. Here is a witness who has vindivated that we had taken that position regarding the constitutional amendment. Therefore, I want to go on record that what the Prime Minister said in alleging that the Janata Party, the BJP and the Lok Dal neither supported the elections nor the constitutional amendment is a blatant untruth I will say, because 'lie' will be upparliamentary. It is a blatant untruth and when the untruth emanates from the highest authority in the country, Sir, you can find out, at the lower echelons what must be happening. That is the tragedy of the country. So, I would like to clarify that position.

Let us come to the question of elections. The entire issue is being posed by the Prime Minister and her associates as if those parties which are boycotting the elections are not wedded to a democratic way of life and we are hindering the process of democratic elections.

Sir, on the foreigners issue we tried to find out a solution. There were three or four important issues—the detection of the foreigners, the deletion of their names from the voters' list, then dispersal of them and the last stage is deportation. These were the four stages in which the issue had to be sorted out—detection, deletion, dispersal and deportation. Things could have been taken up in a phased manner and we could have worked out the mechanics and dynamics of the problem by having further talks with the leaders of the agitation. But in the meantime all of a sudden elections were forced on us. And let me reveal one information to you. I will not refer to any name, but it is my information and it is a reliable information that the Government had already prepared the draft of a constitutional amendment, already the concerned Ministry had applied its mind, the draft of the constitutional amendment was already prepared, but then a political decision was taken 'Let us go ahead with elections and let us teach a political lesson to the political parties and agitators in Assam'. And therefore, though the mind of the Law Ministry was already working in the direction of preparing the constitutional amendment actually the elections were imposed. So much talk of democracy is being heard. Those who have nothing to do with democracy are the foremost in talking about democracy and we are told that those wedded to a democratic way of life must support the elections. What type of elections ? Ultimately, even with the help of storm troopers Hitler participated in the elections.

So, the elections which were conducted under the guidance of the storm troopers by Hitler's Germany, and the elections that have been conducted in Assam with thousands of para-military forces remaining on the land of Assam using the slogan 'shoot to kill' are similar. So, this election is not basically different from the elections conducted by Hitler's storm troopers. Only storm troopers are different but the conception is the same. And what about the formalities of law and the Constitution? These are the elections in which the law of the land is violated. All election norms are violated. Sir, it would be worthwhile your visiting the State of Assam to see how were the elections conducted.

Sir, I was able to see a wonderful cartoon on elections. In that a cemetry is shown, a lot of stones are laid at the dead body and they say, 'No doubt we have dead bodies, but we have live elections'. So, live elections and dead bodies co-exist. This is the new politics of co-existence that is being introduced. How are the elections being conducted? There has been ban on meetings. When my colleagues S/Shri Ravindra Verma and Surindra Mohan had visited Assam, they were allowed to conduct meetings, some of them, limited meetings were permitted. But they were told that no loud speaker van can go round Gauhati city and other parts of Assam in which you can advertise the meetings. So, you hold a meeting but do not try to attract the audience. Thank God they did not impose the restriction that you can hold the meetings and you need not speak at the meetings. Thank God they did not go to that extent. So, there were restrictions on the public meetings. There is a strict censorship in Assam in the midst of the elections.

Sir, you have travelled all round the world. I do not know whether you have seen any democratic country in which the elections can be held without civil liberties, elections can be held without allowing the people to talk on the radio regarding their point of view, elections can be held in which all the statements issued by the leaders, are not allowed to be published fully. There is strict censorship.

Coming to the electoral rolls themselves, it has been the accepted convention, as far as Election Commission is concerned that every time a fresh census takes place, the electoral rolls are to be revised and corrected in the light of the new census having taken place and on the basis of those electoral rolls, elections are conducted, But they are being conducted on the basis of 1979 electoral rolls.

There are thousands of discrepancies. Many organisations have written to the Government and to the Election Commission that these are the deficiencies in the electoral rolls. Fortunately, the former Chief Election Commissioner has also expressed his view points and tried to indicate how the elections are being held in a wrong manner, how under these conditions elections cannot be held. So, we find that all the norms and legal provisions are violated. The incorrect rolls of 1979, no civil liberties of unfettered meetings, strict censorship—under these conditions actually the elections are being held.

I want to remind this House to go back to those days of Garhwal Parliamentary elections. Wil lthe House recall the conditions under which the Election Commission had ordered that the elections should be postponed? Enthusiastically three Governments had inducted their police force in that State without any consultations with the Election Commission and the Election Commission had taken a view at that time that trying to induct a large number of para-military force from other States into Garhwal Constituency is creating a climate of intimidation and thereby destroying the climate of free and fair elections. All these were the grounds on which Garhwal elections were postponed. In the midst of electoral process they were postponed. Magnify Garhwal many times, you get the picture of Assam. Magnify it thousands and thousands of times, you get the picture of Garhwal transformed into picture of Assam. How many battalions are there? How

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rounds they are firing; how they are intimidating the voters and above that how is the machinery of the Government being utilised blatantly to see that fair and free elections are completely destroyed!

The present Union Railway Minister Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri, a great symbol of democracy and freedom, is the main spokesman of the campaign there. I have met persons who have attended his public meetings. Firstly, he has been utilising the entire Malagon colony of Railways in Assam for the purpose of conducting the elections. He has nationalised these colonies for electoral purpose and has used every possible railway machinery in Malagaon.

What type of speeches he is delivering? I have got it confirmed from both those who are participating in the elections and those who have boycotted the election. I do not want to mention their names. I have got this information confirmed from those who are to-day not boycotting the elections and even from those who are boycotting the elections.

What did Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri say there? He made inflammatory speeches which can be compared only with the speeches eof those at the time of partition which led to the destruction of secularism in the country. Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhury in public meetings threatened, "one man of yours is killed, kill four; I stand to protect you." These are the type of inflammatory speeches Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhury said. I am prepared to make the statement outside Parliament so that if Mr. Ghani Khan has the guts he can lodge a case against me in the court of law. I accept that challenge because I can produce the members of the audience which Mr. Ghani Khan addressed. He said, "If one is killed, try to kill four". That was the reply. More than that, he told the voters—the sections of the voters—that if you want to stay in Assam and in India, support the Congress-I and if you do not support the Congress-I in that case you will be packed up lock, stock, and barrel from the country. That was the theme of Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhury.

Let Mr. Chaudhury remember that throwing out of the supporters of the Opposition Parties from the country is not as easy as he is throwing away certain railway officers from the Railway Board. It is not so easy. The Railway Board might be his empire but India is not Mr. Ghani Khan's empire and it is not the empire of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. This is the land of the people of India and we shall decide after scrutiny who are the nationals of this country. All those who are loyal to the country, who are dedicated to the cause of the country cannot be threatened like that. But these types of inflammatory speeches are being delivered by the Railway Minister, Mr. Ghani Khan Chudhary and this can be ascertained not only from the representatives of the Press but you can get them confirmed from the leaders of those Parties which are participating in the elections and the leaders of the parties which have boycotted the elections. Both ways you can find that this paricular situation is created.

Sir, when my colleague, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee made an observation on the statement of the Home Minister that there is a shortage of life-saving drugs, he could not say anything about it. Meet any Red Cross organisation personnel and any number of doctors who are functioning in Assam and even those who are supporting the elections and find out from them on that basis of facts whether the life-saving drugs are available to them. Firing takes place. The bread-winners are killed; others are killed; and members of the family are killed. And when we are striving to get the life-saving drugs, we find that the life-saving drugs are not available at all. I think, this is the most inhuman aspect of the entire episode.

There is one more aspect to which I would like to draw your attention. The entire purpose of carrying on the exercise is to go ahead with these manipulated elections with the guns, the bayonets and

the bullets and with a very small microscopic votes some people getting elected to the Assembly. I am afraid, many members who get elected to Assembly and get elected to Parliament in these elections will be the candidates who will be forfeiting the deposits but only technically their deposits would not be forfeited because they will be told that whoever get elected and in view of the victory, he can retain his deposits. Otherwise, on the basis of votes that he will be getting, I am sure that most of them will not get adequate votes even to save their deposits. This is the position of the elections.

Do you think that the shambles of the Assembly will represent the will and wishes of the people of Assam? The will and wishes of the people of Assam are expressed in the streets of Assam. They are expressed in the fields and the villages. They are expressed in the towns and villages. They represent the will of the people. Sir, I remember in the Russian Revolution, when those who were incharge of the Army withdrew from the Army and joined the Revolution, Lenin said, "Army has voted for the Revolution by their feet". Let me say with all the emphasis at my command that thousands and thousands of voters in the various constituencies in Assam who refused to go to the poll, withdrew and joined the agitators are the voters who have voted for the agitators by their feet.

This is the kind of democracy; they use the bullets and the bayonets; they use all the ocercive powers; they use all the threats....

SHRI SATASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, I would request him not to quote Lenin.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He feels that Lenin is a private property. Lenin was a socialist who did not believe in private property and, therefore, Lenin cannot be his private property. It is a public property nationalised by the world Government. Anybody can use it.

MR. SPEAKER: Even then, he has the right to have his own view.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This being the position, it is a mockery of democracy. To say that those who will get elected will be reflecting the will of the people of Assam, I would say that the pigmies who get elected cannot be considered as genuine representatives of the people of Assam. But I know the game. I can envisage what the Government is likely to do. They know, these people may get elected. Many of them did not go to the voters; many of them did not go to file nomination papers with the returning officers; many of them were told to remain at their places and their nomination papers will be filed. The nomination papers were collected like the postman going to various places and asking, "Are there letters to be despatched? I am already going to the post office. I will carry your letters and drop them in the post office." Simiarly, the nomination papers were collected as if the postman collected the letters and they were handed over to the returning officers.

This was the mockery of democracy. When such an Assembly is elected, I express my fear very categorically what is likely to happen. When such an Assembly is elected, they will be conscious of the fact that this Assembly will not be able to function. Do you think those who did not even approach the people and ask the people to vote for them will be able to sit in the Assembly and carry on the administration of Assam? I know what conspiracy will be hatched by the Union Government. They will allow them to remain in power for a day or two. Probably, they may make an obituary reference to those who are dead and then announce, "The dead are paid homage. We are also dead. Pay us the homage." And they will disappear. The President's rule will be promulgated. They will not carry on the State administration on the strength of members of that Assembly who are elected in Assam. That is the type of Government that is like to come.

Then only want to find out some way by which the constitutional obligations are fulfilled and, at the same time, the unhappy responsibility of conducting the

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State administration is also avoided. Therefore, the same members who will be elected tomorrow—I am talking of the ruling party members—they will tell Madam Gandhi, "We have unstinted loyalty to you. Better you rule us from Delhi and have the President's rule. Whatever is to be done, you do it from Delhi. If you permit us, we will also leave Assam and settle in some colony in Delhi because we are alienated from the people of Assam."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Railway colony.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: With all respect to them, all those who are participating in the election, let them remember that their fate will be the fate which they suffered in 1942 revolution when there was total alienation from the people. Those who are participating in the mock election will have total alienation from the people. It is the tragedy of this country that political life is getting alienated from the people. That is the worst part in this land of Mahatma Gandhi. I sometime feel instead of this Gandhi, the old Gandhi was alive today. What would happen to Assam? Do you remember those days when you and I were celebrating the 15th August, 1947, in different capitals of India? This old man Mahatma Gandhi was going round the outskirts of Calcutta, not telling people that if one is killed, you kill four in return, but telling them that you face the bullets and never raise your hands and, through your martyrdom, we will create a climate of secularism.

What a difference between two Gandhis? There are Gandhis and Gandhis. We have two Gandhis. That Gandhi was touring the outskirts of Calcutta on 15th August, 1947 and, similarly, before the freedom, he was touring Naokhali where Muslims and Hindus were killed and he carried on the pilgrimage of peace. I remember. Let me narrate that instance. When his pilgrimage of peace in Naokhali was going on, Sucheta Kripalani, who was one of the Members of this House, was asked by the journalists who were going in that inflamed situation "You might be killed. You might be raped." What is the way out to be relieved from such a situation?" She took out a bottle and said "this is the way out." Journalists asked "what is in the bottle?" and she said "a deadly poison." She said "I am committed to secularism and Mahatma Gandhi's pilgrimage of peace and in that, if I find that I cannot save my honour, I will swallow the poison and die, but I shall never give up secularism." These are the glorious traditions of Mahatma Gandhi.

And what are the traditions of new Gandhi? Take the rifles and bullets and bayonets and carry them to Assam, if the local police cannot deliver the goods. And you know what has happened? There was an armed clash between the local police and CRP, the para-military police and the local police. The same thing is happening.

Once in the House of Commons, Attlee was told by Churchil that "We build up the glorious empire of England and you are liquidating it." Mr. Churchil said "British empire in India was built on the strength of Army, Navy and Air Force. Subhash Bose has created a new consciousness. The Army has lost its loyalty. Mahatma Gandhi struggled under the impact of the INA revolt and in Calcutta, Karachi, and Bombay, there was an armed revolt and when we find that Army, Navy and Air Force is no more loyal to the country, there is no sense in staying in that country and so we wound up and quit India." That is what Attlee told Churchil.

The new Gandhi must remember the old history, the old history of old Gandhi. Today, remember that even the policemen in Assam. feel that they are not going to shoot down these agitators who are fighting to see that the identity of Assam is retained and, therefore, they have no more faith in the local police and hence the batallions after batallions. As a result of this, the conflict is created. There was an armed clash between the local police and the paramilitary forces.

I am not very happy about this. But these are the dangerous signs in our democratic life and Mrs. Gandhi must sit and ponder over the problems in a calm and cool manner. She can defeat us at such elections. By our remaining out, she can just cling to power. But, by grabbing power by this method, the same method where Hitler captured power in Germany, she may capture Assam. But she cannot capture the hearts of the people of Assam. Capturing a few manipulated votes is one thing and winning the hearts and feelings of the people of Assam is altogether a different thing.

I warn the Government "You are trying to create new tensions in our country. The people are loyal to the country."

Once in the past it happened in an inadvertent manner that when the Chinese were marching in Assam inadvertently Jawaharlal Nehru said "At this moment, the agony in my heart goes to the people of Tejpur." And the people of Tejpur at that time felt that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is giving the send-off and farewell! That was the climate created!

But the few youngsters said "We will die in Tejpur but we will not surrender and we will not quit Tejpur." That atmosphere was created.

Today the same atmosphere has been created for these people, who, day in and day out allege that the agitators are secessionsts. Day in and day out, if you ring into their ears, this bitter falsehood "You are the secessionists", some adventurist elements try to take advantage and serious secessionist spirit might be driven into their minds. We want to prevent it. We want to stand by India. We want that the people of Assam should stand by India. That is why, we want this Government to face the realities of the situation.

In fact, I had already given an adjournment motion because I am one among those who feel that merely a motion under 184 which I had given is not adequate to reflect our anguish and anger because we are not only interested in discussing the situation in Assam but we are interested in discussing and indicting this Government and an element of censure has to be introduced into our discussion. That is why, I wanted an adjournment motion to be moved.

Anyway, you did not admit that adjournment motion and, therefore, we have to express our views only through motion 184.

Let me conclude by giving a warning to the Prime Minister of India that in different States we are seeing what is happening. The power is gradually slipping off from below your feet along the South. You have created problems in the entire North-East. You may do harm to your own power, but do not do any harm to the unity and integrity of the country. Go out of the way to see that the feelings of the Assamese people are assuaged. If she refuses to take cognizance of the opinion and feelings of the people, I say that, in any other democratic country, if hundreds and hundreds of people were to be massacred and they were to die, no Prime Minister would continue in power on the debris of the dead bodies; that would not happen in any other democratic country. But, unfortunately, in our country, in Assam, Mrs. Indira Gandhi is today standing, with all her tall height, on the debris of the dead bodies created by paramilitary forces. In this land of Gandhiji, the will to freedom and democracy will always remain more powerful than the bullets and bayonets that try to suppress it, and this will be vindicated in Assam.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 21 February, 1983 regarding Assam."

Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee to move his substitute Motion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): I beg to move:

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 21st

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February, 1983, regarding Assam, recommends that a Parliamentary Committee be sent to Assam to make an on-the-spot study and survey of the grave disturbances that have taken place in the State during the past few weeks and to make recommendations with regard to remedial measures that can restore normalcy in the State."

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Gulbarga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House, at this very solemn moment, is discussing a matter of grave importance which has grieved the heart of the nation. Nobody in the country is happy over the happenings that we have witnessed in Assam. It is a matter of deep sorrow and anguish. Many have been killed, houses were ransacked, and arson and murder were freely indulged in. Therefore, it is proper that the Home Minister, on his own account, came forward with a statement and the Government offered to dispense with the Question Hour so that the House may proceed to discuss this matter. It is because this matter has dimensions of great national implications for the present and for the future.

My friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, in his speech raised different aspects, some of which are relevant and some of which are irrelevant. As far as the Assam issue is concerned, there are two questions which were raised: one, that election is not being properly conducted; and second, that, on the eve of election, events have happened which have caused death of many people and that this is because of the decision of the Government to conduct the election. He has also stated that the election was conducted in spite of the offer of his Party and some other Parties that they would support a Constitutional Amendment and that, spurning that offer, the Government took a political decision to go ahead with the election.

Now, on the question whether the election has been properly conducted, I do not want to join issue at this time because in the background of the sad events that have taken place there, this matter must take only a secondary place. He stated so many things which I do not want to either corroborate or dispute with respect to what has been done or what has not been done in the matter of the conduct of the elections.

12.00 hrs.

Now regarding the other question, namely, that people were killed and all that, as I said, this is a matter of common concern. I would like the Home Minister, when he replies, to give an analysis as to the number of people killed and attacks made during the course of the election campaign. There are three types of killings that took place conceivably—(1) the killings that took place as a result of inteference with the election as a result of the attack on the voters who were going to cast their votes and killings of the voters by the agitators is one part. The second part of it is that a law and order situation was created and violence was indulged in as a result of which Police had to resort to certain measures as a result of which certain killings took place. How many people were killed may also be told to the House. The third is the killings such as the one that took place in the village Nellie and some other places where in the dead of night villages were attacked, houses were ransacked and people were murdered in their hundreds. With respect to this sort of attacks and killings, the question is whether this is immediately related to the elections or whether this is the result of a chain of events that were being built up over a long period of time.

Now the question raised was whether the elections could have been avoided. I would reply to that question by raising another question and trying to answer that. What would have happened if the elections were not held? This is the question that has to be answered primarily. Well, Sir, in 1980, when the Lok Sabha elections took place the same tactics were adopted. People were prevented even from filing their nominations. One hon. Member who is now a member of this

House and who wanted to file her nomination, was gheraoed and prevented as a result of which elections to the Lok Sabha, excepting in a few constituencies, had to be postponed completely. From that time onwards here is an agitational startegy which says, 'We will not allow elections to be held in Assam.' This is not an occurrence of yesterday. This is an occurrence covering over 3 years. All these 3 years was not a barren period where everybody kept quiet. The three year period was a period of intense negotiations. An earnest dialogue was taking place and in the three year period there were incidets of violence there were attacks on public institutions and the normal life was disrupted, different types of attacks were made and many people were killed in the course of the three years. I would like to know from the Home Minister as to how many people were killed in the course of the last three years which has been a continuous process of attacks, wanton violence, meddling with the life of the people and a concerted set of people indulging in violence and preventing elections for the purpose of getting certain of their demands conceded and this is an aspect which I want to present bebore the House.

It is not as if the Government was irresponsive to the question. They said that they would not come to Delhi and they wanted the Prime Minister to go to Gauhati. Prime Minister flew to Gauhati to talk to the student leaders and had discussions with the student leaders. She made an offer to them at that time that let us in the first place go into the quesion as to how many people are foreigners. The numbers are being freely paraded. There numbers are speculative. There is no data available to show how many are the people who are the so-called foreigners. This is a matter which must be considered. Therefore, she said that we will go into the question as to how the matter can be settled after making an effort for identifying who the foreigners are, that is, how many people came after 1961; how many came after 1971 and how many came after 1976. Let us take an analysis. Let us go into the process of identifying what tht number of foreigners is. They were not prepared to cooperate with that. Then they wanted the Home Minister to come to Gauhati as they will not come to Delhi. The Home Minister flew to Gauhati and had discussions with them. After that rounds and rounds of discussions took place. Earlier they did not want to associate in the talks the Opposition parties. They said that this is a matter between us and the Government. No national party shall come into the picture. That is the position they took. Government accommodated them to that extent but during the discussion that took place with them day after day finally Government had to apprise the Opposition parties about the position. The Opposition parties conference was called. The Opposition parties were told what exactly the position was. It was only after that they agreed that they will sit in a tripartite discussion. Tripartite conference took place. In the tripartite discussion Mr. Ravindra Varma belonging to the Janata party of which Mr. Dandavate is the leader put forward certain proposal and the Government was prepared to accept the proposals. Mr. Ravindra Varma had discussions with them. Mr. Dandavate referred to Mr. Indrajit Gupta's statement made on the television yesterday but he did not refer to ...(*Interruptions*).

Mr. Indrajit Gupta stated publicly yesterday on the television that Mr. Ravindra Varma had said that he put forward different proposals. Those people are not prepared to agree to that. That is the certificate given by Mr. Ravindra Varma, the spokesman of Janata party whose proposals were accepted by the Government to proceed with and nothing came out of that. The experience has been that they bring forward the proposals. Government more or less accepts the proposals. They go back saying that they are acceptoing the proposals but when they reach Gauhati they say they are not prepared to stand by it. It is a matter for investigation as to why they agree to something here and the moment they leave Delhi and reach Gauhati some inner voice or may be upper voice comes in and they reverse their position.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

In the course of the three years we took the position in which Assam was not represented. We abided by the position. Elections were postponed. To the extent possible we tolerated the situation in which violence was taking place. One after another we agreed to the proposals put forth by them but nothing came out. Twenty-two rounds of discussion took place with them alongwith the Opposition parties and nothing came forward. This is the situation that we must understand.

I put the question again: suppose elections were not to take place the present Assembly which was constituted in March 1978, its five years period is over in March 1983. Under Article 172 of the Constitution it is clearly stated that on the expiry of five years the Assembly must be deemed to have been dissolved. There will be no Assembly left over after 21st March 1983. This is the position that this House must understand. The Assembly was dissolved. Even if it was not dissolved it would not have survived beyond March 1983. There is President's rule. In the course of these three years of President's rule the President's rule was extened thrice. So, it is not as if somebody wants to grab the power. It was keeping the un-comfortable position and managing as best as could be. The Presidents rule was imposed and after one year the President's rule will be over on the 18th of March 1983. Under the original Constitution, this Notification could have been extended upto 3-year period. But as per the 44th Amendment which the Janata Government brought forth the Constitution was amended and the Sub-rule 5(b) of Article 356 stipulates that the President's rule cannot be extended beyond one year period, that is to say, on 18th March 1983 there arises a situation in which there will be no Assembly, there will be no President's rule, there will be no Government, there will be no Police action possible, there will be no executive power either in the State or at the Centre operating there. If such a siuation arises, without Police, without military, without a Government, without a legally constituted authority to look after the affairs of Assam, what would have happened in Assam is a question that this House will have to consider. I say this against the background and the development that took place in the course of three years. Well, Sir, the villagers are attacked, by one caste on another caste, by one group or the another group, over the past three years, inter-communal tension, animosity, aversion and hostility are being systematically built up. There is a sizeable sectional minority in Assam. 62 per cent are Assamese speaking people and 38 per cent are non-Assamese speaking people. There are tribal people, there are muslims there are different types of people living there. All of them are not in the agitation. If a situation like this arose in this State, and there was no Government, who would be the casualty? Can anybody give a guarantee that the people would never be attacked, the hapless villagers would not be murdered without any mercy at all? It is absolutely clear that there is a set of people who have no mercy, no sense of humanity who will do anything, such a set of people has been built up. It is clear from the happenings that have taken place here in this part of the country. I do not want to identify who they are. Bu tthey are the set of merciless people, a gang has been built up and animosity has been built up to a sort of rubsore point where explosion would have been inevitable. Here a situation would have arisen where a want on attack would have been unleashed without any police interference, without any military interference without any Government coming in which would have meant that Assam would have gone out of the Constitution altogether. Separatism was mentioned. There was a mention about it. But you don't say about separatism when you say that elections should not have taken place. Now the Constitution being what it is, elections should have taken place. You are giving a handle to the argument that Assam may go out of the 4 walls of the Constitution. Separatism in eqect would have taken place. This is the position that would have come to. Well, Sir, if that position came, the number of people who are killed today would have been only a shadow of what would have been killed in the position obtaining there and it is the minorities who would have been butchered, the

hapless villagers would have been mercilessly murdered. I have read in the newspaper about what Mr. Vajpayee stated in Gauhati or somewhere that in Assam blood will flow alongside the river Brahmaputra. It does not flow today but it would have flowed much more than in the river Brahmaputra if the elections do not take place there and Assam was handed over to the forces of anarchy and separatism. That is what would have taken place. This is the position which the House must very clearly understand.

Now, the question therefore is whether Government could have avoided holding the elections. We swear by the Constitution, the Government swear by the Constitution and the Election Commission swear by the Constitution, if this Government has been permitted to continue without holding the election, Assam would have been handed over to the forces of anarchy and separatism. It could not have happened. Now, the question before the country was this. Only two alternatives were placed before us by the agitators. The agitators said that we should either agree to their demands in toto, otherwise they would not allow the elections to take place; they would precipitate a constitutional vacuum. Either a constitutional vacuum or complete acceptance of their demands were the two alternatives that were placed before the country. Just accepting that is not so simple a matter.

The student leaders have stated in a press interview that appeared today that there are 20 lakh, two million foreigners who have been put in the list. Now, there are census figures available with us. This is something that the House must know. The disputed period is between 1961 and 1971. After 1971, nobody disuptes that those people will be sent back, thrown back, and they have been thrown back. Census took place in 1961 as also in 1971. Census documents are available. I may tell you that in 1961, the Assamese speaking population figure was 62 per cent of the total; in 1971 also, the figure was the same, that is 62 per cent, not one percent less, not one percent more. Then, where are the new people who have come in? I do not understand that. For the Assamese speaking people, the proportion is the same, for Hindus it is the same, for Muslims it is the same. The increase in the total number is just proportionate to the increase that has taken place in the rest of the country. This is the position. That being so, there was absolutely no case for this sort of extreme position to be taken and for that there must be some other reason. That reason is something that everybody will have to think about. This is the point that I wanted to put across.

Why has this happened? They wanted to scuttle the election. What was the attitude of the national parties? What was the attitude of the BJP, the Janata Party and the Lok Dal? They wanted to boycott the elections. Boycott for what? Was this boycott for creating a constitutional vacuum, or was it so that they may unleash murderous attacks and kill helpless millions? Who gave the agitationists the courage to boycott the elections. They would not have the courage by themselves. As I said, they come to Delhi, agree to something, go back to Gauhati, and go back on what they had agreed.

What has been the role of certain national parties in this matter? They have been singing a chorus of praise for this destructive, unconstitutional, negative and subversive position that those people took. They gave the encouragement to them to boycott the elections. If BJP had not given them the support, if the Lok Dal had not done that, I have no doubt that those students would not have stuck to the position for boycott.

As a result of all this, these murders have taken place, and for all this sorry state of affairs, that has taken place, I would forgive the children, the students, but I would put Shri Vajpayee in the dock. You instigated them, you created the situation; you have been instigating them all along. All along this has been happening. There is something like called abetting in criminal law. It is not only the action, but abetting is also an offence. It is the abettors, who have created that situation. They have to answer to the nation. The whole situation has been created by them.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

May I ask Shri Vajpayee if he has analysed the percentage of the people who came there as refugees? You call them foreigners. Have you any idea about the refugees. Do you concede that there is a concept about refugees? Sir, partition took place and India was divided into India and Pakistan. We were all safe in our country. Our bretheren were driven out in the Pakistan area. They wanted to stick on, but they could not. They came on in 1963, in 1964 and we knew they were coming across. We had to receive them here and we had to keep them here. If anybody who comes after 1961, whether as a refugee or as any other, he has to be dubbed as 'foreigner'! There are many people who came from Punjab, who may be settled in Delhi, they also have to be told that they are foreigners and they must get out? Do you want to say that? Are we prepared to say that? Are we prepared to say that to the millions of Hindus who came in fear and settled down in Assam. Do you want us to bundle them out that way? Bundling out can be done, but there must be a process to take place. Are they to be thrown out that way? Is it so simple a matter? The families have been here from 1961 onwards, 20 years have gone by, many of them have become part of the soil. Their children have become part of the soil. They have voted in the polls. And one day you come up and say they are all foreigners, bundle them out. Isn't there a matter of technicality? Isn't it a matter of human concern? And only persons who have got human concern can understand that. Mr. Vajpayee cannot understand; we can understand that. Therefore, we have to deal with it in a particular manner.

Sir, I don't say that they do not have a point. They have got their concern, Sir. Well, Sir, their culture has to be preserved. Everything has to be perfectly and properly understood. But what about the culture of the aboriginals in Assam. What about the culture of others in Assam? What aboult the culture of the tribals in Assam? It is only the Bramhaputra Valley culture that has to be preserved? What about the culture of other people? They are in mortal fear that they are going to be wiped out. Let us understand that the tribal belt and the North-Eastern belt today is in ferment. They are afraid that they are going to be wiped out. And the nation has got the responsibility to protect them, and to assuage their feelings. It has got out to be dealt with in a paternal manner, with an affection and with a solicitude and the other one also will have to assuage. It is a matter which will take a little time. The whole thing has got to be done that way. This is what has to be done.

Well, Sir, Prof. Dandavate said they were prepared to support a Constitutional Amendment. Well, there are two questions before the House whether a Constitutional Amendment should have been there at all or not. I don't whnt to go into that question because the Amendment was prepared out of its anxiety to go one step by amending the Constitution in order to postpone the evil day. That was all what would have happened. There was no guarantee that the isuue which was not solved in the course of three years, would have been solved in the course of one year more. Anyway taking the chance for that the Government was prepared to bring forward an amendment. When at the critical moment the Parliament was in session, the matter was sounded to the Opposition. Of course, on theoretical basis the CPI and CPI(M) said they are not prepared to support the amendment. I can understand their positions. The others did not commit. They said we will support, but not now, Let Parliament be over, you re-summon the Parliament for it. Well, Sir, why exactly this re-summoning?

(*Interruptions*)

Sir, I am only replying to what he has said. Well, Sir, the country's Press and the newspapers will bear out what they said was: Let the Parliament be adjourned, prorouged and then if a proposition cames we will consider supporting it. They did not give a definite support to that. Well, the question is why not in that Session itself?

AN. HON. MEMBER: Why not afterwards?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Why not in the Session itself? You wanted another session to be called. Why? Because you wanted to

give this matter an extra importance of a Session being specially called in order that the Constitution may be amended. And the special importance you wanted to give in line with your strategy of giving the support to the abetment to the agitationists in Assam. That is what you wanted. You wanted to give up special support; what was the guarantee that is could be done; if Parliament was summoned?

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharnpur); It is for extending the session.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am not going to give in.

As far as we are concerned, they said: if you agree to this, this discussion will not collapse—as if, of all the other discussions, this discussion was something very important, and it will not collapse; as if there was some guarantee that there was a result coming up. There was no guarantee at all. As far as we are concerned, negotiation is not over. Negotiation has been proceeding even after the adjournment of the Lok Sabha in November. We still continue the negotiation. Even after these election, negotiations will continue, because we want to find a solution to the problem. Negotiations were continuing, and will continue. That being so, in order to avoid the scuttling of the negotiation—if that is the ground on which the Constitutional amendment cannot be supported, then that position continued even after November.

The last sitting was on 5th and 6th January. They again went back. Thereafter, there was not time. The election process had to be started, and the position was brought in before us. We cannot decide this issue, *i.e.* as to how a particular party would have acted if Parliament was re-summoned, and all that. We cannot proceed on that basis on this particular matter.

The Constitution has cast on us certain obligations for the protection of the minorities and the people; and it was this that was done; and on that, there shall be no backing out at all.

Mr. Dandavate freely used the words Hitler and Gandhiji, together. He used Gandhiji on the one side and Hitler on the other. I am thankful to him that he did not invoke the word Godse along with them. He could have done it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Godse and his counter-parts, I have left to him.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Godse comes from his place. He is now in league with persons who are the adorers of Godse; and he now happens to be a man who remembers Hitler. Godse and Hitler, together; and Bharatiya Janata Party and Janata Party, go together. That is what I want to say.

I do not want to bring into this discussion, matters which are irrelevant. I want only to raise this issue before this House because we are the guardians of the Constitution. We are the protectors of the Constitution. Let everybody ask his conscience wheher Government or the Election Commission would have done its duty if it had permitted a constitutional vacuum to be created, handing over millions of people into the hands of weapon-wielding miscreants, to be butchered without the Government or the Police being able to do anything at all. Any man in Assam, whether he is a tribal or an Assamiya or a Bengali a Hindu or a Mussalman, he is a child of Bharat Mata; and therefore, we are going to take care that every one of them is protected.

It is in this sense that we went in for elections. The world record that we had no other alternative. We discharged our duty. And the world will record that the persons responsible for this holocaust are those who gave encouragement; and those are the Trimurtis here. They will answer to the nation for what has happened.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, I am speaking with a very heavy heart because of the holocaust that has taken place; and I do not know whether during the coming days also, it will stop or will continue. Only they

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day before yesterday evening, I received a telephonic message from Gauhati, where in our party leader has requested me to draw the attention of the Central Government and to insist that sufficient protection must be guaranteed to the people, so that clashes do not take place in a massive scale after the election is over. If necessary, more army may be deployed to give proper protection to all sections of the people so that there is no future flare up and this holocaust is stopped at least. The issues involved in the Assam situation must be very seriously thought over and which are the forces which are responsible for this holocaust; and how the future of Assam can besaved is a very serious thing to be given proper consideration. The question of election has precipitated the crisis. The agitation is going on far more than three years; and at the initial stage, miniature type of holocaust had also taken place. The houses of the minorities have been burnt. There have been massive attacks on them and some were killed. Thousands of them have been forced to go to relief camps. All those things had been discussed here before. This is not a new thing. The persons who are responsible for attacking the minorities, according to them the foreigners, they are the leaders of the AASU. Now they have thrown a challenge that unless the foreigners are removed from Assam they will never allow any election to take place. How this challenge is to be met is the question. The Government of India has created a situation whereby election is the only alternative left before us.

Before President's Rule, there was an Assembly; and as you know the Government of India tried to impose a minority government over there by using the method of purchasing MLAs; and their strength went upto 53 from 8. When that government was not able to face the Assembly, that government resigned and immediately the Assembly was dissolved knowing full well that the Constitution provides for only one year President's Rule. So, within one year the election must be held. This is the constitutional obligation which the government cannot avoid. So, the question came what should be done; whether we could go in far election or whether we could postpone election and go into the constitutional amendment. We repeatedly demanded that there must be election; this is not a new demand. We raised it in the House in August, I remember, when there was a debate on Assam. I insisted that the process should start from now on. If the process had started at that time, I think, all this tragedy would have been avoided. However, there may be divergent views in assessment. But the way AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad are conducting negotiations and simultaneously attacking these minorities show that they were in favour of any setlement. It is quite clear that they have a particular drive and a particular objective behind them.

Now a controversy has arisen whether this is a secessionist movement or the genuine demands of the Assamese people. There may be genuine grievances. We have repeatedly said in this House that there are some genuine grievances of the Assamese people. But how are those genuine grievances to be solved? The way the agitation is run by AASU and the Sangram Parishad, the distruptive way they are trying to drive away the minorities, who have acquired citizenship from Assam, it seems they want Assam to be considered, not as a part of India but as an independent State. It is here the question of secessionism comes. I have adduced proof in this House several times as to what are their objectives. I am quoting from the latest issue of *India Today*, dated 28th February:

> "On May 9, 1979, Janata Chief Minister Golap Borbora ordered Bhattacharyy to detect any foreigners (illegal immigrants from Bangladesh) on the Mangaldoi voters' list. In a very short while the DIG located precisely 47,658 'foreigners'. The election department had only 10,000 printed forms for entering objections to names included in the voters' list....

The uproar over the Mangaldoi rolls sparked off the statewise-anti-foreigners movement that has snowballed...."

Before that there was no question of foreigners and this big agitation was absent.

"In August 1979, after the Lok Sabha was dissolved, Borbora asked Bhattacharyya to extend his detection operation to 80 Assembly segments of six Lok Sabha constituencies in Dhubri, Kokraijhar, Barpeta, Mangaldoi, Tezpur and Diphu; later, Assam's Chief Secretary R. S. Paramasivam—also recalled from the State in disgrace for his sympathies with the agitationists—ordered Bhattacharyya to check out the Gauhati, Dibrugarh and Jorhat constituencies. By early 1980, Bhattacharyya and his zealous policemen had located no less than 5,87,000 foreigners in these constituencies. 'I went strictly by the National Register of Citizens' 1951, and the voters' rolls for successive elections' claims Bhattacharyya. 'Under the Foreigners' Act the onus for proving citizenship rests on the suspect.

Last fortnight Bhattacharyya was travelling from Assam's tea-garden areas, trying to presuade the labourers, the *cha banua hampraday*, to abstain from voting. 'We are accused of being a communal movement directed only against immigrant Muslims' he bursts out 'and of over three lakh foreigners driven out between 1958 and 1976 not a single man was Hindu. I agree, but from the 5.8 lakh foreigners I helped detect, 55 per cent were Hindus. Every Hindu means a vote for the communists The entire Brahmaputra valley, once an oasis of nationalism in this desert of insurgency, is surrounded by Marxist expansionists and Bengali cultural expansionists. If Mrs Gandhi wants to retain Assam as a colony, the reaction will be proportionate. Assam is no more a federating unit of the Indian Union, but an occupied territory."

On the question whether this is secessionism or not, there is a photograph here which shows that they are placing wreaths for the martyrs in the election battle. The main slogan which they have given is Jai Assam. Assam is their motherland and Assam should be freed from all foreigners. I was in Gauhati on 8th of this month, the day Atal Bihari Vajpayee and our Chaudhury Sahib addressed the meeting in the Judges' Court, and in that meetineg a statement of the AASU had been read out by our Shri Dinesh Goswami and in that statement it was categorically stated that 'Assam is our motherland and unless we free Assam from foreigners, there is no rest for us'. Assam is their motherland, and your Party and RSS declared that there should be Akhanda Hindu Rashtra, and the may I have seen wants to include even Indonesia in India. Being an advocate of Akhanda Hindu Rashtra you were presiding over a meeting where the policies of the AASU had been declared that they are Assamese and not part of India and they want to free the whole Assam from these foreigners.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is not correct.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I was in Gauhati.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I was in the meeting.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: And that is why that statement has been read our by Shri Dinesh Goswami.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Both are correct!

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You now see this 1979 voters' list which has been the basis of this election. It is the complaint of the minorities and the refugees that their names have been excluded. On this basis the voters' list has been prepared and all the Left parties have objected. Some delegation from the Nepalese staying in Assam came to me and they complained that nearabout 2 lakhs of their names have been excluded from the voters' list because they are Nepalese and they are considered by these agitationists as foreigners. So, the 1979 list is prepared by excluding lakhs of genuine citizens, genuine voters. Even after that, the agitationists are clameuring that the voters' list is not according to the upto date position

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exclusive of the foreigners. That is correct that those who have attained the age to be voters, their names have not been included and the names of lakhs of genuine citizens have been excluded. Now what the whole situation reveals is to be properly understood. You know that Assam is a composite State. It is not, as Bengal or as Orissa, a State on the basis of linguistic nationalities. It is a composite State where Bengalis are there, tribals are there Assamese are there, and Biharis are there. However, it is a composite State and this is declared by the Commission which decided the Boundaries—the Boundary Commission—that Assam is a composite State. Here Assam can thrive and advance if all linguistic people and all ethnic groups move unitedly. But suddenly the agitation was started by AASU in 1979. And what is the objective? The objective is not to defend Assamese culture and their identity but political. They thought that if Muslims are there, they will vote for Congress(I) and if Bengalis are there, they will vote for the Communists. So, they should be thrown out and this agitation started after the 1978 elections where the Leftist forces gained certain seats and after the victory in West Bengael election, where the Leftists got a majority. I know some paper in Calcutta also—*Ananda Bazar Patrika*—instigated the people that if Leftist win, it will be a colony of Bengal. So, be careful, drive them away. And that is why all vested interests have mobilised in favour of this AASU agitation and the AASU agitation is being financed. we have repeatedly raised this question. We got a document prepared by CIA—called operation Brahmaputra. While they have prepared this document, they want to utilise the conflicts in such a way that destabilisation is created there, in the entire North-East region.

These agitationists are being used as an instrument for that purpose. It is not only Assam, now you know of Tripura incidents. There has been link between Mizo National Front and these AASU, and also Naxalites, Tripura UP JATI PLA and others. This is evident from the type of violence they are organising, using sten guns and modern weapons. Where-from do they get these? There has been so much loss of life because of this planned attack. Now what is the real position? AASU claims that they represent the whole of Assam. But if you study deeply where this holocaust is taking place, it is mainly confined to three or four districts—i.e. Nowgong, Darrang, Kamrup and Sibsagar where Assamese are in overwhelming majority but not in other districts. Assam is not composed of these four districts alone. Assam is much bigger than these four districts. Out of 126 seats where elections are going to take place only 40 seats are seriously effected by this type of violent agitation.

The day I visited Assam, fortunately I met Shri Sarat Sinha in Calcutta at Calcutta Air Port. He was going back to Gauhati. He came to calcutta. On 5th I asked him—AASU agitation has given a challenge, a threat that there will be blood bath and they will not allow elections to take place. How many constituencies can be affected? He told that 40 constituencies will be affected. I read the editorial in *the Statesman* dated 9th February. There also they admitted that 40 constituencies will be seriously affected. That is being proved by this development. So, out of 126 Assembly seats they can stop elections in 40 seats. But the way propoganda has been made and the way some of our opposition parties have given support to them, that has created the impression that entire Assam is represented by AASU and others.

My question is—if masses are behind them, why they are afraid to face elections. If masses are behind them, they can get absolute majority in the elections. Why are they afraid of elections?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Guns are behind them.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Guns are behind them! Guns are used by them.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: They are also using guns and automatic rifles. From where do they get?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is the *Statesman* of 11th. The editorial is 'Challenge in response. I am reading this first para:

> "Nothing could have been more irresponsible than the threat by Assamese extremists to stop elections by all peaceful means and their dangerous reference to blood bath."

They have talked of blood both before hand and in that craze if they get help from Chaudhri Charan Singh and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee how these organisations get emboldened? So they have become!

Do people want election or not, you can see from the response after the election was announced? In regard to submission of nominations, for the 126 Assembly seats 527 nominations have been filed. If people had been behind this AASU, how could so many nominations have been filed?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Those who lost deposits are there.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am coming to that. There are twelve parliamentary seats and for that 29 candidatest filed their nominations. You know when AASU people went for negotiation and we were informed that the total number of "foreigners" are 47 lakhs apart from tribals. The tribals are not foreigners. They are the original inhabitants there. You want to deprive 47 lakhs of people and even the tribals. Those who submitted the nomination papers among them are the candidates of PTCA and REPT. These are organisations of tribal people. They wanted to stand in the elections. This is the democratic process which the AASU is afraid of. That is why, we insisted from the very beginning that let there be elections. I remember once that ruling Party leaders, were very much afraid of elections thinking that if AASU took part in the election the AASU would sweep away and Cong.(I) would be in a minority. The Assam Government employees and officers and all are behind the AASU agitation. It is known to everybody. The minorities were absolutely helpless because the entire administration is backing the AASU. Now the reality became clear that the AASU and the people who are behind it do not represent the whole of Assam. There are other section's of people also. There are tribals too. And those who are considered to be foreigners are the citizens of India. Repeatedly I have brought to the notice of three consecutive Railway Ministers—whether Kamlapati Ji remembers or not but I remember. Mr. Kedar Pandey is sitting here. I approached Mr. Sethi also regarding certain evictions which were started in Maligaon and Pandu. Several thousand refugees came in 1951 after the partition of 1947. Suddenly, the evictions were started. I have given in writing that because the election is coming, the ground is being prepared by throwing them away from the place of their habitation. In Lambding, 6000 families have been served the notices of eviction. For two or three years, consecutively, I am representing their case and because of our intervention, those families could not be evicted. I have produced documents to the effect of citizenship certificates given to them. But they have been thrown out from Assam by these forces. And in Panikhaiti many families who have got the ownership documents of the land and they have come long before the partition have been evicted. But so many families have been evicted by the Assam administration despite the orders of the Revenue Minister during the Janata regime that they should not be evicted. So the resentment was growing. How long this can be tolerated by those people who are helpless and who are in minority? The entire admhinistration is backing AASU.

In this situation when the elections came, AASU threw the challenge and the challenge was linked to the blood-bath. They issued boycott slogans. Everybody has got the democratic right to boycott the elections. But have they any right to prevent people from voting by burning bridges and by using guns? They are preventing others from casting their votes. Is it democracy? Is it non-cooperation? Is it boycotting? No. They have taken up challenge by blood-bath—we will never allow Assam to be dominated by other sections.

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The question is how this problem can be solved. Here, I have bitter criticism for this ruling Party. They have vacillated, they have shown continuous opportunism and they have drifted. They talk of secularism but their performance is opposite while they criticise secessionist forces they join hands with the Upajati Juba Samity in Tripura. They want that unity and integrity of India should be defended. I have repeatedly raised this question. They have never asked their ranks and followers to fight politically this secessionist movement. We are fighting there. Our people have been murdered; our students have been murdered. I have mentioned in this House the names of those who have been killed. Our students' federation and our trade union leaders are fighting there. Even our progressive Assamese professors have been attacked. One progressive professor is still in hospital. They are opposed because this type of secessionist movement is not at all helpful for the future of Assamese people.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What does he mean by "progressive" professor?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is very difficult for him to understand that.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: They are progressive because they want the unity of India....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: By "progressive", he meant Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I did not mean him.

The question is, whether for one year we could have waited and whether some atmosphere could have been created. But I remember whenever these AASU representatives have come here for negotiations, they have put such conditions for settlement which cannot create the basis for any negotiated settlement. Repeatedly, this has happened. When a proposal came that there should be a tripartite discussion, in that last meeting I was present and, in that meeting, I categorically said, "You may be under an illusion that through tripartite conferences, some settlement may come about. But it is quite clear that AASU representatives do not want any settlement. They want to maintain the crisis and the de-stabilisation moves are on." The Prime Minister repeatedly reported to us. "They agree here. But when they go back, they start talking a different language." It is because of their bosses. Who are the bosses? Who are they? They are the high officials who are linked with CIA. We have given sufficient facts. The Assamese agitation should not be considered in isolation from the American conspiracy.

Recently, a document has appeared in *Patriot* on balkanisation. An attempt of balkanisation is going on throughout India. I am raising this question because our entire future and the unity and integrity of India is involved with it, because these fissiparous forces are raising their heads not only in Assam but in various other States. This is the dangerous situation that is coming to. If we have to fight it, we have to fight it on the basis of a firm principle. What should be that principle?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Home Minister should answer this point about balkanisation.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The principle should be that India is a country consisting of various linguistic nationalities as well as sub-nationalities; there are various ethnic groups; there are various religious and linguistic minorities and, unless we create conditions for the advancement of all the languages, all their cultures, their ethnic identity, India cannot remain united. Ony on the basis of this firm principle, if you fight politically, these secessionists will be isolated from the common mass of Assamese people. We are fighting that battle in Assam and our forces are increasing. More and more people are coming over to us.

In this respect, I support Prof. Madhu Dandavate regarding the speech made by Shri Abdul Ghani Khan Chaudhury. I have also heard the same report. The Congress-I leaders have instigated the minorities. I had to reply in a public meeting there that our line is not that of what Mr. Chaudhury had said. Our line is that we want unity with the Assamese people; we want the unity of toiling masses. That should be the main objective against vested interests and against reactionary forces. What Mr. Chaudhury has told is, "If one person is killed, you kill four." I have got this report....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The *Telegraph* has got photographs of this kind of retaliation. If you like, I can place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Even amongst the Muslims also, he has told so. That is the report I have got. He has asked them to mobilise all Muslim forces.

13.00 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

It does not help. Mainly, for this flare up, this Janata, BJP and Lok Dal, cannot absolve themselves of the responsibility for the holocaust. This I categorically state here. Also I accuse the Congress-I, the way they have instigated these minorities. They also cannot absolve themselves from this responsibility.

There are other serious complaints regarding the conspiracy of rigging the elections. It is a fact that they are threatening the minorities. "If you are to stay in Assam, you are to vote for Congress-I. Otherwise, you will be thrown our." What Mr. Dandavate said is a fact.

The fear psychosis is taken advantage of by the ruling party. The more the minorities are threatened, the more they will vote for the ruling party.

(*Interruptions*)

What is the alternative? Will we run this country on the basis of the Constitution or not? That is why we totally oppose this amendment of the Constitution because these two alternatives are placed before us, either constitution amendment or imposition of the regional emergency. Both are against democratic principles and we believe that in Assam also, the situation can be made normal by extending further more democratic rights, not only to the Assamese people and other minorities but to all tribals also.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: To the foreigners also.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: If the agitators and their friends insist on this type of agitation going on, there is every danger that Assam may be divided into various autonomous States. Already the Udayachal demand is there where the clashes have taken place. Gopur village, there, the tribals wanted Udayachal and the Assamese people have bittlerly opposed and behind that there is the question of land problem. But mainly they wanted to cast their votes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They are not enlisted as voters even. They are all Indian citizens.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: They have been deprived of their voting rights because voters list has been prepared by these people who are supporters. That is why, these provocations have been given from both sides and ultimately this tragedy happened.

Our point is that it is not only a question of Assam but of the entire North-Eastern region. The ruling party has no loyalty to principles. They are talking about secessionism.

But in Tripura, you have seen. They have joined hands with the Upajati Yuva Samithi. The same secessionists. So, they are pucca opportunists and that in Maharashtra also they joined hands with Shiv Sena. In Kerala they joined hands

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

with all communal parties to defeat us. But in Assam, a big feature is that all Left parties stood firmly along with Congress-S and other democratic elements. A new consolidation is now developing and growing and we think, in course of time, the people will realise that these are the forces who can bring about unity in Assam and the future of Assam can be saved by these forces.

That is why I want that serious thought must be given now in the background of the emergence of secessionist forces throughout the country.

There are communal forces. Take the Khalistan movement. What will happen in Punjab, nobody knows. Another flare-up may take place in Punjab also. That is why Government should come out with principles that each nationality, each sub-nationality, ethnic group, must be guaranteed their separate identity and each conditions should be created that their culture, their language, literature, gets flourished in those conditions and that can be done only by developing democracy and not by curbing democracy and that is the only alternative by which India's unity and intergrity can be saved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay.

DR. SURRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I propose that we break for lunch. The original idea for not having lunch-hour was that we thought that we would have to break at 2 O' Clock for the Minister. But now this is not going to happen. I propose that we have our lunch-hour.

श्री राम विकास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : कल भी इस विषय पर बहस चलेगी। तो हाऊस को लंच के लिए हजोर्न कर दीजिए।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Why not take the sense of the House on this?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): The reply will be given tomorrow. The debate will continue. There is no problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Earlier the House decided that we could continue .... (*Interruptions*) I am in your hands. The House may decide whatever it thinks proper.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: We may have the lunch-hour at 2 O' Clock. If I remember right, the Minister has to attend the other House at 2.00 p.m.. He can remain present here upto 2.00. The debate can continue upto that time. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can have lunch break for half an hour, if you want... (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : आध घंटे से क्या होगा। कम से कम 1 घंटे का लंच रखिये।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We understood the hon. Minister telling us that he had to present in the other House at 2.00. In that case we can have the lunch-hour from 2.00 to 3.00 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What has the Minister to say?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The problem would be that again this debate will continue tomorrow if it is not commenced after 3.00 p.m. here. Tomorrow I have to reply here and I have to reply in the other House also. It was decided that I should reply here first and then I should reply there. (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस में कोई हर्ज नहीं है। इस से क्या फर्क पड़ता है।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This has nothing to do with lunch. In any case you are replying here tomorrow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We will continue the debate after lunch.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): This is an important subject which is agitating our mind. Please do not bother about time. Let us discuss and then you choose your own to reply. You can reply even the day after tomorrow. This is a matter of crucial importance. You should allow all of us to speak. The debate could continue upto 2.00 and tomorrow also. The Minister can reply the day after tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Once it has been agreed upon that the hon. Minister will give the reply here earlier, tomorrow, then we cannot say that he will reply the day after tomorrow.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Tomorrow.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The Prime Minister is in Assam. The Minister may reply, but it will be better if the Prime Minister also replies afte her experience today so that we will hear something straight from the horse's mouth.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is not 'reply' by the Minister. It is 'intervention' by the Minister. I have to reply to the debate as the Mover of the motion.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I would request you to agree to the proposal that I may finish the debate in the Rajya Sabha today so that I am available for the whole day tomorrow here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But no reply should be given in the Rajya Sabha first. The reply should be given here, first.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In that case, we need not continue after 2.00 p.m. because the Home Minister will not be in the House. The Prime Minister has gone to Assam. Who is going to listen to us on the Treasury Benches?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Somebody will note down the points.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is not a formal, routine matter.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: But then you have to realise the situation where I cannot be present in both the Houses at the same time.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We do not want to divide you.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is why I am suggesting that the House may continue the debate till 2.00, and other matters may be taken up after that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): We decided to sit the whole today. Why do you want to change it?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In that case, we will adjourn for lunch and meet again after the lunch hour.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): In today's meeting that the hon. Speaker had with the leaders of the Opposition, it was decided very clearly that this debate would continue the whole day; the Minister would only initiate his reply and complete it here tomorrow and then go to the other House. There should not be any change in that because it was a unanimous decision. Other wise the meeting will have to be called again. ...(*Interruptions*). Lunch was forgone. Lunch was cancelled. Speaker announced it. ..(*Interruptions*). Sir, if they want the lunch-break, we have no objection. But the decision is that tomorrow the Minister will reply and then he will go to the other House.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सभापति जी, अभी ,जब बैठक शुरू हुई थी तो यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि मंत्री महोदय, दो बजे सिर्फ स्टेटमेंट पढ़ने के लिये वहां जायेंगे और स्टेटमेंट पढ़कर के यहां आ जायेंगे । यदि यह लंच के लिये हो रहा है तो या तो लंच को ब्रेक कर दीजिए, या अगर लंच देना है दो तो दो बजे से तीन बजे लंच दीजिए । वे वहां जा कर, अटेंड कर के यहां चले आवें ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have not only to make a statement; the other House has to start the debate.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): Already a decision has been taken that there shall be no lunch break.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what I feel. I think we should continue upto 2 p. m. Later on we will see what happens. Shri Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): When I participate in this discussion, I participate really with a very heavy heart because after 35 years of Independence we are facing such a grave situation in Assam which is a border State, a border with China and also other countries. One who has followed the trouble in Assam will observe very carefully that for the last 3 years the agitation in Assam has started on the issue of foreigners. My question is: why before 3 years this issue was not raised? Was this issue raised before 3 years? The same people who are now the residents of Assam—the Hindus and the Muslims were residents there. The same people were the voters over there. The same people have voted over there. The same people have formed the Government over there. Is it not a fact that for some time there was a government which was controlled by the Janata Party? But after the Janata Party lost power, the agitation has started.

I was listening with rapt attention to the speech made by our great leader, Prof. Madhu Dandavate. I have not heard a single word uttered by him as to why the agitation started only 3 years ago. Why did it not start earlier and why the cut off point so suggested by AASU is not 78? He has not suggested. So there is a political motive behind this. This political motive is the main factor for the agitation in Assam. Here I will bring out certain facts before you.

Prime Minister times without number called the leaders of the Opposition to discuss about the Assam situation. I am never called. We have heard what the leaders of the Opposition have advised the Prime Minister on Assam issue and sometimes certain things have come out in the Press. This is an occasion when the leaders in the Opposition will have to tell the House what advice they gave when they met the Prime Minister. Shri Madhu Dandavate had said that they had advised the leader of the Rajya Sabha to postpone the elections. I woold ask them to report before this House individually what was their advice to the Prime Minister on Assam situation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Same. Identical.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: That must go on record in this House and if we examine those records we will find that what an irresponsible leadership from the Opposition side it is who for the last three years have allowed the situation to deteriorate. As a result of this the industry of a poor State like Assam did not develop; the law and order situation deteriorated; its economic condition deteriorated and other conditions did not develop.

Sir, today at a time when there was extension of the President's rule for three years after that our esteemed friends in the Opposition advised the Government not to go for elections. What is their advice? Is it constitutional? Let them tell before this House under what Section of the Constitution they have advised that the elections should be postponed. Is it not a fact that they only wanted to create problems for

the country? Is it not a fact that they wanted to create a deadlock in he country? Certainly there is no other motive in this advice. If they had, cooperated with the Government and helped the Government in amending the Constitution and helped the Government to extend the period of President's rule there certainly they could demand that they had advised properly, otherwise there is no alternative Elections is a must and no Government worth the name can exist allowing this stalemate to continue.

Sir, in Assam elections was a must and under very difficult situation Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Government had to face this elections. It was an acid test for the Opposition and the Government. Now, what has the Opposition done? They said that they will boycott this elections. But how? We have seen how the parties have boycotted in other States but what we find in Assam is that leaders went there to incite agitate the people to boycott the elecions. I put a very pointed question to my very esteemed friend, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and I will request him to submit—in his speech—a diary of his tour in Assam during the election period as to what he has done. If he is honest, sincere and a patriot he will definitely give an honest statement in this House As a result of this agitation how many lives in Assam are lost! Yes, this way of boycott has taken the highest toll of lives in Assam and these leaders who were touring Assam had organised it absolutely in a planned manner. They propagated that their movement is non-violent by using sophisticated arms, by using mortars, by destroying the bridges, by destroying the petrol pipeline, by destroying the bridges and abusing and assaulting the officers who were going to conduct the elections absolutely in a non-violent manner. But that mistake was never committed on a vehicle which the leader like Mr. Vajpayee was moving. They were common people, untrained people, simple people and non-violent people. But there were absolutely trained people who were employed in this work and the Government must take note of this thing and find out who are those people. I presume that they are trained ex-army people. They know how to deal with the sophisticated arms, they know how to prepare sophisticated arms and it is still a wonder why the Government cannot trace the sources of the arms being supplied to our country from outside or built up in our country. Sir, the situation in Assam is grave and today one must take note of it that Assam cannot be destroyed in this way or it cannot be allowed to be destroyed by irresponsible political leaders of the Opposition in our country. Sir, if democracy is this, let the Opposition do what they want, play with the lives of the people, play with the lives of the countrymen, we must rethink about the form of the democracy in our country. If this thing happens in Assam, if things which are happening in Punjab continue, certainly we will have to have a second thought because in democracy the Opposition has got a very great role to play and if our Opposition friends are behaving like this and if they want that Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government must continue in this way, they will take advantage of the situation and massacre the lives of the people and destroy the country. Certainly there must be a solution to the whole thing. Law and order must be restored in the country. A law-abiding citizen must be guaranteed safety, economic development must be guaranteed in the country and our country must progress and upon sweet-will of some Opposition leaders in connivance with the foreign aid, if they want to destroy the country, it cannot be allowed to happen. So, Sir, after 35 years of our country's independence, Assam has been facing this situation. Here we have to discuss the situation, but I want to recommend to this Government, that with a strong hand the Government must rule the country. Democracy is not for the weak people. Democracy is for all those citizens who can prevail on the people and who can certainly maintain law and order in the country and allow the country to thrive in economic and in other matters and also curb the activities of the irresponsible Opposition people in our country. With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: (नई दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, असाम

[श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपयी]

में चुनाव के नाम पर जो नाटक हो रहा था और जब अन्त में एक ट्रेजेडी में बदल गया, वह नाटक तो कल खत्म हो गया लेकिन आसाम में नरसंहार अभी जारी है। आज सबेरे का एक समाचार मेरे पास है :

"तेज़पुर के निकट बहुत बड़ी भीड़ ने बस्तियों पर हमला किया, कम से कम 100 लोग मारे गए हैं और दो हजार लोग घायल हो कर अस्पताल में पड़े हैं।"

आज प्रधान मंत्री आसाम में हैं। मैं नहीं जानता वह किन इलाको का दौरा करेंगी। चुनाव के अभियान के सिलसिले में जब वे आसाम में गई तो उन्होंने केवल उन्हीं इलाकों को चुना जहां बंगलादेश या पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए हुए लोग बड़ी संख्या में बसे हुए हैं।

क्या प्रधान मंत्री को और क्षेत्रों में नहीं जाना चाहिए था ? इसके अलावा उन्होंने जिस तरह के भाषण दिए, मैं चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस के सदस्य, जरा उन भाषणों को पढ़ें। हम तो विरोधी दल में हैं, हम तो उत्तरदायित्वहीन हैं, हम तो देश को आग लगाना चाहते हैं, हम तो देशभक्त नहीं हैं। देशभक्त का सारा ठेका उधर बैठने वालों ने ले लिया है। फिर आपको तो जिम्मेदारी की बात करनी चाहिए थी असम में।

श्री अब्दुल गनी खां चौधरी ने किस तरह के भाषण दिए हैं इसका उल्लेख हो चुका है। क्या प्रधान मंत्री के लिए जरूरी था कि जजज़ फ़ील्ड में सभा करने के बजाय वह मालेगांव में सभा करतीं जहां बंगाली बड़ी संख्या में हैं। वह असम में भाषण कर रही थीं, मगर उन्होंने अपना भाषण बंगला में शुरू किया और भाषण के अन्त में जय हिन्द नहीं कहा। भारत की प्रधान मंत्री ने भाषण के अन्त में कहा खुदा हाफ़िज़। क्या मतलब है इसका ? खुदा हाफ़िज़ से मेरा कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। मगर चुनाव के दिनों में इस तरह की बातें करना क्या असम में सद्भाव और साम्प्रदायिक एकता बनाने का तरीका है ? प्रधान मंत्री गई थीं मेखला पहन कर, पहनी मेखला, बोली बंगला और जय हिन्द की जगह कहा खुदा हाफ़िज। यह है भारत की प्रधान मंत्री का रूप .....।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Does it behove you talking about the Prime Minister like this? This is a serious debate. . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am not yielding. . .

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN: All these interruptions will not go on record.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हां, हां मुझे मालूम है कि कितनी सीरियस डिबट है। आप चुप रहिये में यील्ड नहीं कर रहा हूं। *(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मेरा कहना है कि माननीय सदस्य को जो भी बात कहनी है वह राजनीतिक बात कहें, प्रशासनिक बात कहें, लेकिन व्यक्तिगत बातें न कहें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have heard you; there is no point of order.

**Not recorded

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, जब विरोधी दलों के नेताओं की देशभक्ति को चुनौती दी जा रही थी तब कोई कांग्रेसी सदस्य आपत्ति करने के लिये नहीं खड़ा हुआ । सच्चाई बुरी लगती है । प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं उत्तर देंगी । यहां गृह मंत्री बैठ हुए हैं । . . .

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आप चयर को एड्रेस कीजिए सीध बात न कीजिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप सभी लोग जानते हैं कि असम में भिन्न भिन्न भाषा के लोग रहत हैं, अलग -अलग मजहब मानने वाल लोग रहते हैं, वहां आदिवासी भी हैं । लकिन प्रधान मंत्री के किस तरह के भाषण हुए उसे मे आपके सामने उद्धत करना चाहता हूं

"Harijans, Muslims and women are being attacked by the opposition to embarrass the Government, as they are supporting me."

हरिजनों पर हमला कौन कर रहा है ? विरोधी दल बाले ? मुसलमानों और औरतों पर हमला कौन कर रहा है ? विरोधी दल बाले ?

हम प्रधान मंत्री का इसलिए विरोध कर रहे हैं क्योंकि वे यह भ्रम पैदा करना चाहती हैं कि अगर इस देश में औरतें, मुसलमान, हरिजन बचेंगे तो केवल प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ से बचेंगे, और किसी के हाथ से नहीं बचेंगे ।

प्रधान मंत्री ने गोहाटी की सभा में यह कहा कि किसी को भी असम से निकाला नहीं जायेगा, प्रधान मंत्री इन्कार करें कि उन्होंने यह भाषण दिया या नहीं दिया । हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का 13 फरवरी, का अंक मैंने देखा है, प्रधान मंत्री ने 12 फरवरी को भाषण दिया था —

"Should we give a false promise that they will be removed, when we know that they will not be removed?"

असम से किसी को निकाला नहीं जायेगा । कोई विदेशी भी अगर होगा तो निकाला नहीं जायेगा । क्या असम में कोई विदेशी नहीं है ? अगर असम में कोई विदेशी नहीं है तो 3 साल तक बातचीत क्यों चलती रही ? क्या सरकार ने स्वयं यह स्वीकार नहीं किया था कि 1971 के बाद जो आए हैं, उन्हें पहचाना जायेगा और उनके नाम मतदाता सूची में से निकाले जायेंगे ? क्या सरकार इस समझौते से अपने को बंधा हुआ नहीं पाती ?

क्या 1979 के इलेक्टोरल रोल पर चुनाव कराने की हठ— मैं उसे हठ कह रहा हूं—इस हठ ने असम में आग नहीं लगाई है ? अगर प्रधान मंत्री हठ नहीं छोड़ेंगी, तो इतिहास में देश की बरबादी उनके नाम लिखी जायेगी ।

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आपको भी चांस मिलेगा, तब आप भाषण कीजिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 1979 को मत दाता सूची के आधार पर चुनाव कराने का क्या मतलब है ? क्या उसमें ऐसे लोग नहीं हैं जो 1971 के बाद आये हैं ? क्या विदेशी वोट दे सकते हैं ? असम के जो नौजवान 1980 में 21 साल के हो गये, वह 8 लाख नौजवान वोट नहीं दे सकते हैं, विदेशी वोट दे सकते हैं ?

ऐसी मतदाता सूची के आधार पर होने वाले चुनाव क्या लोकतंत्र को प्रतिबिम्बित करेंगे या लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करेंगे ? पूरे चुनाव में प्रचार इस तरह से किया जा रहा था कि विदेशी निकाले नहीं जायेंगे ।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सभापति जी, मैं असम के कई भागों का दौरा करके आया हूं, कांग्रेस के सदस्य इसे पार्टी का सवाल न बनायें। इतना सब खून-खराबा देख कर, असम को देखकर 1947 की याद आती है। अगर हम दोषी हैं तो हमको फांसी दे दो, मगर असम के लोगों के हृदय में जो बात घुस गई है, वह किसी पार्टी ने उनके अन्दर नहीं बैठाई है।

अभी प्रो० समर मुखर्जी ने माना कि असम के कर्मचारी चुनाव में हिस्सा लेने को तैयार नहीं हैं। कर्मचारियों को नौकरी जाने का खतरा है, कर्मचारियों के बीवी बच्चे भूखे मर जायेंगे, यह डर है। उन पर पुलिस का पूरा पहरा था, मगर असम का कर्मचारी आज नौकरी को दांव पर लगा कर चुनाव का विरोध कर रहा है, क्योंकि वह समझ रहा है कि विदेशियों के आधार पर, विदेशियों के नाम के आधार पर बनी हुई मतदाता सूची पर अगर चुनाव हुए तो असम की अलग संस्कृति, अलग रहन-सहन और उसका पृथक व्यक्तित्व खत्म हो जायेगा।

कत्लेआम हुआ है। किस ने किस का कत्लेआम किया है, यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। मैंने कभी नहीं कहा कि खून की नदियां बहा दी जायेंगी, मगर वहां नदियां बह रही हैं। आज गृह-मंत्री ने नहीं बताया कि कितने लोग मरे हैं। लाशें गिनने वाला कोई नहीं है।

मैं गोहपुर गया था 16 तारीख को, वहां उपद्रव हुए 12 तारीख को। डिप्टी कमिश्नर गोहपुर नहीं गये। जिले का डिप्टी कमिश्नर उस हत्याकांड को देखने नहीं गया स्पेशल एस० पी० नहीं गये। 16 तारीख को मैंने ओ० सी० से पूछा, वहां के अतिरिक्त सुपरिन्टेंडेंट से पूछा कि कितने मरे ? जवाब मिला कि हमें कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Excuse me Vajpayeeji, what is your definition of foreigners?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I will come to it. Sir, he has put a very pertinent question.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: For Assam and for Kashmir.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Foreigners are not to be defined by me. A foreigner has to be defined according to the Constitution and according to the law. Who am I to define?

सभापति महोदय, मैं गोहपुर की बात खत्म कर लूं, इस सवाल पर भी बाद में आऊंगा। चुनाव कराने के लिए आप वहां पर एक लाख की बटैलियन्स ले गए फिर भी गोहपुर का हत्या काण्ड होने के बाद वहां का ओ० सी० मुझसे शिकायत कर रहा था कि हमारे पास 70 लोग हैं, बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स का छोटा सा दल आया है, हम गांव के लोगों को बचा नहीं सकते हैं। जब डिप्टी कमिश्नर से सम्पर्क किया गया कि आप जाते क्यों नहीं हैं, सैकड़ों घरों में आग लगा दी गई है और लाशें जंगलों में पड़ी हैं, तो उन्होंने कहा कि मेरा काम है चुनाव कराना, लोगों की जान बचाना सरकार का काम नहीं है। लाशों के ऊपर चुनाव का महल खड़ा करके सत्ता की सीढ़ी तक पहुंचना सत्तारूढ दल का काम है। (व्यवधान) यह कहानी केवल गोहपुर की नहीं है, मुखर्जी साहब को मालूम नहीं है गोहपुर का झगड़ा इनका झगड़ा नहीं है जो चुनाव चाहते हैं या चुनाव के विरोधी हैं। इन जनजातियों के वोट नहीं हैं। वे उदयाचल जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगा रहे थे, वे इन्दिरा गांधी जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगा रहे थे। कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने कचारी जन जाति के लोगों से 20 तारीख हो जाने दो, इन असमियोंयों को रेलवे लाइन के पार ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी तक खदेड़

दिया जायेगा । (**व्यवधान**) दूसरा उदाहरण देखिये। दिसपुर के पास एक सीट का चुनाव हुआ। क्षेत्री गांव में 13 तारीख को आग लगाई गई थी, 10 बजे से 2 बजे तक गांव जलता रहा। गांव वालों ने 11 तारीख को ही पुलिस में लिखित शिकायत की थी लेकिन कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया। सारा गांव जल गया। बाद में पुलिस ने कुछ लोगों को जाकर पकड़ा, लेकिन उन लोगों को छोड़ दिया गया क्योंकि कांग्रेस उम्मीदवार ने कहा कि ये हमारे मतदाता हैं, हमारे लिए वोट देने वाले हैं, इनको छोड़ दो। गोहपुर में भी जो वनवासी पकड़े गए थे, आग लगाते हुए, उनको पुलिस थाने से छोड़ दिया गया। हमने पूछा कैसे छोड़ा तो कहा इन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि कोई गड़बड़ नहीं करेंगे। इतना बड़ा हत्याकाण्ड हो गया लेकिन कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं हुई। अगर लोगों को हमने भड़काया था तो हमें गिरफ्तार कर लेते। वह हवालात में एक भी आदमी नहीं था। दिसपुर के पास क्षेत्री में जो नारे लग रहे थे वे इस प्रकार थे: इन्दिरा जी को हम मरने नहीं देंगे, विदेशियों को निकलने नहीं देंगे, क्या मतलब है इसका ? इसके बावजूद आप चुनाव करा लेते तो भी समझ में आता। जो कुछ हुआ है वह चुनाव नहीं हैं, असम में लोकतन्त्र की हत्या हुई है। (**व्यवधान**)

भारतीय जनता पार्टी का एक दल दस पोलिंग बूथ्स पर गया था। हाजो चुनाव क्षेत्र में शहर में दस पोलिंग बूथ हैं–हाजो हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल, बर्चा पुरील लोवर प्राइमरी स्कूल, हाजो बुर्त्ता लोवर, प्राइमरी स्कूल–इन केन्द्रों पर एक बजे जब हमारी पार्टी के लोग पहुंचे तो पोलिंग स्टेशन गायब थे। ढूंढा गया कि पोलिंग स्टेशन कहां गए, शायद हटा दिए ग हों, लेकिन शिफ्ट नहीं किए गए थे, प्रेजाइडिंग आफिसर्स ने पूरा पोलिंग स्टेशन अपनी जीप और बस में लाद लिया था। बैलट पेपर बस में, बैलट बाक्स बस में और प्रेज़ाइडिंग आफिसर्स बस में। उनसे पूछा गया कि क्या हो रहा है तो उन्होंने कहा कोई बोट देने नहीं आया इसलिए साढ़े तीन बजे तक बैठना हमारे लिए जरूरी नहीं है, हम जा रहे हैं। यह चुनाव है या चुनाव का मखौल ? नामजदगी पर्चे लेने का अधिकार डाक्टरों को दे दिया गया था। पुलिस आफिसर ने घर घर जाकर नामजदगी पर्चे एकत्र किए। आम आदमी की जान बचाने के लिए पुलिस नहीं थी। मगर उसी गोहपुर में कांग्रेस के उम्मीदवार के घर के बाहर बड़ी भारी हथियारबन्द पुलिस खड़ी थी। उम्मीदवार की रक्षा होनी चाहिए। मुझे इसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है, मगर क्या नागरिकों को असुरक्षित छोड़ देना चाहिए। क्या असम सरकार ने अपने दायित्व को पूरी तरह से तिलांजलि नहीं दे दी। वहां अन्धाधुन्ध गोलियां चली हैं और बन्दुक की नोक पर चुनाव कराए गए हैं।

सभापति, महोदय, मैं जोरहाट के पास टीटाबर गया था। वहां एक दिन पहले गोली चली थी। गोली से चार लोग मारे गए और उसमें अताउर रहमान नाम का एक व्यक्ति भी था। पूरे आन्दोलन, को जो लोग एक साम्प्रदायिक रंग देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, वे ठीक नहीं कर रहे हैं। वह व्यक्ति आन्दोलनकारियों के साथ साथ था। असम में बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे मुसलमान हैं, जो पहले से रहते हैं और वे यह अनुभव करते हैं कि बंगलादेश से जो अन्धाधुन्ध लोग आए हैं, वे नहीं आने चाहिए। आप उन्हें आन्दोलन का विरोधी क्यों समझ रहे हैं ? मगर मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा था–40 घंटे तक पुलिस ने गोली

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

से मरने वालों की लाशें न हटाई न उठाई। अरे, युद्ध में भी जब दो स्वतंत्र देश आपस में लड़ते हैं, तो घायलों के इलाज में कोई कमी नहीं होती है। मरने वालों को बेइज्जत नहीं किया जाता है। मगर आप चुनाव में इतने व्यस्त थे कि लाशें पड़ी रहीं और सड़ती रहीं।

मैं डिब्रुगढ़ और गोहाटी के अस्पताल में गया था। पुलिस की गोली से घायल लोगों की लाइनें पर लाइनें लगी हुई हैं और डाक्टर कह रहे हैं कि हमारे पास एन्टी-गैंगरिन-सिरप नहीं है। एक हफ्ता पहले मैंने गृह मंत्री जी को कन्सलटेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग में बताया था। गोली चलाना ज़रूरी है, मगर गोली से घायल होने वालों का इलाज करना ज़रूरी नहीं है। मेरे पास दवाओं की लिस्ट है, जो मुझे डाक्टरों द्वारा दी गई है। दवाओं की कमी की वजह से लोग मर रहे हैं। कोई कांग्रेस का सदस्य हृदय पर हाथ रख कर इस स्थिति का समर्थन कर सकता है। मान लीजिए, आन्दोलनकारी गलत थे या विरोधी दल वालों ने उनको गुमराह किया, मगर पुलिस की गोली से जो घायल हुआ है, वह भारत का नागरिक है। उस नागरिक के साथ आप इसलिए दुश्मनी निभायेंगे की वह आपकी राय से एक गलत रास्ते पर चला गया। आज ही गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम दवायें भेज रहे हैं। क्या दवायें पहले नहीं जा सकती थी? जो चुनाव संचालन करने के लिए कर्मचारी गए हैं, उनके लिए डबलरोटी के टन के टन जा सकते हैं, लेकिन दवायें नहीं जा सकती थी। असम वाले हमारे अपने लोग हैं आज हमने उनके मरने पर शोक प्रकट किया है। प्रधान मंत्री जी संवेदना प्रकट करने गई हैं। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि दवायें न होने का औचित्य क्या है?

आपको सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा। डिब्रूगढ़ के डाक्टरों ने मुझे कहा कि आस-पास के गांव में गोली चली है, लेकिन पुलिस घायलों को नहीं लाई और हमारे यहां एम्बूलेंस खड़ी हैं जिसे ले कर हम गांवों में जाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन ज़िले के आफिसर ने कहा कि आप नहीं जा सकते हैं। इसी सवाल पर गौहाटी के डाक्टर हाईकोर्ट में गए और कहा कि हमारा गांवों में जाना प्रतिबन्धित है, हाईकोर्ट ने कहा कि ऐसा कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं हो सकता है। मगर दूसरे ही दिन जब डाक्टर फिर वहां पहुंचे तो उनको अधिकारियों द्वारा रोक दिया गया और कहा गया कि आप गांव में मत जाओ, जो मरता है, उसके मरने दो। कांग्रेस सरकार का विरोध करने वालों को विरोध की कीमत अपनी जान से चुकानी पड़ेगी। .. (व्यवधान) ..

सभापति महोदय, चुनाव की शर्त यह है कि चुनाव निष्पक्ष होने चाहिए और स्वतन्त्र होने चाहिए। श्री शिव शंकर जी यहां बैठे हुये हैं। बेसिक फीचर में फ्री और फेयर इलैक्शन आता है। क्या असम में स्वतन्त्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव की परिस्थिति थी? 1979 के इलैक्टोरल रोल को आप छोड़ दीजिए, यद्यपि, 1979 के इलैक्टोरल-रोल को भी बदला जा सकता था। उस समय भी श्री एस० एल० शकधर ने सब से पहले इस सवाल को उठाया था। मंगलदेई में जब पड़ताल हो रही थी, तो पता लगा कि लोक सभा के एक चुनाव क्षेत्र में 45 हज़ार ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनकी नागरिकता संदिग्ध है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: For administrative failures, why are you asking them now?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: क्या इस के बाद ज़रूरी नहीं था कि पूरी पड़ताल होती? क्या जांच हुई? जुडीशियल

ट्रिब्यूनल क्यों नहीं बनाए गये ? विदेशियों के नाम निकालने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं हुई ? यहां नई दिल्ली की मतदाता सूची में एक विदेशी महिला का नाम आ गया था । पता नहीं कैसे आ गया था । अगर यहां एक विदेशी महिला का नाम मतदाता सूची में आ सकता है तो आसाम में क्या हो रहा होगा, जहां 35 साल से लगातार विदेशयों को लाने की कोशिश हो रही है, इसका सहज ही अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है ।

मैं सत्तारूढ़ दल पर आरोप लगाना चाहता हूं—आप को देश की एकता की चिन्ता नहीं है । आप को आसाम की चिन्ता नहीं है । आप को केवल वोटों की चिन्ता है, आप अपने वोट-बैंक को बचाना चाहते हैं, बढ़ाना चाहते हैं ; मैं कुछ ऐसा कहने जा रहा हूं जो शायद आप को चिल्लाने के लिए मजबूर करे ।

1968 में गोहाटी में एक दंगा हुआ था । आयल-रिफाइनरी का मामला था । उस दंगे में काफ़ी मारपीट हुई, आग लगी, फौज को बुलाया गया । फौज को बुलाने के बाद—ब्रिगेडियर काले फौज का कमाण्ड कर रहे थे— जो कुछ वहां हुआ उस की जांच के लिए कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट के जस्टिस सेन को नियुक्त किया गया । ब्रिगेडियर काले कमीशन के सामने आए और उन्होंने अपने बयान में कहा—दंगे के दौरान जब मैंने अपना टेलीफोन बातचीत करने के लिए उठाया तो मैंने ओवरहीयर किया कि केन्द्र का एक मंत्री प्रदेश के एक मंत्री से कह रहा था कि गोहाटी में अभी दंगा दो घण्टे और चलने दो । यह ब्रिग्रेडियर कालेका बयान है जो जस्टिस सेन के सामने दिया गया था । जस्टिस सेन ने कहा—मंत्री का नाम लिखो । दोनों नाम पर्ची पर लिखे गए । सरकार ने वह रिपोर्ट दबा ली है । मैं चाहता हूं कि 1968 में देगे की जांच के लिए नियुक्त कमीशन को रिपोर्ट सदन की टेबिल पर रखी जाय । यह कौन केन्द्रीय मंत्री था ? यह किसी राजनैतिक नेता का आरोप नहीं था, ब्रिगेडियर काले आर्मी के अफसर थे । कौन दिल्ली में बैठा कह रहा था कि गोहाटी में दंगा चलने दो ? गोहाटी का कौन मंत्री था जो दिल्ली के इशारे पर दंगा रोकने में आना-कानी कर रहा था ? यह आज का मामला नहीं है । असम के लोगों में एक डर पैदा हो गया है । यह सही है या ग़लत, मैं इस में नहीं जाना चाहता, औरतें, बच्चे, मर्द, मज़दूर, ब्यापारी सरकारी कर्मचारी जो कुछ कर रहे हैं, वह किसी के भड़काने से कर रहे हैं, यह बात अपने दिमाग़ से निकाल दीजिए । तभी आप उन्हें आश्वस्त कर सकेंगे ।

मैं मानता हूं—विदेशी की परिभाषा में मैं तय नहीं करूंगा, संविधान तय करेगा, कानून तय करेगा । लेकिन क्या कोई विदेशी केवल इस लिए नागरिक हो जायगा कि वह मतदाता सूची में नाम लिखाने में सफल हो गया है ? मैं मानता हूं बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों को कुछ आश्वासन दिये गये थे । मगर यह आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था कि उन सब को आसाम में बसाया जायगा । आश्वासन यह था कि भारत आप की मदद को आयेगा, भारत असम के अलावा भी है । असाम वालों को शिकायत यह है कि सब यहां क्यों आ रहे हैं ? उनका कहना है कि हमारा क्या होगा ? क्या हम अपने घर में ही पराये हो जायेंगे, बेगाने हो जायेंगे ? इसलिए "असम-माता" के जो नारे लगाये जा रहे हैं, इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि वे "भारत माता की जय" का नारा नहीं लगाते हैं । वे "भारत माता की जय का नारा भी लगाते हैं । हमारे प्रदेशों की अलग-अलग विशेषता है, विविधता है ।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मैं आन्ध्र में गया — वहां "आन्ध्र" को राष्ट्र कहा जाता है, प्रदेश नहीं कहा जाता। मगर वह तेलगू शब्द है जो प्रदेश के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है। आन्ध्र वाले यह नहीं कहते हैं कि वह पृथक् राष्ट्र हैं। महाराष्ट्र में कहा जाता है–

"प्रिय अमुचा एक महाराष्ट्र देश हा।"

कोई कहेगा–क्या महाराष्ट्र की बात करते हो, राष्ट्र की बात करो। लेकिन इन शब्दों में वे महाराष्ट्र की बात करते हैं और राष्ट्र की बात भी करते हैं। मैं सदन से कहना चाहता हूं–आज नागालैंड की जो परिस्थिति है, वह किसी से छिपी नहीं है मीजोराम में अशान्ति है मणिपुर धीरे-धीरे उपद्रवकारियों के प्रभाव क्षेत्र में आ रहा है त्रिपुरा में शान्ति नहीं है केवल ब्रह्मपुत्र की घाटी अभी तक ऐसी है जहां शान्ति है, जहां के लोग सौम्य हैं, जो अपनी भाषा की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं, संस्कृति की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं, मगर देश से अलग नहीं होना चाहते हैं।

आप उन्हें पृथकतावादी कह कर देश से अलग करने का प्रयास न करें। हां, उनमें कुछ तत्व ऐसे हो सकते हैं, जो इस परिणाम पर पहुंचे हैं कि इस देश में लोकतंत्र के आधार पर उनकी कोई सुनेगा नहीं, कुछ लोग इस परिणाम पर भी पहुंचे हैं कि राजनीतिक नेताओं को बोट की चिन्ता है न कि देश के किसी भाग की चिन्ता है और न ही पूरे देश की चिन्ता है। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि असम घाटी के सभी लोग उनके चंगुल में चले जाएं, उनके प्रभाव में आ जाएं। क्या आप उग्रपंथियों के हाथों में सारी स्थिति दे देना चाहते हैं ? क्या होगा इसका नतीजा ? हमने आन्दोलनकारी नेताओं से साफ़ कहा कि हम हिसा का विरोध करते हैं। चौधरी साहब यहां पर बठे हुए थे, उनको मालूम है। मैं इस आरोप का खंडन करना चाहता हूं कि हमने गोहाटी में हिंसा की निन्दा नहीं की। गोहाटी के बहुत से लोग हमारी सभा में सुनने के लिए आए थे। गवर्नर साहब से मेरी बातचीत हुई और गवर्नर सहाब ने यह कहा कि वाजपेयी जी, आप लोग पहली बार यहां आकर यह कह रहे हैं कि हिंसा नहीं होनी चाहिए और यह आप अच्छा कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)...

आप यह भी जानते हैं कि वहां के नेताओं के साथ क्या हुआ ? श्री मेहन्ती और श्री भृगु कुमार फूकन जब दिल्ली में बातचीत करने के बाद गोहाटी लौट रहे थे, उन्होंने दिल्ली में कोई अपराध नहीं किया था, हवाई जहाज पर कोई जुर्म करने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता, हवाई जहाज से उतरते ही उन्हें क्यों पकड़ लिया। जो बातचीत के लिए आते हैं, उन्हें गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जाता, यह परिपाटी है, मगर उन्हें गिरफ्तार कर लिया और वहां के लोग नेतृत्व विहीन हो गये सन् 1942 की स्थति पैदा हुई।

अब जरा गहराई से जांच कीजिए। कि हिंसा कब शुरू हुई। 12 तारीख को गौहपुर में पहला कांड हुआ। उसको भड़काने वाले कौन थे ? प्रधान मंत्री के भाषणों और श्री अब्दुल गनी खान चौधरी के भाषणों ने पूरे आसाम में क्या भावना पैदा की। असम के लोगों ने समझा कि हमारे लिए कोई भविष्य नहीं है। बंगलादेश से आने वालों ने समझा कि हमें कौन निकाल सकता है, हमारे पीछे सरकार है, हमारे पीछे दिल्ली का दरबार है, हमारे पीछे पुलिस है। पुलिस किस तरह से व्यवहार करती रही है, यह आप देख रहे हैं। सी आर पी और असम की पुलिस में सशस्त्र लड़ाई होना कोई मामूली घटना

नहीं है । कितने लोग मारे गये, जरा आप बताइए ? कुछ आंकड़े हम भी लाए हैं । ये आंकड़े यहां आप के सामने रखकर हम देश में सनसनी पैदा नहीं करना चाहते मगर ऐसी परिस्थिति किस ने पैदा की । क्या हमने सी आर० पी० को भड़काया, क्या हमने असम पुलिस को क्या हमने भड़काया क्या सी० आर पी० सड़क पर चलने वाले किसी भी व्यक्ति को डंडा मार सकती है ? क्या अंधाधुन्ध गोली चला सकती है ?

सभापति महोदय, असम में एक स्थान है, मेरे पास उसका नाम लिखा हुआ है । उस स्थान के लोग बोट देने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे । सी आर० पी ने वहां पर गोली चलाई और वे अभी भी अस्पताल में पड़े हैं । उनके बयान हम लोग लेकर आए हैं । यह काम सी आर० पी० ने किया । मेरे पास जोरहाट का फोटो है और वह फोटो मैं सदन की मेज पर रखने के लिए तैयार हूं । फोटो में सी० आर० पी० का आदमी एक आदमी को खींच रहा है और जबरदस्ती वोट देने को कह रहा है । (व्यवधान) . . . यह फोटो है, यह मजाक नहीं है । आप हंस रहे हैं, यह रोने की बात है वहां पर सरकारी वाहनों में वोटर लाए गये । क्या चुनाव के लिए सरकारी वाहन का उपयोग निषिद्ध नहीं है ? अगर वोटरों के साथ जोर-जबरदस्ती की जाएगी और बोट दिलाने के लिए गोली चलाई जाएगी, तो क्या इससे लोकतंत्र मज़बूत होगा ।

मेरे पास गौहाटी हाई कोर्ट का एक फैसला है । मैं इसका एक हिस्सा यहां पर पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं । किस तरह से हमारी सेक्यूरिटी फार्सेज ने बर्ताव किया ? यह निर्णय गोहाटी हाई कोर्ट का 28 जनवरी का है, फरवरी नहीं; 28 जनवरी का । हाई कोर्ट में किसी ने जाकर शिकायत की थी कि ये फोर्सेज इस तरह से बर्ताव कर रही हैं जैसे कि आकूपेशनल फोर्सेज हों । मैं हाई कोर्ट की आबजर्वेशन को आपके सामने, सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं :

"We find sufficient force in the contention of the learned counsel for the petitioners of the allegations made in the petition that it is in fact a kind of aggression by the forces of the Government against the innocent members of the public. Those who wield so much force and power in performing their duties, we feel that it is the obligation of those in charge and responsible for ensuring the personnel perform their duties, to keep them under check, control and restraint by issuing necessary, appropriate and proper direction and in all contingencies they should specifically be told to honour human dignity."

गृह मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हाई कोर्ट ने, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने चुनाव सम्बन्धी मामला रद्द कर दिया । आप स्वयं चुनाव टालने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे । आप चुनाव टाल सकते थे । उसके लिए संविधान में संशोधन हो सकता था । हम मत देने को तैयार थे आप यह कहिये कि आपने फैसला किया कि आप चुनाव नहीं टालेंगे मगर विरोधी दलों के बारे में यह न कहें कि वे सहयोग के लिए तैयार नहीं थे । नहीं चाहते थे । आपको हमारा और भी सहयोग लेना है । अगर आपका यह रवैया रहा तो विरोधी दल भी यह फैसला कर सकते हैं कि हम आपके साथ बातचीत में आगे हिस्सा लें या न लें । आप यह दावा करते हैं कि आप हर समस्या को हल करने के लिए विरोधी दलों से सलाह-मशविरा करते हैं । हम सलाह देने के लिए तैयार हैं, सहयोग देने को भी तैयार हैं, मगर भगवान के लिए झूठ मत बोलो । जो गलत हो रहा है उसक जिम्मा अपने ऊपर लिजिए । कुछ अच्छा होता है तो उस सब के लिए प्रधान मंत्री साधुवाद लेने को तैयार हैं । लेकिन असम में जो रक्त की नदियां बह रही हैं, इसका दोष

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

कौन लेगा ? इस पाप को कौन धोएगा ? (व्यवधान) हम धोएंगे ? हम तो आप को भी धो रहे हैं । मगर असम की जनता आप के पाप को नहीं धोएगी ।

सभापति महोदय, 1979 की मतदाता सूची को हाई कोर्ट में चेलेंज किया गया और यह कहा गया कि उनके आधार पर चुनाव नहीं हो सकता । हाईकोर्ट ने पूछा कि इलेक्टोरल रोल कहां हैं । एडवोकेट जनरल से कहा गया कि वे चार बजे तक लाएं । चार बजे एडवोकेट जनरल ने कहा कि चार बजे नहीं कल दस बजे लायेंगे । दूसरे दिन दस बजे जब हाई कोर्ट बैठा तो आधी रात में इलेक्शन का जो नोटिफिकेशन जारी कर दिया गया था वह रख दिया गया । इस पर हाई कोर्ट ने कहा कि हमारे हाथ अब बंधे हुए हैं । उस समय न हाई कोर्ट कुछ कर सकता था न सुप्रीम कोर्ट कुछ कर सकता था ।

लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इलेक्शन कमीशन का काम यह देखना नहीं है कि कांस्टीट्यूशनल वैक्यूम हो जाएगा या नहीं । उसने अपने दायित्व का पालन नहीं किया । हाई कोर्ट की बैंच के निर्णय से पहले उसने नोटिफिकेशन जारी कर दिया । अगर चुनाव निष्पक्ष और स्वतन्त्र नहीं हो सकते यह देखना इलेक्शन कमीशन का काम है । अगर वह इस नतीजे पर पहुंचता कि आज की हालत में स्वतन्त्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव नहीं हो सकते हैं तो वहां चुनाव नहीं होना चाहिए यह कहना उसका दायित्व था । इलेक्शन कमीशन हमारे संविधान में एक स्वतन्त्र संस्था है । अगर कोई इलेक्शन कमीशन की आलोचना करे, यह मुझे अच्छा नहीं लगता । लेकिन आज हमारी इंस्टीच्युशंस, डेमोक्रेटिक इंस्टीच्यूशंस एक-एक कर आप लोगों के हमले का निशाना बन रही हैं । सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आज ऐसे जज भरे जा रहे हैं जिनके बारे में आप या सरकार यह समझती है कि वे उसके हक में फैसला देंगे । (व्यवधान) इलेक्शन कमीशन को भी विवाद का विषय बना दिया गया है । (व्यवधान)

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN (Kishanganj): Sir, I am on a point of order. Nothing should be said against the Supreme Court which is not a party here. (*Interruptions*). He has cast an aspersion on the Supreme Court. He has said:

ऐसे लोग बहाल किये जाते हैं जो कि सरकार को सहायता दें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, जिस तरीके से सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक जज ने कांग्रेस आई की उम्मीदवारी स्वीकार की है, क्या उससे सुप्रीम कोर्ट पर आंच नहीं आती ?

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : वाजपेयी जी मैं आपकी इज्जत करता हूं लेकिन यह बात आपके मुंह में शोभा नहीं देती, ये लफ्ज आपके मुंह में शोभा नहीं देते । That will not be good on your part to say that.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I am on a point of order. The reference about the kind of judges who have come to the Supreme Court.. (*Interruptions*) ... should be deleted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will examine it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, मैंने कहा था कि सरकार की ओर से सुप्रीम कोर्ट में ऐसे जज लाने की कोशिश हो

रहा है जिनके बारे में सरकार यह समझती है कि वे उसके हक में फैसला देंगे। इस पर क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है ? क्या श्री बहरूल इस्लाम के बारे में मुझे पूछने का हक नहीं है जिन्होंने जगन्नाथ मिश्र को अच्छे चरित्र का प्रमाण-पत्र दे दिया (व्यवधान) सभापति महोदय, पहले वे कांग्रेस में थे, फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चले गये, अब फिर कांग्रेस में चले गये ।

****ऐसा लगता है कि

****बहरूल इस्लाम के अलावा इस देश में और कोई नहीं हो सकता

14.00 hrs.

सभापति महोदय, मैं दूसरी बात कहता हूं-- लोकतंत्र का आधार है स्वतन्त्र "न्यायपालिका" उस पर आधारित . . . (व्यवधान) ।

Is he on a point of order? He is not an ordinary Member. He is a Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): I am Parliamentary Minister also.

His reference to the Supreme Court judges who are working, reflection on them and criticism of those judges, is unfair. He is not expected to raise this matter. And from a man of his stature! From Mr. Vajpayee, I did not expect that. It is very unfair.

Unfair on your part Mr. Vajpayee to say this. Supreme Court judges. the first thing for you to criticise them! You can say many things of Dr. Mishra, anything you like, but for you to make reflection on the Supreme Court judges is not correct, not fair. You know the rules.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I did not cast any reflection on the judges. I am criticising the Government.

श्री रसीद मसूद : सभापति महोदय, वाजपेयी जी ने सिर्फ यह कहा है (व्यवधान) कि सरकार ऐसे लोगों को बैठाना चाहती है . . . (व्यवधान) यह नहीं कहा है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज़ खराब हैं ।

شری رشید مسعود : سبھا پتی مہودے - واجپئی جی نے صرف یہ کہا ہے - (انٹرپشن) کہ سرکار ایسے لوگوں کو بٹھانا چاہتی ہے . . . .(انٹرپشن) . . . . یہ نہیں کہا کہ سپریم کورٹ کے ججز خراب ہیں -

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: It is very wrong. It is absolutely against law. You know the rules. It is very unfortunate. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhagat, if there is anything wrong, that will be taken out of the proceedings.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If Cabinet Minister starts raising point of order, the next stage will come when point of order will be from the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can assure you I would not be there.

14.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTYY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं । मेरा निवेदन है कि आसाम पर चुनाव थोप कर सरकार ने आज जो स्थिति पैदा की है, उसको सरकार ने स्वयं निमंत्रण दिया है । दमन के बल पर न चुनाव हो सकते हैं, न सरकार चल सकती है । यह कैसा चुनाव है जिसमें विरोधी दलों को सभा करने की इजाजत नहीं थी ?

****Expunged as ordered by the Chair. want your protection.

श्री आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर): अभी तो आपने कहा कि आपने एक बहुत बड़ी सभा की थी ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हां-हां एक जगह की है, लेकिन मैं दूसरी जगह का उदाहरण दे रहा हू ।

श्री आचार्य भगवान देव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं । **(व्यवधान)** ।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I raised a point of order. While speaking Shri Vajpayee cast aspersion on the Supreme Court Judge. That must not go on record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the Chair has already ruled that he will go through the proceedings.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I did not cast any aspersion on any Supreme Court judge. I am within my rights to criticise Bahrul Islam. He is a candidate in the election.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: You made a reference to the Supreme Court judge.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Yes, he was a judge.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will go through the records.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In such a discussion instead of replying every now and then, the next speaker from the ruling party, I think he may be Shri Tewary, will note down all the points and if you do not agree he will counter them. That will be the proper procedure. Yes, Mr. Vajpayee.

*(Interruptions)***

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो बात मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता था वह यह है कि जो पार्टियां चुनाव लड़ रही थीं और जिन्होंने . . . .

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I hope what my friend while sitting has said has not gone on record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Any remark by a Member while sitting will not go on record. That is our rule.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं जाएगी रिकार्ड में, लेकिन आप ऐसी बातें सुनते ही क्यों हैं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा था कि चुनाव की शर्तें हैं—निर्भीकता के वातावरण में मतदान करने के अधिकार का उपयोग, इस अधिकार को दोनों तरफ से चुनौती दी गई यह सच है, लेकिन जो फैसला सरकार ने किया क्या उस फैसले पर अमल कराना सरकार का काम नहीं था?

गोहाटी में हमें सभा करने की इजाजत दी गई, लेकिन तेजपुर में सभा करने की इजाजत नहीं दी गई, टीटाबर में सभा करने की इजाजत नहीं दी गई, डिब्रूगढ़ में सभा करने की इजाजत नहीं दी गई । यह डिब्रूगढ़ के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट की लिखी हुई चिट्ठी है—

addressed to the Vice President, Dibrugarh Committee:

> "With reference to your above mentioned application, I regret that it is not possible to give permission for the public meeting on 17th February, 1983 in view of the present law and order situation."

ला एण्ड आर्डर सिचुएशन की वजह से सभा नहीं हो सकती, चुनाव हो सकते हैं । हमने चुनाव का बहिष्कार किया था तो हमें

**Not recorded.

अधिकार था कि हम लोगों के सामने बताएं कि हमने चुनाव का बहिष्कार क्यों किया और किन पार्टियों ने चनाव का बहिष्कार नहीं किया। जो पार्टियां चुनाव में हिस्सा ले रही थीं मैं उनके नेताओं से भी कहूंगा कि वे इस सदन में बताएं कि उन्हें किस तरह की कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा है मैं फिर पूछता हूं कि क्या यह जरूरी था कि चुनाव कराए जाते, क्या चुनाव टाले नहीं जा सकते थे ? जिन लोगों ने एमरजेंसी के दौरान लोक सभा की उम्र पांच साल से छः साल बढ़ा ली और वह हमारी सलाह से नहीं बल्कि हमें जेलों में डाल कर। जब लोक सभा की उम्र बढ़ा ली गई उस समय यह सवाल खड़ा नहीं किया गया कि अपोजिशन की राय क्या है ।

आज प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं और गृह मंत्री ने आज सवेरे दोहराया कि अपोजिशन में मतभेद है । हां मतभेद हैं तभी तो हम अलग-अलग हैं । मगर आपको राज्य सभा में दो-तिहाई बहुमत के लिए जितने वोट चाहिए थे उतने वोट हम देने के लिए तयार थे । आपने संविधान में संशोधन नहीं किया इसलिए संविधान में संशोधन न करने के फसले के बाद और आसाम में चुनाव थोपने के पश्चात आसाम में जो भी नरसंहार हुआ है, नरमेध हुआ है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी आपके ऊपर है । इस सरकार के हाथ आसाम के निरपराध लोगों के खून में रंगे हुए हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

विरोधी दलों को दोषी ठहराकर आप अपने दोष से नहीं बच सकते । मैं नहीं जानता, आसाम में क्या होगा । लोगों के दिलों में ऐसा घाव लगा है, जिसे भरना संभव नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी हम कोशिश करें । एक तरीका यह है कि ये जो चुनाव हुए हैं, ये रद्द होने चाहिए । मैं नहीं जानता, कैसे हो सकते हैं लेकिन ये चुनाव रद्द करिए ।

इन चुनावों से विदेशियों की समस्या का हल नहीं निकला । विदेशियों की समस्या और जटिल हो गई है । इसलिए, मैंने एक संशोधन दिया है, आल पार्टी कमेटी ज.ए आसाम । हम मतभेद भूलें । आसाम म जो कुछ हुआ है, उसका सही मूल्यांकन करें । अगर हमारा दोष है तो हम स्वीकार कर लेंगे और यदि प्रधान मंत्री तथा कांग्रेस पार्टी की गलती है तो वो भी स्वीकार कर लें ।

आसाम के लोगों को मैं जानता हूं वहां बंगला भाषी हैं और बंगलादेश से आने वाले शरणार्थी भी हैं । मैंने आपसे कहा है कि सरकार का इन्टरनेशनल कमिटमेंट यह नहीं है कि सभी शरणार्थियों को आसाम में बसाया जायेगा और उन्हें एकदम नागरिक बना दिया जायेगा । यह भी कमिटमेंट नहीं है कि नागरिक बनने से पहले उन्हें वोटर बना दिया जायेगा । (व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is a dangerous statement. What do you mean? Are the refugees not the citizens of India? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am talking the sense which you may not understand.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Are the refugees not Indian citizens? Can they be dispersed like cattle? (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Tomorrow, about all those people who have come from Pakistan and West Pakistan like us, he will say they are foreigners. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I want your protections.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is going to conclude now. Order Please. Acharya Bhagwan Dev has taken more time than him.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या 1971 के बाद सिंध से पाकिस्तानी राजस्थान नहीं आये थे ? क्या उनकी नागरिकता के लिये कानून नहीं बनाना पड़ा ? क्या एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर से आप किसी को नागरिक बना सकते हैं ? माननीय शिव शंकर जी 1965 में एक एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर निकाला गया और कह दिया गया कि जो भी ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आयेगा वह नागरिक है । यह संविधान के अनुकूल नहीं है । हम जानते हैं जो मुसीबत में मारे आये हैं उनके लिये भारत के अलावा और कहीं कोई जगह नहीं है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह पौलिसी डिसीज़न था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पौलिसी डिसीज़न को इमप्लीमेंट करने के लिये कांस्टीट्यूशन को अमेंड कीजिए । उस के बिना कैसे कर सकते हैं । आने वालों को आश्वासन यह था कि उन्हें हिन्दुस्तान में जगह मिलेगी । यह आश्वासन नहीं था कि सारा बोझ असम उठायेगा ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): That was a policy decision. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Iet him express his own views. If you want to oppose his views, you can reply to him when your chance comes after he completes his speech.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं कहता हूं कि सारी समस्या को बातचीत से हल करने के अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is time to conclude now. If you are going to conclude, they are not going to interrupt. That is why I am asking you to conclude.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इन्होंने मेरी गाड़ी इतनी बार पटरी से उतारी है मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समाप्त कर रहा हूं ।

आखिर में मैं एक अपील करना चाहता हूं असम की आत्मा पर लगे घावों को भरने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये । असम के नागरिकों के एक एक आंसू को पौंछने की जरूरत है । आज हम पोस्टमार्टम कर रहे हैं । मैं इस राय का हूं कि चुनाव टाले जा सकते थे । आप इस राय के हैं कि चुनाव नहीं टाले जा सकते थे । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आगे क्या ? व्हाट नेक्स्ट? चुनाव तो आपने कर लिये, इतनी बड़ी कीमत दे दी, आगे क्या होगा ? क्या इस चुनाव से विदेशियों की समस्या का हल निकल आना है ? अब असम में जो सरकार बनेगी उसे चुनाव का बायकाट करने वाले स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे । इतने बड़े पैमाने पर असहयोग हुआ है इसका अंदाज लगाना मुश्किल है । सरकार का करफ्यू अमल में नहीं आता, आन्दोलनकारियों का करफ्यू अमल में आता है । मैंने पहले भी कहा था, फिर दोहराता हूं कि आन्दोलन में कर्मचारी नौकरी छोड़ कर भाग लेने को तैयार हैं, नौजवान मरने को तैयार हैं, औरतें, बच्चे लड़ने को तैयार हैं । इसके मूल में कोई तीव्र भावना है जो उनको आन्दोलित यह मान कर चलिये । उस भावना का उपहास मत करो, उसे विघटनकारी मत बताइये । उनके साथ फिर से बातचीत का सिलसिला शुरू होना चाहिये । अगर यह सदन, हम सब मिल कर इसमें कुछ भाग अदा कर सकें तो जहां तक मेरी पार्टी का सवाल है हम जरूर भाग लेने के लिये तैयार रहेंगे ।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this august House is the repository of the political wisdom of this country and is saddled with the responsibility of safeguarding the Constitution and providing constitutional safeguards to the people of this country .When I was lightened to the speeches of Prof. Madhu

Dandavate and Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, I was expecting that something solid, something positive, would come out and this House in its wisdom will reach a consensus, and an attempt would be made from all sides of the House to reach a consensus, on this vexed issue and that we will arrive at some solution to this problem which has been agitating the minds of not only the Opposition members in this House but of the ruling party members as well.

Coming to the speech of Mr. Vajpayee, I am sorry to say that I had never heard the star performer of the Opposition in such a pedestrian form. The reason is obvious because his heart was not in it. He was merely trying to score a point. It will be a sad day for this House, for this Parliament of India, if leaders of the stature of Mr. Vajpayee are motivated by the zeal and anxiety of an under-graduate to score a few debating points as if the house were in a college debating society.

I would urge the hon. Members of the House to look at this issue in a calm and in a very dispassionate manner. This calls for strict vigilance of the intellectual faculties of the Members of this House, necessary patriotism and necessary perception of the issues involved in Assam because, to my mind, Assam seems to be going out of hand. Assam is the worst trouble-spot in the country today and it seems strange that there are two groups of the Opposition on even this issue. It is a strange phenomenon. Today they have decided to boycott Assam elections. This plagues them all the way, all along the line. Mr. Dandavate boycotted CPI and CPI-M and they boycott Shri Vajpayee. Shri Vajpayee boycotts RSS. Dr. Swami boycotts Shri Chandrasekhar and so on. This shows lack of seriousness on their part.

(*Interruptions*)

Otherwise, on such an important issue, how can these two sides of the opposition, one the so-called the Leftist. . . . . .

This I have always maintained on the floor of the House that . . . . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these friends he mentioned are boycotting him!

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Assam is exposing the game, the game of the destabilisation of this country.

Elsewhere in the country, whether it is Bihar or it is Delhi or Karnataka or Andhra Pradesh, they are all one. There, the CPI-M, our friends, who were growing lyrical about their role and their sacrifices in Assam, they find a kindred spirit and a reliable ally in Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Dandavate.

And in Assam, they are poles apart.

Therefore, we have to look at this political scenario, this plan of a total plan of destablisation in this country.

Mr. Vajpayee is not saying anything important about Assam. He is not to recount cases of firing because cases of firing are known to everybody.

Now when you debate this matter in the House, the whole country will look to you for guidance, for your mature judgement on the future of Assam I must go a step further and say that the future of this country will depend on the issues raised by the agitationists in that State.

The issues relate not only to a couple of thousands of the so-called foreigners or some people who are from outside, from other States, having different linguistic groups. It is a question of Indian nationhood. The issues raised will be settled in conformity with the Constitution of India, the laws of the land and also the nature of our nationhood. When I say nationhood, I want you to remind Mr. Vajpayee of similar scenarios in other States.

Assam is not the only State where you have different linguistic groups or different religious groups. India has diverse identities but the pernicious doctrine, the pernicious philosophy of emphasising sub-nationailty, local nationality, at the cost of national issues, the nationality of India

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as a whole, is a dangerous thing. Mr. Vajpayee is expected to know it. I say this because of what he was trying to do in Gauhati. He went there with Mr. Charan Singh. I would not try to be harsh with Mr. Vajpayee because I do not want to gain a point.

Polemics will not take us anywhere.

Otherwise, in his attack against Mrs. Gandhi, a leader of that stature, Mr. Vajpayee should not have stooped so low.

You have arrogated to yourself, your Party has arrogated to itself, the whole onus, the whole responsibility the monopoly right to patriotism in India.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We have not.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: But we know your patriotism.**

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I take strong objection to this. He is making a personal allegation. I would like to reply to that allegation.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Tewary, even if that issue is there, what has that to do with this discussion? Please do not make any personal allegation. If you want to make any personal allegation, you must give it in writing to me....

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: It is not a personal allegation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a personal allegation. I am sorry. Please avoid it. I will go through the record. If there is any personal allegation, I will remove it. Please come to the point now. No personal allegation please. (*Interruptions*) When personal allegations are brought, the issue is forgotten. You must not forget the main issue and get diverted. Please come to the subject proper.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I am not deviating from the subject. I was only trying to draw attention to the backdrop.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate referred to Hitler. Well, I do not believe in personal recrimination, nor do I believe in polemics, nor do I believe in deriding or vilifying the Opposition leaders. When I am present in the House and when I listen to the leaders of Opposition, I extract something meaningful...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the Assam issue. You are forgetting it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: He is saying that we are responsible for blood-shed in Assam. I am bringing this to your notice; to the notice of this House..(*Interruptions*) They took the decision to boycott the election in Assam. The circumstances under which the election had to be held in Assam are well known to you. Government had no option. It was a necessary Constitutional obligation to be fulfilled. The Opposition leaders were invited and they were consulted. They again found a chance to embarrass the Government, to embarrass Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The Leftists said that they wanted the election to be held; they said that they would like the people of Assam to be ruled, to be governed, by an elected Assembly rather than by the bureaucracy which is directly under the control of the Central Government under President's rule. So, half of the Opposition wanted democracy or democratic institutions to be restored, and half of them led by Janata and BJP and even a non-existent Party like the Lok Dal which is an archaic-version of a village panchayat — even such Parties which do not exist anywhere — went along..to boycott the election ...(*Interruptions*) They decided to boycott the election. When a Constitutional Amendment was to be effected, they were dithering. They backed out of their commitment, whatever they may say now. Now they are taking contradictory stands. But it is a fact that the Leftist parties who are opposing them now on the floor of the House, were trying to persuade the Janata and the BJP to join hands with the leftists but they refused. Under the circumstances there was no

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

option but to hold elections. And when elections are on, Mr. Vajpayee took the opportunity and he went there. Before Mr. Vajpayee's visit and before Mr. Charan Singh's visit, communal tensions were not visible. There were no communal tensions. There were some pockets of tension but they were purely on the basis of language. But the day Mr. Vajpayee landed in Gauhati he was accorded a red carpet reception by people who were preparing for the ultimate aim, the ultimate goal of secession. A few words about them. As negotiations were going on they were collecting arms—ask Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Dandavate. They will say that Mrs. Gandhi is responsible for everything. But 1978 and 1979 you will remember. Your people,—two of them were Janata Party Chief Ministers — when they faced a debacle in a parliamentary constituency, they came to the sudden conclusion that the constituency was flooded by foreigners and this bogey of foreigners was raised and it was nourished by the then Janata Party and now these splinter groups like Janata, BJP, Lok Dal and the rest of them.

So under the circumstances, my charge is that when these opposition leaders were participating in the negotiations, this opportunity was utilised by the agitationists there — the AASU and the Gana Sangram Parishad — to prepare an armoury of sophisticated weapons and prepare their cadres in the villages and the whole effort was generously supported by the Opposition leaders led by Mr. Vajpayee and his BJP and the Janata Party. They have no support among the general public. This comes to my mind because one day I happened to go to Gauhati and I met their ebullient Janata Party stalwart, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy in the plane and all the way he was assuring me that hundreds of people would come to the airport to receive him. When I landed there the persons who really turned up to receive him were only two — one turned out to be an ex Chief Minister who was the father and the other one was his son who was acting as driver . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And the third one is Mr. Tewari who was along with him.

PROFF. K. K. TEWARY: This is the position of the Janata Party there. So in order to find a base . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We are the largest party — even at the time of the dissolution of the Government.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: You were there. — but not now. That is the base of the Janata Party and the BJP. In order to find a base and in order to have some foothold, they are doing all this. They swear day in and day out by nationality and integrity of the country but they join hands with these people, these agitationists who every day are holding meetings and are raising slogans which are nothings short of secessionism. So this point I would like to buttress.

Recently, Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad, the high priest of CPM issued a statement. He says about the role of the Janata Party and the BJP in the Assam elections. I am not saying Congress (I) has not acaused you of being a CIA agents. We are not saying that you are collaborating with the Americans. We are not saying that you have collaborated in the balkanisation, in the grand balkanisation plan. As it is the Janata party and BJP are accusing each other of being agents of foreign countries. How sad it is! Country should know of it. How sad it is that the Opposition does not have an Indian agent! They are all foreign agents. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I would like to quote what Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripaid, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India has said:

> "Today" he appealed to the Janata party, BJP and the Lok Dal to revise their decision of boycotting the coming elections in Assam.
>
> Talking to newsmen at a news conference he said the parties which had decided to boycott the election were really giving full weight to the seperatist agitation in Assam. The U.S. Imperialism lent its support to the seperatist movements in the country "in its diabolical aim of dismembering the

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country." Any party which ignored the reality "objectively plays into the hands of Imperialist machinations against the nation," he said.

Now, it is clear that this agitation which has continued for 3 years is not taking place in vacuum. One can agree to some of their demands which may be genuine and the Government and the Prime Minister have shown seriousness about it. Mr. Vajpayee himself knows it. Now he is trying to laugh over the whole effort. This level of discussion is not expected from him. He will remember Mrs. Indira Gandhi went to Gauhati and had two rounds of discussion with the leaders of the agitation in Assam and all efforts were made to achieve some solution to the problem but throughout they remained adamant. It was for the first time—and it is an unprecedented steps—that the Government of India under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi took the Opposition into full confidence. They were associated with the delicate negotiations at different stages. One of them, the Janata party leader Mr. Ravindra Varma came forward with a set of suggestions. Even these suggestions were turned down by the agitationists. Now the question has boiled down to this whether the Government of India and this country should accept all that they are saying or can there be any initiative on the part of the Opposition leaders who have always been hand in glove with the agitationists to impress upon them the necessity of accepting just solutions to their demands. I would not like to go into the details about the foreigners issue. Ours is a multi-racial and multi-lingual country but I do not agree with Shri Samar Mukherjee when he said that it is multi-national. My party and I do not believe that India is a country with several nationalities. It may be the philosophy of the Communist party. Our philosophy is that India has only one nationality and that is Indian nationality.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Prof. Dandavate Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Indrajit Gupta were trying to deride me by saying 'what can I understand?' Of course, his punditary is unfathomable.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have never said. I have full faith in your understanding.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Because both of you are professors.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Vajpayee and Prof. Dandavate will kindly look at the whole issue. Now, Assam problem is there. In a country like ours when the country goes through the mighty process of change and development where fixed structures or stratification changes then local loyalties have a tendency to come to the fore. It is for the national parties with the steamlined ideologies to approach the national problems which can subsume and absorb the shocks. If it is happening, don't think that Assam is a lost case. Mr. Vajpayee, this country has made bigger sacrifices to attain independence and the nation will not allow Assam to go out of its hand because some hundred people were killed. People are killed because there are vested interests, particularly those who are out to create trouble in this part of the country. They have created this trouble, they have gone there and now the whole movement is shapping into a communal clash like the Hindus against the Muslims, Muslims against the Tribals and the Tribals against the Hindus. This scenario is created by a handful of people who are out to create trouble throughout India. In Meerut, if communal riots took place, who is responsible for that? It is those people who subscribe to the communal ideologies, communal violence in order to attain political gains. That is why they have gone there and created this situation.

**Not recorded.

Therefore, Sir, my humble submission to this House and the leaders of the Opposition, those who talk of patriotism, those who talk of nationhood, is to ponder over these problems.

I will refer to Mr. Vajpayee's speech. He was going lyrical as if he is the only person in the country who feels the pangs of it. Sir, in my opinion, if all the parties would have participated in the constitutional process, in the democratic process of holding elections, get their candidates fielded and get support from different sections, that would have had a very sobering effect on the agitationists and they would have definitely responded to this. But this step was not taken. In fact the feelings were further roused and they were further instigated. Now, the national perspective has been lost and very narrow gingoistic political issues have been taken and now Assam is presenting this scenario where hundred of people have been killed and Mr. Vajpayee is shedding crocadile tears. If there is any person who is responsible for this, for the Assam scenario, it is Mr. Vajpayee, it is the Janata Party leadership. Therefore, my submission is that they must ponder over the national issues. This country has made bigger sacrifices, In the long whole history of sacrifices, we have to our credit many sacrifices made through decades to attain Independence and we are prepared to make supreme secrifice to protect the unity of India. Mrs. Gandhi had said on numerous occasions that the interests of the minorities would be protected. Merely by branding them Bangladeshis, merely by branding them foreigners, you cannot push out the legitimate people, people whose rights are legitimate and who have acquired the rights of citizenship in this country.

Mr. Vajpayee referred to what Mrs. Indira Gandhi had said. Mr. Vajpayee must know that after all the citizenship rights are there, Citizenship Act is there, Passport Act is there and all these things are Constitutional matters. She is not like Mr. Vajpayee, who at times behaves like a *prima donna*, his fiery moods are not a substitute for good leadership. Mr. Vajpayee, you can play to the gallery, but when you come to take decisions on national issues, which have far reaching consequences on the future of India, on the integrity of India, on the solidarity of the people of India in the face of machinations from outside and inside by reactionaries, then, leaders like you have to weight the pros and cons very seriously. Without going into these complex matters, without going through the legal processes, how could she make a commitment, as Prime Minister, that the people would be thrown out of Assam? She could not have said that. We do not believe in this philosophy of falsehood and misrepresentation.

The problems posed by Assam are of a very serious nature. Details have been dwelt on, and have been gone into by various speakers. It has to be looked into from a national perspective. For the last three years, it has been lingering on. In the meantime, secessionist movements are raising their heads in other parts of India. Talks in very responsible quarters are being held that there are plans underway to balkanise, India, to dismember India, but this talk is not something new, it is innate, in-built in the forces which are becoming politically active.

I would, therefore, make a humble suggestion and submission to the hon. Members on the other side and I will expect an equally serious consideration, application of minds by all of them to this question. Some of them who prize these things and those who have made sacrifices, must come forward and must not be guided and swayed away by Indira fobia, Congres (I) fobia. It has already taken a heavy toll, and the credibility of the leftist forces has got a terrible drubbing. Therefore, in order to restore credibility to the opposition in order to establish that they are really nationalists, they wish well of the suffering people, who are in smaller numbers, and whose constituional rights need to be guranteed, from predatory groups in the country, they must join hands with equally progressive groups and isolate all those who are using national issues, national sovereignty, solidarity of India, integrity of

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India, to attain certain political objectives.

With these words, I submit to the House to take a dispassionate view of the matter in conformity with the seriousness of this issue, I hope that some consensual approach will be evolved to solve this vexed problem, which is agitating the nation's mind today.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मोहतरम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, अभी तिवारी जी ने जो भाषण दिया, उसको सुनने के बाद मुझ अंदाज हुआ कि शायद तिवारी जी को यह मालूम नहीं है कि डिसकशन आज आसाम पर हो रहा है । वे शायद यह महसूस कर रहे हैं कि हम प्रेसीडेंशल एड्रेस पर बोल रह हैं, क्योंकि जो प्राब्लम्स, जिन मामलात को लेकर हम डिसकशन करने आए हैं, उनके बारे में कोई बात नहीं कही गई ।

मैं समझता हूं कि सबसे पहले उस बात को साफ करूं जिसके बारे में बार-बार कहा जा रहा है । न सिर्फ हमारे उस तरफ के बड़े-बड़े लीडरों के जरिए, बल्कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री के जरिए और उन तमाम लोगों के जरिए यह कहा जा रहा है कि आसाम के इलेक्शन और आसाम के तमाम हालात की जिम्मेदारी अपोजीशन के ऊपर है ।

अभी मैं स्टीफन साहब की तकरीर सुन रहा था फिर वही बात तिवारी साहब ने भी रिपोर्ट की है कि पिछले सेशन में कांग्रेस पार्टी ने हमारी अपोजीशन पार्टी की हिमायत चाही थी--कांस्टीट्यूशन में तब्दीली लाने के लिए, लेकिन अपोजीशन पार्टी के लोगों ने हिमायत नहीं दी और उसने शर्त लगाई कि इसके लिए फ्रेश सेशन चलाया जाए । मैं इस बात को क्लीयर कर देना चाहता हूं कि जिस वक्त पिछले सेशन में यह प्रस्ताव आया हम लोगों के सामने अपोजीशन के लोगों के सामने तो उस वक्त भीष्म नारायण जी पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर थे । उन्होंने मुझ से यह कहा कि रशीद साहब अगर आप अपने राज्य सभा के वोट हमें दे दें तो हम यह अमेंडमेंट ला सकते हैं । मैंने कहा कि मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी पार्टी की यह राय है कि आसाम के अंदर इलेक्शन होने का मतलब वहां पर खून-खराबा होना है ।

हम नहीं चाहते है कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी हिस्से के अन्दर, हिन्दुस्तान के अवाम किसी भी जुल्म का शिकार हों, खून-खराबा हो, जाने जाएं और बिला वजह उसकी जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर आए । मैंने कहा है कि आप कांस्टीट्यूशन में तब्दीली लाना चाहते हैं और यह तब्दीली हमारे वोट से ला सकते हैं । एक घंटे के अंदर आपको इसका जवाब दे सकता हूं । हमने महसूस किया कि इस सदन को एक्सटेंड करके इस सदन के अंदर अमेंडमेंट आना चाहिए ताकि इलैक्शन को टाला जा सके और प्रेजीडेंट रूल ही लागू हो सके ।

मैं जब भीष्म नारायण जी के दफ्तर गया तो मालूम हुआ कि प्रणब मुखर्जी के दफ्तर गए हुए हैं । मैं वहां गया और उनके पी० ए० को भेजा कि उनको बुला लाइये । भीष्म नारायण जी बाहर आए, मैंने उनसे साफ अल्फाज में कहा कि हम अपने वोट राज्य सभा को देने को तैयार हैं और आप इसी सैशन के अंदर कांस्टीट्यूशन में अमेंडमेंट लाइए । हम चाहते हैं कि एक साल के लिए वहां प्रेजीडेंट रूल एक्सटेंड हो । भीष्म नारायण जी ने शुक्रिया अदा किया, उसके बाद वे अंदर चले गये और यही बात उन्होंने अपोजिशन के लीडर्स को, सी० पी० आई० आदि पार्टी के लोगों को बताई कि लोकदल ने सपोर्ट दे दी है । अब हम काफी-

डेंस से बात करने के लिए तैयार है और हमें यकीन हो गया है कि हम कांस्टीट्यूशन में अमेंडमेंट करवा लेंगे। यह कैसे कह दिया कि अपोजिशन ने सपोर्ट नहीं दिया। यह भी गलत है कि अमेंडमेंट नहीं ला सकते थे। चार बजे और सात बजे के दरम्यान ऐसी क्या बातें हुई जिसकी वजह से हमारी सरकार को यह फैसला बदलना पड़ा कि हम कांस्टीट्यूशन में अमेंडमेंट नहीं लायेंगे। सात बजे मुझे भीष्म नारायण जी का टेलीफोन आया।

हम आपके शुक्रगुजार हैं कि आपने हमें सपोर्ट दे दी है। हमने अपोजिशन के लीडर्स से भी कह दिया है कि हमारे पास रिक्वायर्ड मैजोरिटी हो गई है। हम आपके ख्याल को दिल में रखना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि सैशन बुलाकर अमेंडमेंट ले आयें। यह कहना कि अपोजिशन के लोग जिम्मेदार हैं, अपोजिशन के लोगों ने सपोर्ट नहीं किया; यह बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद है।

भीष्म नारायण जी से मैंने यह कहा कि आपने दो बातें पैदा कर दीं। हमने यह बेहतर समझा कि अमेंडमेंट कांस्टीट्यूशन में भी आना चाहिये और अपने अपोजिशन के साथियों के खिलाफ होकर हमने सपोर्ट एक्सटेंड कर दी है। आपने हमें लेट-डाउन किया और आपने इस मुल्क की मफाद को जहन में नहीं रखा। आपके जहन में कोई और गलतफहमी आ गई। नवम्बर में भी सशन नहीं बुलाया गया और ना ही तब अमेंडमेंट किया गया। क्यों नहीं किया गया इसकी वजह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं। जब माइनारिटीज का जिक्र आता है तो अमुमन यह समझा जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान की बात हो रही है। हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान आज कांग्रेस आई को वोट देने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। इसका सबूत, आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और दिल्ली में दिया। इसलिये, तयार नहीं हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान को आज हिन्दू से शिकायत नहीं है, मुरादाबाद, मेरठ और बड़ौदा के अन्दर बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान को शिकायत है, इस मुल्क की हूकूमत से, इस मुल्क की सरकार से। पी० ए० सी० गोली चला रही है, पी० ए० सी० मार रही है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन मार रहा है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन मुसलमानों को बन्द कर रहा है। लिहाज़ा आज आपने ऐसा महोल आसाम के अन्दर पैदा करने की कोशिश की है। माइनारिटीज का लफ्ज इस्तेमाल करने के बाद हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान यह समझने लगें कि इस हिन्दुस्तान के अपोजिशन के लोग, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, मधु दंडवते, रशीद मसूद, चौ० चरण सिंह और दूसरे जितने भी अपोजिशन के लोग हैं, ये माइनारिटीज के दुश्मन समझे जाने लगेंगे और आप लोग ही मुसलमान के दोस्त हैं। यह साजिश थी जिसकी वजह से आप अमेंडमेंट नहीं लाये, जिसकी वजह से प्रेजीडेंट रूल नहीं किया। आज आप माइनारिटीज का जिक्र करते हैं। माइनारिटीज का मतलब यह नहीं है कि वहां मुसलमान हैं। अगर, 1961 को कट-आफ इअर मान लिया जाय तो 24 मार्च, 1971 तक 10 लाख 53 हजार फार्नर्स थे। मैजोरिटी हिन्दुओं की है, मुसलमानों की नहीं है। 9 लाख के करीब हिन्दू हैं और डेढ़ लाख के करीब मुसलमान हैं। तो जो यह इमप्रैशन देना चाहते थे मुसलमानों को डरा कर कि देखो कांग्रेस आई० माइनारिटीज के लिये असम में लड़ने को तैयार है जबकि अपोजिशन वाले इस देश में मुसलमानों को खत्म करना चाहते हैं, यह आपकी सांजिश थी।

क्या चाहते थे असम के एजीटेशन लीडर्स? यह ऐजीटेशन हमने शुरू नहीं किया, बल्कि आपने शुरू किया था जब हमारी सरकार थी। इसकी जिम्मेदारी आपकी है शुरू करने की, उसको बढ़ावा देने की और लोगों को गिरफ्तार करने की और ऐजीटेशन की

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

हालत में चुनाव कराने की । लिंगुइस्टिक, ऐथनिक और ट्राइबल लोगों को आपस में लड़ाने की जिम्मेदारी भी आप ही की है, हमारी नहीं है । क्या चाहते थे एजीटेटर्स जिसको आप सुनना नहीं चाहते थे ? वह चाहते थे कि फारनर्स का पता लगाया जाय कि हैं या नहीं । कौन मुल्क है जो फारनर्स को अपने मुल्क में आने देना चाहता है ? और अगर आ गये हों तो उनका पता लगाना नहीं चाहता ? इसमें क्या बुराई है । वह चाहते थे अगर पता लगाने के बाद आपके नेशनल और इंटरनेशनल कमिटमेंट्स हैं तो उसमें से उन लोगों को दूसरी जगह डिसपर्स किया जाय, और उसके पहले उनको इलेक्शन में वोट देने का हक न दिया जाय । लेकिन आप उनको उक्सा रहे हैं वोट लेने के लिये, क्योंकि वह आपके पोलिटिकल वोट बैंक हैं जिससे आपकी जीत हो, और वहां के लोग अपनी उम्मीदें पूरी नहीं कर पाते हैं । इसमें क्या नाजायज बात है ? उनका कहना है कि इलेक्टोरल लिस्ट में से उन लोगों के नाम निकाल दिये जायें जिनकी नेशनेलिटी डाउट-फुल है । इसमें क्या परेशानी है आपको ? एक फोरेनर के बारे में प्रैस में निकलने लगा सफदरजंग रोड के बारे में जिससे आपकी बगुलाभगत इमेज खत्म हो सकती थी इस लिये उस फोरेनर का नाम डिलीट कर दिया गय । लेकिन बाहर से जो लोग आये हुये हैं उनके नाम को अगर डिलीट करने की बात की जाती है तो वह करने के लिये आप तैयार नहीं हैं ।

माननीय स्टीफन साहब चले गये, और उनके बारे में तबक्को करना मुश्किल भी नहीं है, प्रधान मंत्री ने उनकी नाअहली का सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया और उनको केबिनेट से निकाल दिया गया, वह पूछ रहे थे कि 40 साल, 30 साल, 20 साल या 10 साल से जो लोग रह रहे हैं उनको कैसे निकाल दें? वह कैसे सिटिजन नहीं हो गये ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने कांस्टीट्यूशन पढ़ा है ? आर्टिकल 5 से 11 तक पढ़ा है, आपने सिटीजनशिप एक्ट पढ़ा है ? आपको मालूम है कि सिटीजनशिप कैसे दी जाती है ? सिर्फ बाहर का आदमी यहां रहने लगे और वह पकड़ा न जाय तो क्या वह देश का सिटीजन हो गया ? बिल्कुल नहीं होगा । मैं आपको बताऊं एक मुलाजिम है, जिसके बाप का नाम रशीद है, वह 30 साल पहले यहां आया और सिर्फ एक महीने के लिये पाकिस्तान गया और फिर आ गया और आने के बाद फिर वापस नहीं गया । उसके बच्चे हो गये, बीबी यहां रह गई और एक बच्चा उसका मेरे यहां ड्राईवर हो गया । उसको पकड़ कर जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया कि वह पाकिस्तानी नेशनल है । यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन क्यों हैं ? अगर सिटीजनशिप राइट 20 साल रहने के बाद ओटोमेटिकली मिल जाता है. . .तो उस बेचारे मेरे ड्राइवर को पकड़ कर बन्द करने की क्या जरुरत थी ? मैंने 1977 में कोशिश की, उन बच्चों को सिटिजनशिप का राइट मिला । बाकायदा प्रोसेस चला । तो यह बात कि 20 साल से रह रहे हैं, कहां चले जायें, ठीक है ह्युमैनिटेरियन ग्राउन्ड पर हमें हमदर्दी होनी चाहिए, आज भी अच्छा कहा है हमारे सदन के लोगों ने, लेकिन कोई भी अगर गलत बात करता है, हम उसकी गलती को प्वाइन्ट आउट नहीं करते हैं तो आप अपने साथ इस मुल्क और आने वाली नस्लों के साथ गद्दारी करते हैं । हमें देखना होगा कि यह जिम्मेदारी किस पर पड़ेगी । सिर्फ आपके कहने से किसी पर नहीं पड़ेगी, हकायत की रोशनी में देखना पड़ेगा कि इसकी जिम्मेदारी कहां है, कहां खराबी आई है और कहां अच्छाई आती है ।

मैं मानता हूं कि इंटरनेशनल कमिट्मेंट्स हैं, उनको पूरा भी किया जाये, लेकिन

यह देखना पड़ेगा कि कौन लोग फार्नर्स आये हैं, उनमें से कौन आपके कमिट्मैंट के अन्दर आते हैं । उनका एक तरीका है, प्रोसस है, उनको देखते हुए सिटीजनशिप राइट दीजिये । जो उसमें नहीं आते हैं, उनको बाहर निकाल दीजिए डिसमिस कीजिये ।

दूसरी बात थी उनके इलैक्टोरल रोल में से नामों के डिलीशन की । आज क्या हो रहा है ? जिन बहुत से लोगों को आप जानते भी हैं कि फार्नेर्स है आज जब में फार्नर्स और माइनोरिटी का जिक्र यहां करूं तो उसको यह समझा जाये—फोर्नर्स एंड माइनौरिटीज़ इन दी कंटेक्स आफ असम, नौट मुस्लिम्स । क्योंकि मैं पहले कह चुका हूं कि डिस्पर्स होने वाले लोगों में ज्यादा तादाद हिन्दुओं की है । आज आप फार्नर्स की बनी हुई लिस्ट के साथ चुनाव कराना चाहते हैं लेकिन आज आप अपने हिन्दुस्तानी शहरी सिटिज़न्स को उसमें इन्क्लूड नही करना चाहते ।

मौतरम मिनिस्टर साहिब बतायें कि 3 साल के अन्दर 1979 के बाद आज 4 सालों में कितने लोगों ने ऐसी लिमिट को क्रास किया है और कितने लोग आज बालिग हो गये हैं ? क्या आपने सोचा कि जब आप इलैक्शन कराने जा रहे हैं तो यह आपका बुनियादी फर्ज था कि उन हिन्दुस्तानियों को जो 3 साल में बालिग हो गये हैं, जिनका हक होना चाहिये अपनी सरकार को चुनने का क्या आप उनको वोट देने का हक देना चाहते हैं : (व्यवधान)

वाजपेयी जी क्या सोचेंगे ? उनके हाथ में यह नहीं है ।

आज जो मिसगाइड करने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि मुसलमानों पर जुल्म हो रहा है, मुसलमानों की वजह से ही यह हो रहा है, मैं यह साफ करना चाहता हूं कि मैं भी अलहमदु लिलाह मुसलमान हूं और इस यकीन के साथ मुसलमान हूं कि अगर मुसलमानों पर कभी जुल्म होगा तो उसे मैंने न कभी वर्दाश्त किया है और न कभी आगे बर्दाश्त करुंगा । जनता पार्टी के जमाने में भी जब-जब भी मुसलमानों के साथ ज्यादती हुई तो मैंने आवाज उठाई है और आइन्दा भी उठाऊंगा । जुल्म का मामला सिर्फ मुसलमान का नहीं है जुल्म किसी के साथ भी होगा तो उसकी आवाज उठाई जायेगी । यही वजह थी जब सन 1980 में त्रिपुरा में कत्लेआम हुआ ट्राइबल्स के जरिये तो मैं वहां गया वहां मुसलमान नहीं मारे जा रहे थे लेकिन एक इंसानियत के नाते मेरा फर्ज था कि हमें जाना चाहिये ।

आज आप असम में एजीटेटर्स को बुरा बता रहे हैं । एक जगह आप अच्छा बताते हैं और दूसरी जगह नहीं, यह कैसे मुमकिन है ? आपने त्रिपुरा में किस के साथ समझौता किया ? वहां युवा उपजाति सुवा समिति है । वह क्या कहती है ? वह यह कहती है कि सन् 1951 में उनकी पौने 4 लाख की आबादी में 3 लाख ट्राइबल थे आज सवा 13 लाख की आबादी में सिर्फ साढे 4 लाख ट्राइबल रह गये हैं । वहां 9 लाख आदमी बाहर से आकर बस गये हैं । उन्होंने हमारी सभ्यता और तहज़ीब को खत्म कर दिया है । यहां से उनको निकाला जाय : लेकिन बहुत थोड़ी तादाद है, इतनी बड़ी तादाद नहीं । लिहाज़ा उन्होंने गुस्सा किया 1980 में । 400, 500 आदमियों को एक जगह मार दिया आपने इतना होने के बाद उन्हीं से समझौता कर लिया ।

एक तरफ आप असम के एजीटेटर्स को कह रहे हैं कि उनको फार्नर्स को निकालने का हक नहीं है और एक तरफ त्रिपुरा में उस पार्टी से समझौता कर रहे हैं या उनकी नेशनलिटी में कोई डिस्प्यूट नहीं है, सिर्फ खता यही है कि वह बंगाली हैं। उनको निकालने की बात करते हैं।

15.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): I just want to clearify this point. They have now withdrawn this demand that all the people should go.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Have they withdrawn?

यह तो और भी अच्छी बात हुई है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have taken 20 minutes. You have exhausted everything. You are on the last point, I know.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: I will take only two minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is a very able Parliamentarian.

श्री रशीद मसूद: जैसा कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने फर्माया कि त्रिपुरा की युवा उपजाति ये डिमांड विदड्रा कर चुकी है, यह अच्छी बता हुई है लेकिन विदड्रा करने से आप समझते हैं आप उनको सर्टिफिकेट दे देंगे कि वे जब इस बात को बिल्कुल नहीं मानते हैं ? गलती स्वीकार करने के बाद देखा जायेगा कि उनका ऐक्शन क्या है ? क्या आज त्रिपुरा के बंगाली इस बात को मानने के लिए तैयार हैं कि उस पार्टी के लोग उनके दुश्मन नहीं हैं और उनको निकालना नहीं चाहते हैं ? मैं समझता हूं ऐसा आपकी वहां पर डिफीट भी हुई है। नहीं है। इसलिए अगर बंगालियों को यह यकीन हो जाय तो आप जीत भी सकते हैं। लेकिन आपकी डिफीट तो हर जगह हुई है और आगे भी होगी।

मुझे बेइन्तहा अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम अगर लड़ाई, नफरत, गुण्डागर्दी और बेहूदगी को बढ़ावा देंगे तो फिर यह तबक्को नहीं कर सकते कि दूसरे हमारे साथ मोहब्बत और शराफत से पेश आयेंगे। इस मामले में आपकी जिम्मेदारी सबसे ज्यादा है क्योंकि आज आप सिर्फ एक पार्टी ही नहीं हैं, इस मुल्क की सरकार भी हैं और इस मुल्क का मुस्तकबिल आपके हाथ में है। आपको यह बात देखनी होगी कि इस मुल्क के जो रहने वाले हैं, चाहे वह आपकी पार्टी के हों, हमारी पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते हों या किसी भी पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते हों, या किसी भी मजहब से ताल्लुक रखते हों, वे इस मुल्क के अन्दर अपने को पूरी तरह से महफूज समझें और मुल्क में अमनो आमान के साथ रहें। वे हिन्दुस्तान को अपना वतन समझें और यह अहसास करें कि हम यहां पर आराम के साथ बैठे हैं। लेकिन आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? आसाम में जैसी तकरीरें हो रही हैं, एक के बदले चार को मारने की बात हो रही है, क्या यह बरदाश्त करने वाली बात है ? किसी भी मजहब का आदमी इस बात को बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता है ?—यह एक सवाल है। आखिर आप इस देश के नक्शे को कहां कहां से काटना चाहते हैं—इन बातों को ध्यान में रखकर इस पर सोचिए। नार्थ इंडिया में तीस साल तक हिन्दू राज के खिलाफ मुसलमानों को खौफजदा करके उनके वोट आप हासिल करते रहे लेकिन जब आपकी कलई खुली और यह मालूम

हुआ कि हिन्दू राज का नाम देने वालों के बजाए मुसलमानों के सिर पर हाथ रखकर जो कहते हैं कि हम तुम्हारे प्रोटेक्टर हैं, वही इस खून-खराबे के जिम्मेदार हैं तो आज नार्थ इंडिया का मुसलमान आपके साथ नहीं है और साउथ इंडिया का मुसलमान भी आपके साथ नहीं है । इसलिए आप माइनारिटीज का चक्कर चलाकर मुसलमानों को यह यकीन दिलाने की बात छोड़ दें कि सारा अपोजीशन मुसलमानों का दुश्मन है । हम किसी के भी दुश्मन नहीं हैं । जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा, अगर जुल्म होगा तो उसके खिलाफ हम आवाज उठायेंगे । लेकिन आपके पास जराए हैं, आपके पास प्रोपेगैण्डा की मशीनरी है । आप यह जो काम कर रहे हैं कि जाओ, एक के बदले चार को मार कर आवो, आप जो हिन्दुओं को हिन्दुओं के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, ट्राइबल्स को ट्राइबल के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, मुस्लिम को हिन्दुओं के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं और हिन्दुओं को मुसलमानों के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं—इस पालिसी को आप छोड़ दीजिए ।

मुझे एक बात और याद आ गई है । अभी जब असम वालों के साथ टाक्स चल रही थीं तो उस दर्म्यान हमारा इम्प्रेशन पहले दिन यह रहा कि शायद एजिटेटर्स 1965 को कट-आफ ईयर मान लेंगे । उसके बाद हमने होम मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछा कि इसके बाद और कितने लोगों का सवाल रह जायेगा तो उन्होंने 2 लाख 53 हजार की फीगर बताई थी । हमने सोचा था कि 2 लाख 53 हजार को भी वे एक्सेप्ट कर लेंगे । हमने कहा था कि मोड आफ डिस्पर्सल बाद में तय किया जाना चाहिए । जो भी इनकमिंग गवर्नमेंट होगी, उसकी यह रेस्पांसिबिलिटी होगी । आप समझते हैं आपकी गवर्नमेंट आएगी तो आपकी रेस्पांसिबिलिटी होगी और उसकी गवर्नमेंट आयेगी तो उसकी होगी । जो भी गवर्नमेंट आयेगी वह रेस्पांसिबिलिटी के साथ काम करेगी ।

मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार की तरफ से जो बातचीत हुई है, उससे अन्दाज लगाया जा सकता है कि सरकार किसी भी तरह से कम्प्रोमाइज के मूड में नहीं है । जैसा कि वाजपेयी जी ने पहले ही कहा है कि हमें मालूम है कि पांच को मीटिंग होगी, फिर बरखास्त होगी और फिर छः को मीटिंग होगी और शाम को इलैक्शन का एलान कर दिया जाएगा । हमारी मोहतरिम प्रधानमंत्री जी ने छः तारीख की शाम को हमें बुलाया और हम इस उम्मीद के साथ गए कि मोहतरिम प्रधानमंत्री जी ने बुलाया है और मुल्क के ऊपर एक संकट का वक्त है, खराब वक्त है तथा इस खराब वक्त में हम सब को युनाइटेड हो जाना चाहिए । उन खराब लोगों के खिलाफ, उन फोर्सेस के खिलाफ और जो अहलदेशी के लोग हैं उनके खिलाफ । हम वहां पर पहुंचे, बातचीत हुई, लेकिन इलैक्शन के बारे में कोई बातचीत नहीं हुई । लेकिन मैंने वहां पर उनसे एक सवाल पूछा कि क्या आप यह समझती हैं कि अगर इलैक्शन हुआ तो वहां खून-खराबा नहीं होगा ? तो उन्होंने कहा कि अगर इलैक्शन नहीं हुआ तो खून-खराबा तो तब भी होगा । जब एक बार यह दिमाग बना लिया कि खून-खराबा होना ही है और माइनोरिटीज का नाम लेना है और हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों को यह समझाना है कि अपोजीशन के लोग आपके दुश्मन हैं, तो फिर समस्या का समाधान कैसे हो सकता है । खून-खराबे के साथ-साथ यह इम्प्रैशन देना है कि माइनोरिटीज के लोग मारे जा रहे हैं, हालांकि माइनोरिटीज में हिन्दुओं की मैजोरिटी है ।

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस एजिटेशन को कौन चला रहा है, इस ऐजीटेशन को मुसलमान भी चला रहे हैं। हो सकता है कि आप कुछ मुद्दों पर हमसे मुत्तफिक हो जायें । लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम कमजोर हैं। मुल्क की तरक्की हमारे पेशे नजर है। ऐजीटेटर लीडर ने कहा है कि इस सरकार के रवैये से यह एहसास होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दुस्तान की हकुमत हकूमत नहीं कर रही है, बल्कि बरतानिया की हकूमत हकुमत हुकूमत कर रही है ।

हमारे कुछ साथियों ने कहा कि इलैक्शन को बायकाट क्यों किया ? हम जानते थे कि इलैक्शन होगा तो खून-खराबा होगा और इसके अन्दर हम शामिल नहीं होना चाहते हैं और हम यह दिखा देना चाहते हैं कि हम इस खून-खराबे से बाहर हैं । इसके लिए हम जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं । इसकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है, क्योंकि उसने इलैक्शन कराया है । आप कहते हैं कि यूनैनिमिटी नहीं है । मैं पूछता हूं कि जब आप इलैक्शन करवाते हैं तो कितनी यूनैनिमिटी होती है । नारायणपुर के कांड को लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को क्यों भंग कर दिया, उस वक्त आपकी यूनैनिमिटी कहां गई थी । आप यूनैनिमिटी उस वक्त चाहते हैं, जब आपका परपज सौल्व होता है । रिपोर्ट बाद में आई, आपने कह दिया कि गलत है । नैशनल सिक्योरिटी एक्ट के वक्त भी यूनैनिमिटी नहीं थी । बहुत से जो आप लेबर के कानून बना रहे हैं, उसमें यूनैनिमिटी नहीं है । लेकिन उस पर भी आप गौर नहीं करते हैं । आप को मुसलमान जब याद आता है, जब आपको मुसलमान का वोट चाहिए । आप को हरिजन तब याद आता है, जब आपको हरिजन का वोट चाहिए । आपको हर कौम उस वक्त याद आती है, जब आपको उस कौम का वोट चाहिए । उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर कास्टवार हो रही है ब्राह्मण राजपूत को मार रहा है और राजपूत ब्राह्मण को मार रहा है । मुसलमान हरिजन को मार रहा है और हरिजन मुसलमान को मार रहा है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप इस तरह से देश को किधर ले जाना चाहते हैं ? इसलिए मैं आप से दरख्वास्त कर रहा था कि जैसे दो सवाल मैंने पहले आपके सामने रखे हैं, उनको सामने रखते हुए और हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे को सामने रखते हुए, आप देखिए कि आप हिन्दुस्तान के किस किस पोरशन को काट देना चाहते हैं । आप यह समझ लीजिए कि आप बहुत खतरनाक मोड पर खड़े हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर कोई भी गलत बात होती है, तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर नहीं होगी, उसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी आप पर होगी ।

شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

محترم ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب - ابھی تیواری جی نے جو بھاشن دیا اسکو سننے کے بعد مجھے اندازہ ہوا ہے شاید تیواری جی کو یہ معلوم نہیں ہے کہ تسکشن آج آسمان پر ہو رہا ہے - وہ شاید یہ محسوس کر رہے ہیں کہ ہم پرائیڈیشیل ایڈریس پر بول رہے ہیں کیونکہ جو پرابلمس جن معاملات کو لیکر ہم تسکشن کرنے آئے ہیں انکے بارے میں کوئی بات نہیں کہی گئی -

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سب سے پہلے اس بات کو صاف کروں جس کے

ہم نہیں چاہتے ہیں کہ کسی بھی حصے کے اندر ہندوستان کے عوام کسی بھی ظلم کا شکار ہو خون خرابہ ہو جانیں جائیں اور بلا وجہ اسکی ذمہ داری ہمارے اوپر آئے میں نے کہا ہے کہ آپ کانسٹی ٹیوشن تبدیلی لانا چاہتے ہیں اور یہ تبدیلی ہمارے ووٹ سے لا سکتے ہیں - ایک گھنٹے کے اندر آپکو اسکا جواب دے سکتا ہوں - ہم نے محسوس کیا کہ اس سدن کو الیکسٹینڈ کرکے اس سدن کے اندر امینڈمینٹ آنا چاہئے تاکہ الیکشن کو ٹالا جا سکے اور پریزیڈینٹ رول لاگو ہو سکے -

میں جب بھیشم نارائین جی کے دفتر گیا تو معلوم ہوا کہ پرنب مکھرجی کے دفتر گئے ہوئے ہیں - میں وہاں گیا اور ان کے پی - اے - کو بھیجا کہ ان کو بلا لائیں - بھیشم نارائن جی باہر آئے میں نے ان سے صاف الفاظ میں کہا کہ ہم اپنے ووٹ راجیہ سبھا کو دینے کو تیار ہیں - اور آپ اسی سیشن کے اندر کانسٹی ٹیوشن میں امینڈمینٹ لائیے - ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ ایک سال کے لئے وہاں پریزیڈینٹ رول ایکسٹینڈ ہو - بھیشم نارائین جی نے شکریہ ادا کیا اس کے بعد وہ اندر چلے گئے اور یہی بات انہوں نے اپوزیشن کے لیڈرس کو سی - بی - آئی - آدی پارٹی کے لوگوں کو بتائی کہ لوک دل نے سپورٹ

بارے میں بار بار کہا جا رہا ہے - نہ صرف ہمارے اس طرف کے بڑے بڑے لیڈروں کے ذریعہ بلکہ ہماری پردھان منتری کے ذریعہ اور ان تمام لوگوں کے ذریعہ یہ کہا جا رہا ہے کہ آسام کے الیکشن اور آسام کے تمام حالات کی ذمہ داری اپوزیشن کے اوپر ہے -

ابھی میں استیفن صاحب کی تقریر سن رہا تھا پھر وہی بات تیواری صاحب نے بھی رپیٹ کی ہے کہ پچھلے سیشن میں کانگریس پارٹی نے ہماری اپوزیشن پارٹی کی حمایت چاہی تھی کانسٹی ٹیوشن میں تبدیلی لانے کے لئے لیکن اپوزیشن پارٹی کے لوگوں نے حمایت نہیں دی اور اس نے شرط لگائی کہ اسکے لئے سیشن چلایا جائے - میں اس بات کو کلیئر کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ جس وقت پچھلے سیشن میں یہ پرستاو آیا ہم لوگوں کے سامنے اپوزیشن کے لوگوں کے سامنے تو اس وقت بھیشم نارائین جی پارلیامینٹری افیئرس منسٹر تھے - انہوں نے مجھ سے یہ کہا کہ رشید صاحب اگر آپ اپنے راجیہ سبھا کے ووٹ ہمیں دے دیں تو ہم یہ امینڈ میںٹ لا سکتے ہیں - میں نے کہا کہ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہماری پارٹی کی یہ رائے ہے کہ آسام کے اندر الیکشن ہونے کا مطلب وہاں پر خون خرابہ ہونا ہے -

کر دی ہے - آپ نے ہمیں لیٹ ڈاون کیا اور آپ نے اس ملک کی سٹاد کو ذہن میں نہیں رکھا - آپ کے ذہن میں کوئی اور غلط فہمی آگئی - نومبر میں بھی سیشن نہیں بلایا گیا اور نہ ہی تب امینڈمینٹ کیا گیا - کیوں نہیں کیا گیا اس کی وجہ میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں - جب مائنوریٹیز کا ذکر آتا ہے تو عموماً یہ سمجھا جاتا ہے کہ ہندوستان کے مسلمان کی بات ہو رہی ہے - ہندوستان کے مسلمان آج کانگریس آئی کو ووٹ دینے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں - اس کا ثبوت آندھرا پردیش کرناٹک اور دلی میں دیا - اس لئے تیار نہیں ہیں کہ ہندوستان کے مسلمان کو آج ہندو سے شکایت نہیں ہے مراد آباد میرٹھ اور بڑودہ کے اندر بلکہ ہندوستان کے مسلمان کو شکایت ہے اس ملک کی حکومت سے اس ملک کی سرکار سے - پی - اے - سی - گولی چلا رہا ہے پی - اے - سی - مار رہا ہے ایک منسٹریشن مار رہا ہے ایک منسٹریشن مسلمانوں کو بند کر رہا ہے - لہذا آج آپ نے ایسے ماحول آسام کے اندر پیدا کرنے کے بعد ہندوستان کے مسلمان یہ سمجھنے لگیں کہ اس ہندوستان کے اپوزیشن کے لوگ اٹل بہاری واجپئی مدھو ڈنڈوتے رشید مسعود چودھری چرن سنگھ اور دوسرے جتنے بھی اپوزیشن کے لوگ ہیں یہ مائنوریٹیز سے دشمن سمجھے

[شری رشید مسعود]

دے دی ہے - اب ہم کانفی ڈینس سے بات کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں اور ہمیں یقین ہو گیا ہے کہ ہم کانسٹی ٹیوشن میں امینڈمینٹ کروا لیں گے - یہ کیسے کہہ دیا کہ اپوزیشن نے سپورٹ نہیں دیا - یہ بھی غلط ہے کہ امینڈمینٹ نہیں لا سکتے تھے - چار بجے اور سات بجے کے درمیان ایسی کیا باتیں ہوئی جس کی وجہ سے ہماری سرکار کو یہ فیصلہ بدلنا پڑا کہ ہم کانسٹی ٹیوشن میں امینڈمینٹ نہیں لائیں گے - سات بجے مجھے بھیشم نارائن جی کا ٹیلیفون آیا ہم آپ کے شکر گزار ہیں کہ آپ نے ہمیں سپورٹ دے دی ہے - ہم نے اپوزیشن کے لیڈرس سے بھی کہہ دیا ہے کہ ہمارے پاس ریکوائرڈ میجوریٹی ہو گئی ہے ہم آپ کے خیال کو دل میں رکھنا چاہتے ہیں اور چاہتے ہیں کہ سیشن بلا کر امینڈمینٹ لے آئیں - یہ کہنا کہ اپوزیشن کے لوگ ذمہ دار ہیں اپوزیشن کے لوگوں نے سپورٹ نہیں کیا یہ بالکل بے بنیاد ہے -

بھیشم نارائن جی سے میں نے یہ کہا کہ آپ نے دو باتیں پیدا کر دیں - ہم نے یہ بہتر سمجھا کہ امینڈمینٹ کانسٹی ٹیوشن میں بھی آنا چاہئے اور اپنے اپوزیشن کے ساتھیوں کے خلاف ہو کر ہم نے سپورٹ ایکسٹینڈ

آپ سننا نہیں چاہتے تھے - وہ چاہتے تھے کہ فارنرس کا پتہ لگایا جائے کہ ہیں یا نہیں - کون ملک ہے جو فارنرس کو اپنے ملک میں آنے دینا چاہتا ہے - اور اگر آ گئے ہوں تو ان کا پتہ لگانا نہیں چاہتا - اس میں کیا برائی ہے - وہ چاہتے تھے اگر پتہ لگانے کے بعد آپ کے نیشنل اور انٹرنیشنل کمیٹمنٹس ہیں تو اس میں سے ان لوگوں کو دوسری جگہ ڈسپرس کیا جائے اور اس کے پہلے ان کو الیکشن میں ووٹ دینے کا حق نہ دیا جائے - لیکن آپ ان کو اکسا رہے ہیں کیونکہ ووٹ لینے کے لئے تو وہ آپ کے پولیٹیکل ووٹ بینک ہیں جس سے آپ کی جیت ہو اور وہاں کے لوگ اپنی اُمیدیں پوری نہیں کر پاتے ہیں اس میں کیا ناجائز بات ہے - ان کا کہنا ہے کہ الیکٹورل لسٹ میں سے ان لوگوں کے نام نکال دیئے جائیں جن کی نیشنالٹی قابل قبول ہے - اس میں کیا پریشانی ہے آپ کو - ایک فارنر کے بارے میں پریس میں نکلنے لگا صدر جنگ روڈ کے بارے میں جس سے آپ کی بگڑی بھگت امیج ختم ہو سکتی تھی اس لئے اس فارنر کا نام ڈیلیٹ کر دیا گیا - لیکن باہر سے جو لوگ آئے ہوئے ہیں ان کے نام کو اگر ڈیلیٹ کرنے کی بات کی جاتی ہے تو وہ کرنے کے لئے آپ تیار نہیں ہیں -

جانے لگیں گے اور آپ لوگ ہی مسلمان کے دوست ہیں - یہ سازش بھی جس کی وجہ سے آپ اسمبلی مینٹ نہیں لائے جس کی وجہ سے پریزیڈینٹ رول نہیں کیا - آج آپ مائنوریٹیز کا ذکر کرتے ہیں - مائنوریٹیز کا مطلب یہ نہیں ہے کہ وہاں مسلمان ہیں - اگر ۱۹۶۱ع کو کٹ آف ایئر مان لیا جائے تو ۲۴ مارچ ۱۹۷۱ع تک ۱۰ لاکھ ۵۲ ہزار فارنرز تھے - میجورٹی ہندوؤں کی ہے مسلمانوں کی نہیں ہے - ۹ لاکھ کے قریب ہندو ہیں اور تیرھ لاکھ کے قریب مسلمان ہیں - تو جو یہ امپریشن دینا چاہتے ہیں مسلمانوں کو ڈرا کر کہ دیکھیں کانگریس آئی مائنوریٹیز کے لئے آسام میں لڑنے کو تیار ہے جب کہ ایجیٹیشن والے اس دیش میں مسلمانوں کو ختم کرنا چاہتے ہیں یہ آپ کی سازش تھی -

کیا چاہتے تھے آسام کے ایجیٹیشن لیڈرس - یہ ایجیٹیشن ہم نے شروع نہیں کیا بلکہ آپ نے شروع کیا تھا جب وہ ری سرکار تھی - اس کی ذمہ داری آپ کی ہے شروع کرنے کی اس کو بڑھاوا دینے کی اور لوگوں کو گرفتار کرنے کی اور ایجی ٹیشن کی حالت میں چلا کرانے کی لنگوئسٹک ایتھانک اور ٹرائبل لوگوں کو آپس میں لڑانے کی ذمہ داری بھی آپ ہی کی ہے - ہماری نہیں ہے - کیا چاہتے تھے ایجی ٹیٹرس جس کو

کو پکڑ کر بند کرنے کی کیا ضرورت تھی - میں نے ۱۹۷۷ع میں کوشش کی ان بچوں کو سٹی زن شپ کا رائیٹ ملا - باقاعدہ پروسس چلا - تو یہ بات کی ۲۰ سال سے رہ رہے ہیں کہاں چلے جائیں ٹھیک ہے ہیومینیٹیرین گراونڈ پر ہمدردی ہونی چاہئے آج بھی اچھا کہا ہے ہمارے سٹن کے لوگوں نے لیکن کوئی بھی اگر غلط بات کرتا ہے ہم اسکی غلطی کو پوائنٹ آوٹ نہیں کرتے ہیں تو اپنے ساتھ اس ملک اور اپنے آنے والی نسلوں کے ساتھ غداری کرتے ہیں - ہمیں دیکھنا ہوگا کہ یہ ذمہ داری کس پر پڑے گی صرف آپکے کہنے سے کسی پر نہیں پڑے گی حقیقت کی روشنی میں دیکھنا پڑے گا کہ اسکی ذمہ داری کہاں ہے کہاں خرابی آئی ہے اور کہاں اچھائی آئی ہے -

میں مانتا ہوں کہ انٹرنیشنل کمٹمینٹ ہیں ان کو پورا بھی کیا جائے لیکن یہ دیکھنا پڑے گا کہ کون لوگ فارنرس آئے ہیں ان میں سے کون آپ کے کمٹمینٹ کے اندر آتے ہیں - ان کا ایک طریقہ ہے پروسیس ہے ان کو دیکھتے ہوئے سٹی زن شپ رائیٹ دیجئے - جو اس میں نہیں آتے ہیں ان کو باہر نکال دیجئے ڈسمس کیجئے -

[شری رشید مسعود]

مانیئے اسٹیفن صاحب چلے گئے اور انکے بارے میں توقع کرنا مشکل بھی نہیں ہے پردھان منتری نے انکو نا اہل کا سرٹیفکیٹ دے دیا اور انکو کیبنیٹ سے نکال دیا گیا وہ پوچھ رہے تھے کہ چالیس سال تیس سال بیس سال یا دس سال سے جو لوگ رہ رہے ہیں انکو کیسے نکال دیں وہ کیسے سٹی زن نہیں ہو گئے - میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا آپ نے کانسٹی ٹیوشن پڑھا ہے - آرٹیکل پانچ سے گیارہ تک پڑھا ہے آپ نے سٹی زن شپ ایکٹ پڑھا ہے - آپکو معلوم ہے کہ سٹی زن شپ کیسے دی جاتی ہے - صرف باہر کا آدمی یہاں رہنے لگے اور وہ پکڑا نہ جائے تو کیا وہ دیش کا سٹی زن ہو گیا - بالکل نہیں ہوگا- میں آپکو بتاوں میرا ایک ملازم ہے جس کے باپ کا نام رشید ہے وہ ۳۰ سال پہلے یہاں آیا اور صرف ایک مہینے کے لئے پاکستان گیا اور پھر آگیا اور آنے کے بعد پھر واپس نہیں گیا - اسکے بچے ہو گئے بیوی یہاں رہ گئی اور ایک بچا اسکا میرے یہاں ڈرائیور ہو گیا - اسکو پکڑ کر جیل میں بند کر دیا گیا کہ وہ پاکستانی نیشنل ہے - یہ ڈیسکریمینیشن کیوں ہے - اگر سٹی زن شپ رائیٹ بیس سال رہنے کے بعد آٹومیٹکلی مل جاتا ہے تو اس بیچارے میرے ڈرائیور

رہی ہے کہ مسلمانوں پر ظلم ہو رہا ہے مسلمانوں کی وجہ سے ہی یہ ہو رہا ہے میں یہ صاف کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں بھی الحمدللہ مسلمان ہوں - اور اس یقین کے ساتھ مسلمان ہوں کہ اگر مسلمانوں پر بھی ظلم ہوگا تو اسے میں نے نہ کبھی برداشت کیا ہے اور نہ کبھی آگے بھی برداشت کروں گا - جنتا پارٹی کے زمانے میں بھی جب جب بھی مسلمانوں کے ساتھ زیادتی ہوئی تو میں نے آواز اٹھائی ہے اور آئندہ بھی اٹھاؤں گا - ظلم کا معاملہ صرف مسلمانوں کا نہیں ہے - ظلم کسی کے ساتھ بھی ہوگا تو اسکی آواز اٹھائی جائےگی - یہی وجہ تھی کہ جب سن ۱۹۸۰ع میں تری پورا میں قتل عام ہوا ٹرائبلس کے ذریعہ تو میں وہاں گیا - وہاں مسلمان نہیں مارے جا رہے تھے لیکن ایک انسانیت کے ناطے میرا فرض تھا کہ ہمیں جانا چاہئے -

آج آپ آسام میں ایجی ٹیٹرس کو برا بتا رہے ہیں - ایک جگہ آپ اچھا بتاتے ہیں اور دوسری جگہ نہیں یہ کیسے ممکن ہے - آپ نے تری پورا میں کس کے ساتھ سمجھوتا کیا - وہاں یوا اُپجاتی سوا سمتی ہے - وہ کیا کہتی ہے - وہ یہ کہتی ہے کہ سن ۱۹۵۱ع میں ان کی پونے چار سال کی آبادی میں ۳ لاکھ ٹرائبل تھے آج سوا ۱۳ لاکھ کی آبادی

دوسری بات تھی ان کے الیکٹورل رول میں سے ناموں کے ڈیلیشن کی - آج کیا ہو رہا ہے - جن بہت سے لوگوں کو آپ جانتے بھی ہیں کہ فارنرس ہیں آج جب میں فارنرس اور مائنوریٹیز کا ذکر یہاں کروں تو اس کو یہ سمجھا جائے فارنرس اینڈ مائنوریٹیز ان دی کنٹیکسٹ آف آسام نات مسلم کیونکہ میں پہلے کہہ چکا ہوں کہ ڈیپرس ہونے والے لوگوں میں زیادہ تعداد ہندوؤں کی ہے آج آپ فارنرس کی بلی ہوئی لسٹ کے ساتھ چلاو کرانا چاہتے ہیں لیکن آج آپ اپنے ہاف سٹانی شہری سٹی زنس کو اس میں انکاوٹ نہیں کرنا چاہئے -

محترم منسٹر صاحب بتائیں کہ ۳ سال کے اندر ۱۹۷۹ع کے بعد آج چار سال میں کتنے لوگوں نے ایسی لسٹ کو کراس کیا ہے اور کتنے لوگ آج یہاں بالغ ہوگئے ہیں- کیا آپ نے سوچا کہ جب آپ الیکشن کرانے جا رہے ہیں - تو یہ آپکا بنیادی فرض تھا کہ ان ہندوستانیوں کو جو تین سال میں بالغ ہو گئے ہیں - جن کا حق ہونا چاہئے اپنی سرکار کو چننے کا کیا آپ انکو ووٹ دینے کا حق دینا چاہتے ہیں - (انٹرپشن)

واجپئی جی کیا سوچیں گے انکے ہاتھ میں یہ نہیں ہے - آج جو مس گائڈ کرنے کی کوشش کی جا

[شری رشید مسعود]

میں صرف ساڑھے چار لاکھ تراٹیل رہ گئے ھیں - وھاں ۹ لاکھ آدمی باھر سے آ کر بس گئے ھیں - انہوں نے ھماری سبھیتا اور تہذیب کو ختم کر دیا ھے - یہاں سے ان کو نکالا جائے - لیکن بہت تھوڑی تعداد ھے اتنی بڑی تعداد نہیں - لہذا انہوں نے غصہ کیا ۱۹۸۰ء میں ۵۰۰ ۳۰۰ آدمیوں کو ایک جگہ مار دیا آپ نے اتنا ھونے کے بعد انہیں سے سمجھوتہ کر لیا -

ایک طرف آپ آسام کے ایجی ٹیٹرس کو کہہ رھے ھیں کہ ان کو فارنرس کو نکالنے کا حق نہیں ھے اور ایک طرف تری پورا میں اس پارٹی سے سمجھوتا کر رھے ھیں گو ان کی نیشنلٹی میں کوئی تسپیوٹ نہیں ھے صرف خطا یہی ھے کہ وہ بنگالی ھیں - ان کو نکالنے کی بات کرتے ھیں -

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : I just want to clarify this point. They have now withdrawn this demand that all the people should go.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Have they withdrawn ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have taken 20 minutes. You have exhausted everything. You are on the last point, I know.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : I will take only two minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is a very able Parliamentarian.

شری رشید مسعود : جیسا کہ منسٹر صاحب نے فرمایا کہ تری پورا کی سوا اپجاتی یہ ڈمانڈ ودھڈرا کر چکی ھے یہ اچھی بات ھوئی لیکن ودھڈرا کرنے سے کیا آپ سمجھتے ھیں آپ ان کو سرٹیفیکیٹ دے دیں گے کہ وہ اب اس بات کو بالکل نہیں مانتے ھیں - فلطی سویکار کرنے کے بعد دیکھا جائے گا کہ ان کا ایکشن کیا ھے - کیا آج تری پورا کے بنگالی اس بات کو ماننے کے لئے تیار ھیں کہ اس پارٹی کے لوگ انکے دشمن نہیں ھیں - اور انکو نکالنا نہیں چاھتے ھیں - میں سمجھتا ھوں ایسا نہیں ھے - اسلئے آپکی وھاں پر ڈفیٹ ھوئی ھے - اگر بنگالیوں کو یہ یقین ھو جائے تو آپ جیت بھی سکتے ھیں - لیکن آپکی ڈفیٹ تو ھر جگہ ھوئی ھے اور آگے بھی ھوگی -

مجھے بے انتہا افسوس کے ساتھہ کہنا پڑتا ھے کہ ھم اگر لڑائی نفرت غلط گردی اور بیہودگی کو بڑھاوا دیں گے تو پھر یہ توقع نہیں کرسکتے کہ دوسرے ھمارے ساتھہ محبت اور شرافت سے پیش آئیں گے - اس معاملے میں آپکی ذمہ داری سب سے زیادہ ھے کیونکہ آپ صرف

کہتے ہیں کہ ہم تمہارے پروٹیکٹر ہیں وہی اس خون خرابے کے ذمہدار ہیں تو آج نارتھ انڈیا کا مسلمان آپکے ساتھ نہیں ہے اور ساوتھ انڈیا کا مسلمان بھی آپ کے ساتھ نہیں ہے - اس لئے آپ مائنوریٹیز کا چکر چلاکر مسلمانوں کو یہ یقین دلانے کی بات چھوڑ دیں کہ سارا اپوزیشن مسلمانوں کے دشمن ہیں - ہم کسی کے بھی دشمن نہیں ہیں - جیسا میں نے پہلے بھی کہا اگر ظلم ہوگا تو اس کے خلاف ہم آواز اٹھائیں گے - لیکن آپ کے پاس ذرائع ہیں آپ کے پاس پروپیگنڈا کی مشینری ہے - آپ یہ جو کام کر رہے ہیں کہ جاو ایک کے بدلے چار کو مار کر آو آپ جو ہندوؤں کو ہندوؤں کے خلاف استعمال کر رہے ہیں ترائبلس کو ترائبلس کے خلاف استعمال کر رہے ہیں مسلمس کو ہندوؤں کے خلاف استعمال کر رہے ہیں اور ہندوؤں کو کو مسلمانوں کے خلاف استعمال کر رہے ہیں - اس پالیسی کو آپ چھوڑ دیجئے -

مجھے ایک بات اور یاد آ گئی ہے - ابھی جب آسام والوں کے ساتھ تاکس چل رہی تھیں تو اس درمیان ہمارا اسپریشن پہلے دن یہ رہا کہ شاید ابھی ٹیکٹرس ۱۹۶۵ع کو کٹ آف ایٹر مان لیں گے - اس کے بعد ہم نے ہوم منسٹر صاحب سے پوچھا کہ اس کے بعد اور کتنے لوگوں کا سوال

ایک پارٹی ہی نہیں ہیں اس ملک کی سرکار بھی ہیں اور اس ملک کا مستقبل آپکے ہاتھ میں ہیں - آپکو یہ بات دیکھنی ہوگی کہ اس ملک کے جو رہنے والے ہیں چاہے وہ آپکی پارٹی کے ہوں ہماری پارٹی سے تعلق رکھتے ہوں یا کسی بھی پارٹی سے تعلق رکھتے ہوں یا کسی بھی مذہب سے تعلق رکھتے ہوں وہ اس ملک کے اندر اپنے کو پوری طرح سے محفوظ سمجھیں اور ملک میں امن و امان کے ساتھ رہیں - وہ ہندوستان کو اپنا وطن سمجھیں اور یہ احساس کریں کہ ہم یہاں پر آرام کے ساتھ بیٹھے ہیں - لیکن آپ کیا کر رہے ہے - آسام میں جیسی تقریریں ہو رہی ہیں ایک کے بدلے چار کو مارنے کی بات ہو رہی ہے کیا یہ برداشت کرنے والی بات ہے - کسی بھی مذہب کا آدمی اس بات کو برداشت نہیں کر سکتا ہے - یہ ایک سوال ہے - آخر آپ اس دیش کے نقشے کو کہاں کہاں سے کاٹنا چاہتے ہیں - ان باتوں کو دھیان میں رکھ کر اس پر سوچئے - نارتھ انڈیا میں تیس سال تک ہندو راج کے خلاف مسلمانوں کو خوف زدہ کر کے ان کے ووٹ آپ حاصل کرتے رہے لیکن جب آپکی قلعی کھلی اور یہ معلوم ہوا کہ ہندو راج کا نام دینے والوں کے بجائے مسلمانوں کے سر پر ہاتھ رکھکر جو

خلاف ان فورسز کے خلاف اور جو
اعل ویشی کے لوگ ھیں ان کے خلاف
ھم وھاں پر پہنچے بات چیت ھوئی
لیکن الیکشن کے بارے میں کوئی
بات چیت نہیں ھوئی - لیکن میں
نے وھاں پر ان سے ایک سوال پوچھا
کہ کیا آپ یہ سمجھتی ھیں کہ اگر
الیکشن ھوا تو وھاں خون خرابہ نہیں
ھو گا - تو انھوں نے کہا کہ اگر الیکشن
نہیں ھوا تو خون خرابہ تو جب
بھی ھوگا - جب ایک بار یہ دماغ
بنا لیا کی خون خرابہ ھونا ھی ھے
اور مائنوریٹی کا نام لیتا ھے اور
ھندوستان کے مسلمانوں کو یہ سمجھانا
ھے کہ اپوزیشن کے لوگ آپ کے دشمن
ھیں تو پھر سمسیا کا سمادھان کیسے
ھو سکتا ھے - خون خرابہ کے ساتھ
ساتھ یہ اسپریشن دینا ھے کہ مائنوریٹیز
کے لوگ مارے جا رھے ھیں حالانکہ
مائنوریٹیز میں ھندوؤں کی میجورٹی
ھے - میں یہ بھی پوچھنا چاھتا ھوں
کہ اس ایجی ٹیشن کو کون چلا رھا ھے -
اس ایجی ٹیشن کو مسلمان بھی
چلا رھے ھیں - ھو سکتا ھے کہ آپ
کچھ مدوں میں ھم سے متفق
ھو جائیں - لیکن اسکا مطلب یہ
نہیں ھے کہ ھم کمزور ھیں - ملک
کی ترقی ھمارے پیش نظر ھیں
ایجی ٹیٹر لیڈرس نے کہا ھے کہ
اس سرکار کے رویہ سے یہ احساس
ھوتا ھے کہ ھندوستان میں ھندوستان
کی حکومت بھی حکومت نہیں کر

[محمد رشید مسعود]

رہ جائے گا تو انھوں نے ۲ لاکھ ۵۳
ھزار کو بھی وہ ایکسیپٹ کر لیں گے -
ھم نے کہا تھا کہ موڈ آف ڈیپرسل
بعد میں طے کیا جانا چاھئے - جو
بھی ان کمنگ گورنمینٹ ھو گی اس
کی یہ ریسپانسیبلیٹی ھو گی - آپ
سمجھتے ھیں آپ کی گورنمینٹ آئے
گی تو آپ کی ریسپانسیبلیٹی ھوگی
اور ان کی گورنمینٹ آئے گی تو ان
کی ھو گی - جو بھی گورنمینٹ آئے
گی وہ ریسپانسیبلیٹی کے ساتھ کام
کرے گی -

مجھے بڑے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا
پڑتا ھے کہ سرکار کی طرف سے جو
بات چیت ھوئی ھے اس سے اندازہ
لگایا جا سکتا ھے کہ سرکار کسی بھی
طرح سے کمپرومائز کے موڈ میں نہیں
ھے - جیسا کہ واجپئی جی نے پہلے
ھی کہا ھے کہ ھمیں معلوم ھے کہ
پانچ کو میٹنگ ھو گی پھر برخاست
ھوگی اور پھر چھ کو میٹنگ ھوگی
اور شام کو الیکشن کا اعلان کر دیا
جائے گا - ھماری محترم پردھان منتری
جی نے چھ تاریخ کی شام کو ھمیں
بلایا اور ھم اس امید کے ساتھ گئے
کہ محترم پردھان منتری جی نے
بلایا ھے اور ملک کے اوپر ایک سنکٹ
کا وقت ھے خراب وقت ھے تتھا اس
خراب وقت میں ھم سب کو یونائٹڈ
ھو جانا چاھئے - ان خراب لوگوں کے

آترپردیش کے اندر کا-وار ہو رہا ہے برہمن راجپوت کو مار رہے ہیں اور راجپوت برہمن کو مار رہا ہے - مسلمان ہریجن کو مار رہا ہے اور ہریجن مسلمان کو مار رہا ہے - میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ اس طرح سے دیش کو کدھر لے جانا چاہتے ہیں - اس لئے میں آپ سے درخواست کر رہا تھا کہ جیسے دو سوال میں نے پہلے آپ کے سامنے رکھے ہیں انکو سامنے رکھتے ہوئے اور ہندوستان کے نقشے کو سامنے رکھتے ہوئے آپ دیکھئے کہ آپ ہندوستان کے کس کس پورشن کو کاٹ دینا چاہتے ہیں - آپ یہ سمجھ لیجئے کہ آپ بہت خطرناک موڑ پر کھڑے ہیں اور ہندوستان کے اندر کوئی بھی غلط بات ہوتی ہے تو اسکی ذمہ داری ہمارے اوپر نہیں ہوگی اسکی ساری ذمہ داری آپ پر ہوگی -

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI (Banaskantha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing and deliberating in a very heart-rending atmosphere that is created in the North-east part of our country. And it should be a matter of pain for all of us that in that part of the country from which the entire country received the first ray of light today we see the traces of blood emanating and that too from the people who are completely innocent without having any political motive and who have nothing to gain. They have been butchered, they have been massacred. And when we are discussing this aspect, it is good that this entire House and the Government have understood the gravity of their responsibility in an unprecedented way. From the Chair today

رہی ہے بلکہ برطانیہ کی حکومت حکومت کر رہی ہے -

ہمارے کچھ ساتھیوں نے کہا کہ الیکشن کا بائیکاٹ کیوں کیا - ہم جانتے تھے کہ الیکشن ہوگا تو خون خرابہ ہوگا اور اسکے اندر ہم شامل نہیں ہونا چاہتے ہیں اور ہم یہ دکھا دینا چاہتے ہیں کہ ہم اس خون خرابے سے باہر ہیں - اسکے لئے ہم ذمہ دار نہیں ہیں - اسکی ذمہداری سرکار کی ہے کیونکہ اس نے الیکشن کرایا ہے - آپ کہتے ہیں کہ ہیومینٹی نہیں ہے - میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ جب آپ الیکشن کرواتے ہیں تو کتنی ہیومینٹی ہوتی ہے - نارائین پور کے کانڈ کو لیکر اترپردیش کی سرکار کو کیوں بھنگ کر دیا اس وقت آپکی ہیومینٹی کہاں گئی تھی - آپ ہیومینٹی اس وقت چاہتے ہیں جب آپکا پریز سولو ہوتا ہے - رپورٹ بعد میں آئی آپ نے کہہ دیا کہ غلط ہے - نیشنل سیکیوریٹی ایکٹ کے وقت بھی ہیومینٹی نہیں تھی - بہت سے جو آپ لیبر کے قانون بنا رہے ہیں اس میں ہیومینٹی نہیں ہے لیکن اس پر بھی آپ غور نہیں کرتے ہیں - آپ کو مسلمان جب یاد آتا ہے جب آپکو مسلمان کا ووٹ چاہئے - آپکو ہریجن تب یاد آتا ہے جب آپکو ہریجن کا ووٹ چاہئے - آپکو ہر کام اس وقت یاد آتا ہے جب آپکو اس کام کا ووٹ چاہئے -

[Shri Bheravadan K. Gadhavi]

we moved the resolution of condolence to those people who have died and we offered our condolences to the bereaved families. That is the unique feature of this House today and in the light of that, are we supposed to debate on an issue in this fashion? Our reasons may be cogent, our speeches may be eloquent, but are we supposed to debate in this House in such a fashion as to make charges and counter-charges and acrimony, as to make the speeches for self-shielding? Is it enough for us today? And would we be satisfied that we have discharged our duties?

Sir, I come from Gujarat and we know that people from far off Gujarat like Thakkar Bapa lived in the interior parts and among the tribals of Assam. When such a part of our country is undergoing bloodshed, when a brother is cutting the throat of another brother, when the women are being butchered, when the children are being thrown out in these ways, is it merely enough for the Opposition to say that Government did not do a particular thing or Government failed to do a particular thing? Would it be proper also on our part to say that it is a political gimmick? Would it be sufficient? In my humble opinion, it would not be, because yesterday I was seeing the film entitled *Gandhi* and a scene I saw was that when thousands of military could not quell the riots in Calcutta, a single frail man fasting on his bed could achieve that marvel. We all claim to be the disciples of Mahatma Gandhi. The entire nation says that 'we are walking on the path that Gandhiji showed to us'. Then it is our creed to indulge in violence? It may be any party, but is it our creed either in a tacit way or in our subtle way or in an exposed way then to incite such feelings, such mentalities, such parochial ideas, such chauvinism of young people anywhere in that part of the country so that they may go in the path of violence? Are we not supposed to eschew violence? Are we not supposed to condemn violence? What is happening in Assam? It is not that after the declaration of election only the violent activities have started. Before the election was declared, 150 lives of not only the people who are opposed to either the foreigners issue or this issue or that issue, but of our top technocrats, our top officers, have been lost. They were blown up in their offices with bombs. 150 lives were lost even prior to the declaration of elections when nobody was thinking whether we were going for polls or not. And can we put a single question: Did any of the leaders who claim to be leaders of this country excepting Mrs. Gandhi, issue any statement condemning that violence? Did you tell the people to quell it? AASU people, students are agitating over Assam issue. What is your role? You talk. It is in irony that those basically in your creed those who do not believe in democracy and election, they are supporting election like CPM. It is equally an irony that those who claim about Gandhian creed, democracy and everything, they say that there should not be election. They are putting up certain excuses. That election should be free and fair. That election should not be there now.

When we came here, we took an oath. I am coming to the Lok Sabha for the first time. The first thing we did here was to take an oath that we will abide by the Constitution and upkeep integrity, sovereignty and solidarity of this country. Have we forgotten our oath so quickly? What is the remedy under the Constitution? Prof. Dandavate is a well-versed man and Shri Vajpayee is equally an eloquent man. But I am afraid from the speeches of the gentlemen sitting opposite to us....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is no gentleman in the House. They are hon. Members.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: You are both an hon. Member as well as a gentleman.

I could not hear any speech.... (*Interruptions*)

I am very inexperienced and a small man.

I did not hear the speech that we wanted from you.

बात जो दिल से निकलती है, असर रखती है।

It is a vampire's love. It is crocodile tears that you always try to shed.

Mr. Vajpayee, I understand your eloquence is praiseworthy. I also know that you can mislead the masses very conveniently in your favour for a short while. But barring a few people, inexperienced people like myself in the House and in the country, those who thing really in terms of patriotism, integrity and solidarity of this country, they would not be misled. You have got recent a example about it from Delhi itself and you boycotted the election. I can understand we got defeated in Andhra and Karnataka. But you claiming to be a national party did not get anything and, therefore, I am afraid, you are losing faith in the democratic elections and therefore you are boycotting. It may be. But apart from that all over the country if regionalism is coming up, if parochialism is coming up, if linguistic programmes are posing in such a way as to endanger the integrity of the country, then is it not our collective duty to find out a solution for it? Otherwise I am afraid, in the younger generation once if we put a biased idea in their mind, once they are misled in a particular direction, the history says it would be difficult for us to correct them again. When we talk about the nation, do we want nation or do we want simply togetherness of the different States?

It is very unfortunate that in Assam people are being killed. It is very unfortunate that atmosphere for holding the election to-day or yesterday was not as congenial as it should have been. On the one hand I appreciate the Lok Dal people, if it is really so that they agreed for an amendment to the Constitution.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Have you any doubt on that?

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: But what was under your sleeves—a special session to be called and the deliberations to be made? Students are coming here; students boycotting the election, you are lending support through boycotting of election. If this is not being hand in glove with those people who want to create these disturbances, what else it is? I may agree with you that they would not like to go out of India. But a small stream starts and ultimately when it goes, it becomes the Ganges. Likewise, a small fissiparous tendency, if unchecked and in a subtle way supported by the leaders of the Opposition, if it continues going, then can you comprehend what result it is going to bring to the country? It is not a matter for the Congress whether the Congress rules or not. It has not been the creed of the Congress to always go for power. People gave them power. People once took it away also. The Congressmen are not always after power. Don't take it that way. You may please read the entire history. But the Opposition is having always a look for the 'quick gains'. I think, the problems of the country are not going to be solved until we give a go-bye to the games of 'quick gains' and our desire to have 'quick gains'. What is your desire today?

This is a national issue—this issue of foreigners. What is their demand? 1961 should be the base year. How many elections have been held after 1961 in Assam? Were all the AASU people born yesterday? Three elections were held. One was held in 1978. The Lok Sabha elections were held: the Assembly elections were held. Why this issue was not taken up during your regime? When the issue of foreigners was agitated, did you try to find out anything about it? Did you try to solve it anywhere? Now, you blame this Government. This Government offered that there should be 126 tribunals in each of the Assembly Constituency to verify the voters' list and scrutinise it. This Government offered that we are coming and sitting across the table to discuss the issue and will sort it out. But you are the best judge. You can understand that in such an issue unless there is a voluntary and spontaneous response

[Shri Bheravadan K. Gadhavi]

from the Opposition, would it be possible for any Government to solve such issues?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHAGUR: You mean, the Opposition is not cooperating with you.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Non only non-cooperating but it was inciting the people. Therefore, you put the analysis after the elections were declared. The election campaign was going on not as smoothly as one should have expected. But the aggravation came when the hon. leaders went there to the remote and interior parts of the State. Today, unfortunately if India is going to be disintegrated it would be because we cannot solve the problem of poverty. Today, what we have done by lending support to these people? Six hundred bridges have been destroyed. How are you going to develop Assam for which you are also committed here? Are you not supposed to stop the activities and condemn them? if you are not going to do it, are we competent to claim that we are really interested in the betterment of this country? If this is the stand, then Parliament and other things and coming over here and telling tall talks are not going to materialise.

Therefore, I congratulate the Government that ultimately with a view to upkeep the Constitutional provisions that exist today, the Government has unflinchingly & unswervingly stood by the Constitution to stop a political vacuum that some of the people wanted to be created in the country with a view to show to the world that India is a country incapable of even holding elections in one part of the country. India is stopping the political vacuum from that point of view.

I do not know what will be the fate of the new Government. It may be that the elected government may not be in a position to run the administration. In that case, a different matter would come up. But it wll certainly give a lesson to those who believe in by handling the weapons and killing a few minority people.

We know that a few people have taken weapons in their hands. It does not mean that the people of Assam support them. There are 10 districts in Assam. There is trouble in 3 districts and in a part of Sibsagar district. There has been 60 per cent voting, 70 per cent voting and all that. In the first phase, the voting recorded was very high. These people thought that if this process were to go on their entire case would fall. So, in the second phase and in the third phase, these people did not want the people's true expression to come out and, in order to stop the expression of the people, in that part of the country, these people aggravated the situation. This is why this thing happened.

Now, what has happened has happened. In the past, in this very House, over the atrocities committed on Harijans the entire House agreed to and we passed a resolution. This is a much more serious question than that because we have to keep the unity of the country in diversity and, for that, as a small man, I ask you to please examine and make an introspection of your hearts and find out whether your role is proper and, if not, and, if there is a chance of mending it, please mend it for God's sake so that the heart-rending atmosphere can be eliminated from the country once and for all.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think that under the shadow of the tragic events that have taken place, it is better we should be a bit honest to ourselves. It is very easy to be wise after the event. But I should say: in November last, when this matter was brought forward for discussion, whether a Constitutional Amendment can be thought of which would enable the President's rule to be further extending in Assam or whether we go in for election, becauses the only other alternative was to go in for election, at that time when the discussions were held which were participated in by all the parties, can they honestly say that their opposition to the idea of an election

at that time and their support for a Constitutional Amendment idea was due to the fact that they had such a clear foresight that they knew, if the elections were held after another four months, this kind of mass killings and carnage was goineg to result?

That argument was never brought forward by anybody at that time. The only argument ewhich was brought forward by my friends here was that the negotiations should be allowed to continue for a bit longger so that the differences may be narrowed down and the solution might emerge and,for that reason, we should give another spell of life to the negotiations by extending the President's rule. Nobody in their wildest dream, at that time, neither I, nor they, nor the Government, nor anybody claimed what they may claim now. Of course, it is always easy to be wise after the event and say that because of election, all this happened, all these terrible unprecedented things have happened.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We told the Prime Minister that it will lead to large-scale killings.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I will come to that later on.

Suppose for arguments sake eall the Opposition parties had agreed wheen the elections were declared later on and announced that all the Opposition parties were willing to take part in the election and try to defeat the Congress-I, I am sure, the rioting and all these ekillings would never have assumed these dimensions. It assumed these dimensions because some parties took an open stand on behalf of the agitators for boycotting the elections.

But anyway, I do not want to go into that. The proposed was first made by the Government that why not we consider amending the Constitution.

From the beginning, the CPI-M and the Cpi were opposed to this propostl and we are still opposed to this. In spite of what has happened, we are opposed to it. I do not want this matter to be blurred over.

On this question, I do not want to be found in the company of these people because these parties, day in and day out, are claiming to be the champions of fighting against the authoritarianism of this Government. Day in and day out, they claim that they are the only people who are defending democratic rights in this country against Mrs. Gandhi's authoritarianism. These parties were fully prepared to support Mrs. Gandhi in ameneding the Constitution, in order to foist President's rule on the people of Assam for another year. I want this matter to be made clear. I do not want this to be hidden. They blow hot and could according as it suits them.

We were opposed to this in principle because the Constitution is not just an Act of Parliament. It is a basic document, a fundamental document of our whole political structure and Article 356 has laid down clearly that the only conditions possible to extend the period of President's rule beyond the expiry of one year from the date of issue of such proclamation are two:—

One is that a proclamation of emergency is in force. That was not the case.

The second is that the Election Commission certifiies that such continuation is necessary on account of difficulties in holding general elections to the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned.

These are the only two provisions which are of general applicability in the whole country.

Now it is being proposed by the Government, in their wisdom, and it is being supported by these people, that another clause/proviso is to be added to this, that only in the case of Assam, for another period of one year, a further extension of President's rule should be permitted.

I do not know whether such an amendment, coming in this part of the Constitution, does not look utterly incongruous and ridiculous, to my mind.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

However, big Constitutional pandits are here. I am not one of them.

Even if it is not incongruous, we were opposed to this because we said quite clearly in the meeting called by Mr. Pranab Mukherjee that this will create a most dangerous precedent for the future and it will give a premium to people in any State who want to hold up elections, to obstruct elections by creating some type of violent agitation. This will create a very suitable precedent for them.

That is why, we are not willing to give these powers to Government because though today they say that it will be restricted only to the case of Assam, tomorrow, cynically they will use it in the case of some other State also where they do not want elections to be held.

We have stated it quite clearly that these are questions of basic constitutional principle. We consider the provision relating to the President's rule in the Constitution to be the most undemocratic part of this Constitution and we are not prepared to support an amendment for further imposition of President's rule on the people of Assam.

So, the only alternative was elections. That is why, I have been quoted both from my right and my left. This morning they have been quoting the devil. Now, let the devil appear on the television and say one thing. I said it quite clearly. I say it here again.

Mrs. Gandhi is not being quite honest with herself when she has gone around in her speeches saying that the Opposition parties—of course, she did not distinguish between one and another, she is lumping all of them together—refused to cooperate in supporting this constitutional amendment. It is not a fact and it has been vehemently denied.

And the position has been upheld by my friends. Quite correctly, they were in favour of supporting this amendment. I want that thing to be made clear before the country that they were prepared to uphold it. It is a minor matter whether they said that it can be done just now, or in the beginning of November or whether it can be done after 15 days or one month. There was enough time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When Mrs. Gandhi said that some Opposition parties were opposed to the Constitution amendment, she would have meant you and CPI-M.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No, no. In all speeches, she does not say 'some Opposition parties'.

Please do not treat it so lightly. They wanted to have a two-third majority in the Rajya Sabha to carry out this amendment!

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): You prevented it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No. With the support of all these Parties you would have got the two-third majority. It is for you to explain to the House and the country why you did not accept their offer....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Because they are democratic.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: ... Because you had some other calculation which, of course, you have every right to have. You may have made some different assessment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They believed in the efficacy of the rifle. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I want to say one thing as far as the argument goes about these talks which were going on for two and a half years and with which I was associated throughout. I know actually what happened there. I am not in the habit of telling lies generally. Sometimes I catch the infection from my friends...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even if, at times, you tell lies, you cannot tell it here in the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What I mean is that I was not telling a lie in the television interview which has been referred to.

The point is, if it was a fact that the experience of the talks showed that the differences between the agitators and the other side had narrowed down considerably and a little more time, if necessary, could be given, I could understand. After all, what have we spent the 2-1|2 years for? What were we trying to do? But I am convinced, and anybody, who is honest, at the table will be convinced that we have not been able to progress even one inch on any issue which was discussed, and that was due to the recalcitrance of the leaders of the agitations who kept on jumping about, hopping about, from one issue to another, never agreeing to anything. After all, if you have to find out the foreigners, as Mr. Vajpayee said quite correctly, you have, first, to detect the foreigners. Some procedure of detection has to be agreed upon. I cannot just say that Mr. Vajpayee is a foreigner and he says that I am a foreigner and the matter is finished. Some procedure has to be agreed upon. That procedure was discussed *ad nauseum*. You would remember—it came out in the press—about the suggestion of having one Tribunal in each of the 126 Constituencies with one right of appeal, and so on.

On the details of the question, as to what would be the composition of the Tribunal, it was suggested that there should be two Advisers to each Tribunal, one Adviser would be on behalf of the AASU and AAGSP and one other Adviser should be there representing the other sections. But they said, 'No; no other Adviser will be allowed; only we will be there'. Regarding what evidence is to be produced before the Tribunals, what kind of documents, what land records or other records can be produced, we never came to any agreement. Finally, at the end, they said, 'We do not know all these things; anybody who can produce a citizenship certificate, a certificate of Indian citizenship, will be allowed to stay; anybody who cannot produce an Indian citizenship certificate will be considered a foreigner and has to be chucked out. This is a position which cannot be accepted. Somebody asked in the meeting, 'How many of the Hindus and Sikhs who have come from Punjab as refugees have got the citizenship certificates?'. You should consider the situation, the atmosphere, the conditions in which people came from that side. In 1964 there were serious communal disturbances in East Pakistan. In 1965 there was a war between India and Pakistan. It was in that period that the maximum number of refugees came leaving their hearth and homes. Most of them were ordinary village people, uneducated people, who do not know the intricacies of law. I do not know how many Members in this House would be able to say this: if you want to apply for citzenship certificate in this country whether you are eligible or not, can you say what is the legal provision in that regard? I did not know until we sat down in the discussion and saw the provisions of the Indian Citizenship Act, sections 5 and 6. So, all these things are not known ordinarily to people. They were not prepared to accept any of these things.

Mr. Ravindra Varma, who is a good friend of mine although we are politically apart, was very, I should say, sincere and hard-working and tried to bring about some kind of an agreement with these boys, and the hon. Ministers who were present at these talks also encouraged Mr. Ravindra Varma and supported him and said that he might talk to them separately. In fact, towards the last few rounds of talks, the rest of us were no longer in the picture; we did not know what was going on. It was all a question of private talks behind the scenes between these agitators and Mr. Varma and then between the agitators, Mr. Varma and the Ministers. Even Mr. Jaswant Singh of Mr. Vajpayee's

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party was grumbling once or twice, 'What function are we performing here? Every 2 or 3 hours we are getting a cup of coffee or tea and we do not know what is going on.' So, Mr. Ravindra Varma was given a special status. I do not deny him because the boys were well disposed to him. We thought may be he will be able to persuade them. He made so many alternative drafts, alternative formulae for the sole business of detection. They would not agree to anything and finally Mr. Ravindra Varma said to me—I hope he will not contradict me and I do not like saying it because he is not present here—'Indrajit, I am washing my hands of this whole affairs. They are not prepared to agree to anything I have proposed.' So, whose fault it is? In one meeting they brought as their representative, an ex-DIG of Police of Assam who is quite a well-known character and who, while functioning as DIG, had been actively supporting, helping and encouraging this movement. The Government of India, whether rightly or wrongly—I do not know, I suppose they had some reports on him—removed him from DIG post and locked him up under the NAS for a year outside Assam. When he was released, they produced him as their spokesman at the meeting and in the first meeting I remember, Mr. Hiranmoy Bhattacharaya said to the Home Minister, please mark my words, Mr. Home Minister, 'We will not allow a single one of these people to remain in Assam.' I am quoting him verbatim. When he said it, I could not forget his words, the way he said it—'We will not allow any single one of these people to remain in Assam. After two meetings he did appear again. I do not know why.

Another gentleman, who in my opinion, was their most competent negotiator, was Mr. Nibaran Bora and also a well-known gentleman of the Gana Sangram Parishad who really knows his facts and figures and he came prepared with documents, books and references and everything. He was a very cool-headed negotiator and he used to be their main spokesman, but suddenly in the middle of all these things we found that they parted company with him or he parted company with them—I do not know. He came out with a public statement—I do not know whether it is true or not—alleging publicly that they are getting money from foreign sources—these agitators. Whether they are getting or he is getting, I do not know, but somebody is getting. Anyway he accused them and parted company with them. So this kind of thing was going on.

Now I accuse the Government for one thing. They were very patient no doubt. But they added fuel to the fire, the potential fire, by investing these people with the sole authority to speak in the name of all sections of the Assamese people. Who gave them this monopoly contract? Many times during the breaks in the meetings and all that, I suggested sometimes to Mr. Venkataraman — he was in charge earlier on — and others, 'It is all right. You talk to these people, but there are other people in Assam also. They have got their organisations also. Why are they not being invited for the talks? Here them also.' There are a substantial number of other people in Assam. Now this Assam Plains Tribals Council — it is not a thing to be dismissed lightly like that. They represent about 2 million tribal people. They were never called to the negotiating table: For 2-1/2 years all these people have been watching. Only the AASU and the Gana Sangram Parishad are given the status of being the sole spokesman of the whole of Assam. This, I think, is a very bad thing the Government has done. Some of the troubles that are taking place now have their germs there. ....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): You know very well. We have also consulted the other minority groups. The Government has consulted them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We do not what you are doing privately, as far as the country is concerned and the people are concerned. I was also told that they were called in some out of the way place. Somebody had some private, clandestine talks with them. Are

you ashamed of talking to them? Are they not people? They were not given any position at all.

Then, suddenly—one thing more I must say—these agitators had been compaigning in Assam that the number of so called foreigners who have come in Assam and threatening the identity of the Assamese people are some 40 lakhs 50 lakhs or 60 lakhs. They can say anything because nobody could prove it. In the meeting whe the question of 1961—71 was discussed Government came with some figures and those figures were accepted by the agitators. They never challenged those figures. Between 1961—71 the total number of people who have entered Assam according to the Government was 9.67 lakhs out of whom only 37,000 people are Muslims and a handful of them Buddhists and the rest of them are Hindus and they came in 1964-65. Obviously one can understand that bulk of them were refugees running away from East Pakistan. My only point is that this 9.67 lakh figure was not challenged.

Now, suddenly another thing Government did when without consulting us suddenly in the meeting he said that Government is anxious to come to a solution of the problem and they are making another offer, that is instead of 1971 the Government is prepared to agree to 1965 as cut-off year.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): I should inform you that I put this question in the consultative committee meeting to Mr. Sethi and he denied that but...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I protested in the meeting. I said, who authorised you to change this 1971 to 1965. What is its implication? People who were yesterday covered by the 1971 limit, suddenly due to the sweet will of the Government everybody who may have entered between 1965—1971 is automatically considered to be a foreigner and is to be removed from this country! Are people goods and chattels to be traded about here and there? I think this so-called gesture by Mr. Sethi was interpreted by the agitators to mean that Government is climbing down and if they take a firm stand the Government will climb down further. I do not say they did it consciously. They were eager to arrive at the solution but the game failed because they would not agree to anything.

Then elections were announced. Government should have anticipated much earlier that if the talks do not reach settlement then either the constitutional amendment has to be done—for which some parties were willing to support—or they had to go in for election. If they had kept both the options open in their mind then as far administrative arrangements for election are concerned it should have begun much earlier. Why could they not revise electoral rolls earlier? They declared holding of election in January and then there was not time to do anything after that. Then, of course, I am glad everybody has corroborated that this large scale violence which is in the form of communal clashes in which a huge number of people are involved did not begin upto 13th. It was only two days before the election date that this feature appeared on the scene. I want to say if the Plan Tribals Council people....

Mr. Vajpayee, in his speech, said that these tribals were not voters. I do not know. If they are not voters, why have they not been made voters? Who prevented them from becoming voters? I do not know. But I read in the papers that the plain tribal councils have put up the nominations of two candidates for the Lok Sabha and twenty candidates for the Assembly. How could it be, without their being voters? (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a conjecture.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The point is that, if they put up their candidates, after three years, why have they not been given any audience by the great Government here not being treated as representatives of any section of Assamese people? Then they find when they have

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put up the candidates, this intimidatory campaign is on to prevent them from voting. I do not justify it. How can anybody justify it? What is happening? But you know these tribal people—everybody knows their psychology—who have got many other grievances about their land being gradually encroached upon, in the tribal areas, and you know, that this terrible thing is taking place. Though it is very easy now to say. that what we understood in November was that if you were to go in for election, this would happen. I do not know, who had this foresight, who knew that there would be resistence by the AASU and the Assam Gana Sangram Parishad. That was the dimension and nature of the problem which was to be faced. Mr. Vajpayee spoke about the ban on his meeting. I am very sorry to know about the ban on his meeting by the Government or the authorities there. But what about the agitators' ban on other people's meetings? I was in Shibsagar. Our candidate Mr. Pramod Gogai had won that seat consecutively in the last three elections. I went there for the election campaign. We went to hold the meeting in a place called bedbari and the road was cut, the village road was cut in such a way that no vehicle could cross and that place was under curfew or whatever it is, that was declared in that area and everybody was afraid of coming out. I do not say everybody is staying indoors because of fear, I am not a fool like that. I think some people are sympathetic to the Movement and supporting the Movement also among the Assamese people. We should not underestimate, it would be wrong to under estimate, but fear was also a very big factor, No ordinary person wants to come out and have one eye blown out or his lag or arm blown off; that is not the psychology of common people, but people who are committed to certain political parties or philosophies may take the risk. But ordinary people do not do that kind of thing. So, to interpret this low poll and all that are being the manifestation of terrific success of boycott or non-cooperation is completely wrong. People are terrorised. In Gauhati, where I spent the night, I refused to stay in the Circuit House after the first night, I said I was going to stay in the Party office and the Party office was in a very exposed open place. And that evening they had announced that after 8 o'clock in the night there must be total black-out, nobody must put on the lights anywhere! Of course, we did not succumb to this kind of threat, the whole area was in darkness, pitch darkness. Only in our party office we put on the lights and sat there. I did not know what was going to happen, a bomb may come, anything may happen, what to do? But we kept the lights on. Nothing happened. If other people thirty or forty or sixty household people also put on their lights, I do not know if anything would have happened. Anything might have happened, might not have happened. But there is such an atmosphere of fear and panic that nobody dared to do anything because they felt a bomb might be hurled, or something might happen. I agree with the friends who said "after all everybody has got a democratic right to vote or not to vote to participate in the voting or boycott the voting," and of course the Government spoiled the thing a bit by arresting these people from the moment they got back from Delhi, I do not know why. Otherwise they could have gone and held their meetings throughout the area explaining to the people that they should not participate in this election, it is an invalid election, it is an unjust election for the following reasons, do not participate, boycott, and expose this election. They could have done it. Who would prevent them? They could have carried on peaceful campaign, they could have had a *Satyagraha* or demonstration or anything they liked. But once they took to this path, that anybody who wants to vote, must be threatened, must be intimidated, terror must be created, I am afraid, they gave the show away. It means that they did not have the confidence in their strength as they claimed. Otherwise, they would not have taken to this path.

Now, what has happened has happened. I went to another place, called Dimoh-

I do not want to narrate the story how they prevented our meeting taking place there. What business do they have to obstruct my meeting? They can hold their own meeting and abuse us to their heart's content. But this is what they did? This business of physically intimidating the people and cutting the roads, I do not think, my friends here would support.

15.56 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But when your trade union goes on strike, you prevent others from going to work.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I was wondering where Subramaniam Swamy is.

Now, I want to say something about the security forces. Some friends have said that so many battalions of security forces were rushed there. It is also a fact that for protecting the voters, or these ordinary people, these security forces and the administration have proved totally inadequate. I talked to the SDO and the SDPO at Sibsagar. The SDO said: "My instructions are to guard the polling booths only. For every booth, I am deputing six armed personnel." That means, he would have calculated that the next day, on the basis of the booths that he was to man, he would require so many armed police people at the rate of six at each polling station. On that basis he said: "I have not got any other force with me, so I cannot do anything more." I asked him: "Have you got any plan for deploying anybody for protecting the voters, who might be coming from their homes to the polling booths, some patrol, some stationary pickets at some places? He said: "I cannot do it, because I do not have so much force with me. I can only put six people at each polling station." I did not know, what to say. I said: "Suppose, you reduce this six to four and take two people out from each polling station, can you arrange some patrolling and picketing." He said that CRP never functioned in units less than six. It is called half a detachment. He said that if he wanted to change, he had to get instructions from Delhi. This mass scale rioting which has taken place has been facilitated by the fact that people who wanted to carry out this big mass scale attacks, knew very well that the security forces are supposed to be fully engaged in carrying out the election process and guarding the polling stations.

I do not know the details of all these things, but when they say that in these areas, so many people have been killed, and houses burnt, obviously, there was no police at those place. It is quite likely. I do not know what the situation is now. The army has been called out in some places, but at that time, these security forces, as far as I could follow, were just barely enough to guard some polling stations only. Beyond that they were not in a position to do anything. I do not know, what kind of assessment and anticipation the Government had even at the end. You function on the basis of some intelligence reports. I do not know, what assessment and reports, your central intelligence gave to you about the things that were happening. You should have known how the tension was being created and all that, and that way the administration has certainly failed. It has miserably failed.

Now, what has to be done that we would like to hear tomorrow. We know what the conditions are. The kind of holocaust that has taken place defies imagination. How are these people going to be given succour, relief and further protection? Obviously, for some time to come these forces cannot be withdrawn from these areas.

I would just end by saying this. I do not think, that this thing would have gone to this dimension, if these parties had not decided to further foment this and encourage them. They felt that there were some prominant political parties which were fighting for them and would fight inside the Parliament against these elections, and therefore, they said: "Let us come and step up the whole thing."

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16.00 hrs.

And from 12th onwards, it was escalated. Day by day the intimidation campaign was escalated. One could see it.

Somebody talked about Tezpur. In the main street of Tezpur town one person was killed. One Magistrate was kidnapped in broad day light and taken away and discovered three days later. He was rescued at Rangia, Miles away from Tezpur. And people say. "Oh! if a Magistrate can be kidnapped like this and taken way in broad day light what will happen to people like us! Don't go out. Stay inside." That is supposed to be the non-cooperation! What kind of non-cooperation, I don't know it is. It is just because of fear and panic and nothing else.

Finally, I would just say I am not able to prophesy so confidently as some friends have done—what sort of Government will emerge, whether that Government will last or not. If it will last, how long will it last? To me it is a minor matter. But nobody spoke about the rigging.

MR. SPEAKER: No prophesying? You cannot prophesy anything.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Even when booths were empty or half empty most of the day, there was plenty of scope of rigging also. We know some other things that happened.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Isn't it an excuse for losing the election.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Well, you lost it without going near the battlefield.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We may loose, Sir, but they were terribly afraid. They did not fight.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I fully support many things which Shri Samar Mukherjee said. But the basic question is whether Assam is to continue as a composite State or not? This issue has been posed now. Reference to 1960 riots and 1968 riots will not do. Those were plan and simple anti-Bengali riots; you will excuse my saying they were plain and simple anti-Bengali roits on the question of language. But anti-Bengali roits in Assam do not get very much sympathy and support outside Assam. This time it has been made more sophisticated, not anti-Bengali, but anti-foreigner. Anyway, now the question is whether Assam can continue as we would like it to continue as a composite State because historically it has evolved like that. There is the whole tea-garden labour consisting of Adivasis who came originally from Chhota Nagpur; there are the tribals of plains and the hills; there are the Bengalis, there are the Muslims; there are the Nepali settlers There are so many people who have gone from other States of India—Bihar, Rajistan and so on. Now-a-days they say Bideshi. For years and years the expression used was Bahiragata, which means outsider. It does not mean foreigners. It means outsider. It has a much broader connotation. Bahiragata has been turned into Bideshi.

Anyway, the point is that is a challenge to the entire country's integrity and unity, because if Assam cannot continue as a composite State, in which different ethnic groups and people of different languages and religions and cultures can live together side-by-side secure in the confidence that their rights and their interests will be protected and nobody will enchroach upon each others rights; I am afraid a chain reaction will take place in different parts of the country. There are elements of this in different States already.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sons of the soil.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Bahiragata is an expression coined in Assam. The Bahiragata should be driven out. This is the mentality in many States.

MR. SPEAKER: Bahiragata is not a foreigner. Bahiragata is an outsider.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, it is a question of principle. If the country is to survive, whether it is in Assam or in Punjab or anywhere else, one must fight for these principles. Shri K. K. Tewari has said

we are all one nationality. Yes, we are one nationality in the sense we are all Indians. But there are so many sub-groups or sub-nationalities or whatever you cal them. If you don't like that expression, give some other eexpression, but don't be blind to what is the condition of our country, pattern of our country. People have to live together and respect each other's rights and the Government has to instil some confidence in them and say, yes, we will see to it.

Sir, I regret to say that in the whole of the North Eastern region there is a feeling among the people and particulary among the youth that the aspirations of that region, their development—economic, cultural, linguistic—is not given adequate attention and thought by the Central Government which is far away at Delhi. There is a deep feeling of resentment among the youths of that region. Do you think that the things which have taken place in Mizoram and Tripura and Nagaland and Manipur and all that are simply nothing but the doings of some external forces which are instigating them? Why do they get the soil to instigate them? Some soil is there which is being exploited by the hostile elements. Why do they get the soil to instigate them? Some kind of soil is there, which has been exploited by the hostile elements. So, in the case of Assam our parties have stood firmly against this movement because this is a divisive movement, which is disruptive of the unity of the different communities in our country. Once you allow that thing to grow, it will spread; and that will be the end of our national unity and integration. Therefore, whatever difficulties we have to face we are not boasting—we have stood up. That is why they are more angry about us. They have come and threatened us in Gauhati: 'Once CRP is removed no CPI office will remain in Gauhati.' We don't mind. So many people have assulted us.

CPI(M) has also stood up to this bravely. They have been the target of attack. We held a public meeting in Gauhati on 7th February. Some of the processions coming to attend it were attacked on the way. That did not deter them.

I would tell all the sections of the House: it is fair in politics to go on accusing each other. Some parties had no foot-hold in Assam prior to this agitation. They think they will have a foothold by supporting this agitation. They are welcome to this idea. We must think of national interests. Therefore, I hope for the best. I cannot really say; I am upset and overwhelmed by what is happening. I do not know what will happen, but some collective thought should be given to this matter, so that the basic principle of a composite Assam State is not lost sight of.

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा (करनाल) : स्पीकर साहब,

हकीकत आशना हूं, काकिफे इसरारे हस्ती हूं,
समझता हूं, मगर दुनिया को समझाना नहीं आता।

सुबह से आसाम के मसले पर डिस्कशन चल रहा है । विरोधी दल के मेम्बरान प्रो० दण्डवते जी, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने तकरीर की, बड़ा जोश था । अटल जी ने ड्रामाई अन्दाज़ में अपनी तकरीर शुरु की जबकि आसाम के इलैक्शन को नाटक करार दिया । अभी आपने श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी की सोबर स्पीच सुनी, श्री समर मुखर्जी ने अपने ख्यालात और ज़बात का इज़हार किया और इससे सदन के जो हालात हैं, उसकी असली पिक्चर सदन के सामने आई । मामला इतना गम्भीर है कि सारा देश इस पर चिंता कर रहा है । मगर अफसोस इस बात का है कि सदन में बैठकर चंद मेम्बरान हरेक चीज़ को पालिटिकल रूप देने की कोशिश करते हैं और उसका पालिटिकल एक्सेप्लायटेशन करते हैं ।

अटल जी ने तो कमाल ही कर दिया । प्रधान मंत्री का शब्द इस्तेमाल किया बड़े लच्छेदार अन्दाज़ में कि लाशों के ढ़ेर पर सत्ता का महल बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है । यह मामला ऐसा नहीं है जिसको गंभीरता से न लिया जाए । असलियत क्या है, इलैक्शन क्यों कराए गए यह समर मुखर्जी और इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी के विचार सुनने के बाद स्पष्ट

[श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा]

हो गया। क्या प्रधान मंत्री या उनकी सरकार की नीयत खराब है, क्या वे लोकतन्त्र का जनाजा निकालना चाहते थे या हिन्दुस्तान की असल डेमोक्रेसी का जिन्दा सबूत देना चाहते थे। आसाम में इलैक्शन पिछले तीन साल से नहीं कराए गए, क्यों नहीं कराए गए, इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं माननीय अटल जी और प्रो० दंडवते जी से, जो अभी सदन में नहीं हैं, चले गये हैं, माननीय दंडवते जी वापस आ गये इसकी मुझे खुशी है कि उन्होंने जजबात का एतहराम किया। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि फोरेनर्स का मसला अभी खड़ा हुआ या पहले से भी था? यह 47 लाख की तादाद, जिसके आंकड़े सदन में दिये गये और जिनको फोरेनर्स कह कर पुकारा जाता है वह कांग्रेस पार्टी के बरसरे इक्तदार आने के बाद असम में आ टपके या उनके आने के बाद? 1951 से सिलसिला चल रहा है 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1971, 1972, 1977 में चुनाव हुए और 1977 के चुनाव में जिसमें जनता पार्टी बरसरे इक्तदार हुई केन्द्र में जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी, और असम में भी बनी, तो क्या वह फौरेनर्स के वोट से चुन कर आये थे? अगर वह फौरेनर्स थे, अगर वह इस चीज़ को मुनासिब समझते थे कि उनको असम के बाहर निकाला जाय तो जब तक वह बरसरे इक्तदार रहे, उनके हाथ में सत्ता रही क्यों नहीं उन्होंने दिलेरी से इसका फसला किया? यह ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनका वह जवाब नहीं दे सकते।

स्पीकर साहब, असम का मसला कब खड़ा हुआ? कांग्रस पार्टी तो 1980 में बरसरे इक्तदार आयी है, उससे पहले असम में आग लग चुकी थी, बेकरारी पैदा हो चुकी थी। क्या इसके लिए वह इन्दरा जी और उनकी सरकार को जिम्मेदार ठहरायेंगे? कौन हैं वह फौरेनर्स? इसको कैसे आप डिफाइन करेंगे? हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की कीमत पंजाब और बंगाल ने अदा की जब पंजाब और बंगाल से लाखों की तादाद में हमारी बहनों और भाइयों को बिना सामान के वतन से बेवतन होना पड़ा। कुछ तो खून की होली खेली, हजारों और लाखों माताओं की गोदे खाली हुई, लाखों बहनों के माथे का सिन्दूर मिटा, और इन दो प्रान्तों ने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की कीमत अदा की। असम में उनसे कुछ ज्यादा तादाद में आबाद हुए। लेकिन सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि मसला गुजिस्ता 3 साल में क्यों आग की तरह से भड़क उठा? मैं समझता हूं कि इसके पीछे एक साजिश है, षडयंत्र रचा जा रहा है। वह असम जिसमें सारा हिन्दुस्तान बसता है, जिसमें हरियाणा के लोग भी हैं, राजस्थान के भी हैं, बिहारी भी हैं, बंगाली भी हैं, हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई और ट्राइबल्स, सब हैं, वहां ऐसे हालात क्यों पैदा किये गये?

इलैक्शन का सवाल आया। अगर इलैक्शन न कराते तो हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग इंदिरा जी पर इल्जाम लगाते कि इंदिरा गांधी जम्हूरियत का खून कर रही हैं, लोगों के हकूक का जनाजा लोगों के कंधे पर निकाल रही हैं। अगर इलैक्शन कराने का फैसला कर दिया तो उन्होंने इलैक्शन का बायकाट करने में मसलिहत समझी। यह बायकाट कैसा और क्यों? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि बायकाट शब्द के मायने क्या हैं?

अगर जनता पार्टी और बी० जे० पी० असम में इलैक्शन्स का बायकाट करने जा रही थी तो क्या मैं वाजपेयी जी से पूछ सकता हूं कि उनकी पार्टी के आनरेबल मेम्बर श्री जसवन्त सिंह वहां क्यों एक महीने से पड़े हैं और वह वहां किन फरायज की अदायगी कर रहे हैं? अगर बायकाट था तो अटल बिहारी जी क्यों गये और क्या आवश्यकता पड़ गई थी उनको तकरीर करने की? सूखे में घास के ढ़ेर को आग लगाना आसान है, लेकिन उसे बुझाना मुश्किल है।

अटल जी ने कहा कि इंदिरा जी उस इलाके में गई जहां ट्राइबल्स और बंगाली बसते हैं। वहां जाकर उन्होंने यह तकरीर की और कहा कि यह सद्भावना और साम्प्रदायिक एकता के लिये कदम थे। अगर अटल जी यहां होते तो मैं उनसे पूछता कि आपने किस सिलसिले में किस की मदद में और किसलिये तकरीर की जबकि आप पार्टी के प्रधान हैं और आपकी पार्टी उसका वायकाट कर चुकी है।

असलियत कुछ और है। उनको अपना भविष्य असम में उज्वल दिखाई नहीं देता था। अगर वह समझते थे कि उनका मजबूत स्तूप वहां पर है, उनकी पार्टी वहां कदम जमाये हुए है तो इंडिपैंडेंट रूप में अपने उम्मीदवार वहां क्यों खड़े किये ? असलियत यह है कि एक मुरतिया में दो सुरतिया, हाथी के दांत खाने के और दिखाने के और। उन्होंने अपने उम्मीदवार इंडिपैंडेंट कैपेसिटी में खड़े कर दिये और वहां जाकर जनकी सपोर्ट में लच्छेदार तकरीर की, बलबला अंगेज, मारकाखेज तकरीर की और वहां के लोगों को भड़का दिया। सदन में आनरेबल मेम्बर्स ने अपने विचार रखते हुए बताया और श्री इंद्रजीत गुप्त जी ने तो जनता पार्टी और बी०जे०पी० की सारी कलई खोल दी।

सदन के सामने असलियत आई। कांस्टीट्शयन में अमेंडमेंट चाहते थे तो कोई पार्टी उसका विरोध करती है कोई पार्टी सपोर्ट करती है। कांस्टीट्यूशन में प्रावीजन के मुताबिक यह इम्पैरेटिव था कि एक साल से पहले नहीं कर सकते थे। आखिर वक्त में भी इंदिरा जी ने और उनकी सरकार ने कांफीडेंस में लेने की कोशिश की, स्पेशल सदन बनाया जाये, यह किया जाये, वह किया जाये। इलैक्शन कराने का फैसला कर दिया। पहले यह कहते थे कि इलैक्शन कराओ असम के लोगों को उनके अकूक से क्यों महरूम किया जा रहा है, फिर असली रूप में नमोदार हुए, लोगों के सामने आये और लगे अपने कारनामे दिखाने, जोकि उनकी पालिसी का एक हिस्सा है। यह किसी से छिपी हुई बात नहीं है।

असम के 10 जिलों में से 6 जिले ऐसे हैं जहां बिल्कुल सकून है जहां अटल जी के सख्त कदम नहीं रखे गये। कहीं 60 परसेंट कहीं 70 परसैंट मतदान हुआ। यह बात आंकड़े अखबारों में बता रहे हैं। इलैक्टोरेट्स ने वोट का इस्तेमाल किया है। कहीं 40 परसेंट भी हुआ है और कहीं 30 परसेंट भी। जो 3, साढ़े 3 जिले गड़बड़ के हैं, जहां कि गड़बड़ कराई गई है, जहां लोगों के जजबात को भड़काया गया है, उनके साथ खिलवाड़ किया गया है, वहां अमन नहीं रहा। अटल जी ने कहा कि आज ही खबर आई है कि कल वहां पर सौ आदमी मरे और दो हजार जख्मी हुए। किस आथेंटिक सोर्स से यह खबर आई है—यह वे बता सकते हैं ? एलेक्शन शुरू होने से पहले भी डेढ़ सौ आदमियों के सर कलम किए जा चुके थे। गवर्नमेंट ने आसू और परिषद को कांन्फिडेन्स में लेकर जरूरत से ज्यादा मौका दिया था बाइज्जत फैसला करने का जिसका सारा नक्शा श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने यहां पर खींचा है। सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि 6 जिलों में तो एलेक्शन आराम से हों और बाकी जगह गड़बड़ हो तो स्पीकर साहब आप अन्दाज लगा सकते हैं कि इसके क्या कारण हो सकते हैं ?

मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर एलेक्शन तो हो चुके अब तो सरकार बनेगी वह चलेगी या नहीं इसकी भविष्यवाणी अटल जी पंडित होने के नाते कर सकते हैं, यह उनका पैदायशी हक है लेकिन मैं भी एक पंडित हूं मैं भी कहना चाहता हूं कि वह सरकार चलेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: I will not let anybody deny you that right.

I am the guardien.

जन्मना न सही, कर्मणा ही सही।

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा : मैं भी एक भविष्य-वाणी कर दूं कि अटलजी, विरोधी दलों की ताकत क्या, जमीन की ताकत क्या, तूफान और आसमान की बिजलियां भी उस सरकार को नहीं डिगा सकेंगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात साफ हो गई, आप या वे, दोनों में एक पक्का ज्योतिषी होगा ।

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा : गुप्त जी ने यहां पर जिक्र किया कि असम में एलेक्शन के दौरान सिक्योरिटी का इन्तजाम इनएडिक्वैट था । मैं अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार ने ला एण्ड आर्डर को मेनटेन करने के लिए और वोटर्स की हिफाजत के लिए इन्त-जाम करने में कोई कसर बाकी नहीं छोड़ी । सी. आर पी. भी भेजी गई और फौज की खिदमत भी हासिल की गई ताकि घर से पोलिंग स्टेशन तक जाते हुए वोटर्स को यह महसूस न हो कि उसे कोई खतरा है । लेकिन इसके बावजूद एक कैंडीडेट की और एक कैंडीडेट के प्रपोजर की हत्या कर दी गई । इन हालात की तह में जाने की जरूरत है । वह कैंडीडेट भी कांग्रेस आई का कैंडीडेट था । वहां पर हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी के वर्कर्स पर भी बम फैंके गए हैं । इन हालात पर गौर करने की जिम्मेदारी इस सदन और इसके मेम्बरान की है । आज यह मुल्क ऐसे दहाने पर खड़ा है कि बिला पार्टी पालिटिक्स का लिहाज किए हुए, इस देश की एकता, इस देश की अखण्डता, इस देश की स्वतन्त्रता ही सबके सामने होनी चाहिए । जब भी ऐसे मौके आए हैं, तो हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने विपक्ष के सदस्यों को भी कांफिडेंस में लिया है और उनसे सलाह मश्विरा किया है और उनसे कहा है कि आप असम के मसले को हल करने के लिए आप प्रपोजल दीजिए। जिसका जिक्र श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी ने भी अपनी तकरीर में किया है। स्पीकर साहब, आप देख रहे हैं कि पंजाब के हालात बड़े खराब हैं । यह मामला यहां पर पिछले नवम्बर के सैशन से चल रहा है । प्रधान मंत्री ने कैबिनैट के सीनियर मैम्बर्स की कमेटी बनाई है । जिसकी कम से कम दस-पन्द्रह सिटिंग्स हो चुकी हैं, जिनमें अपोजीशन के लीडर्स को भी इन्वाइट किया गया, जो इफैक्टेड राज्य हैं, उनके मुख्य मंत्रियों को भी इन्वाईट किया गया—इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि किस तरह से प्रधान मंत्री ने लोगों को डैमोक्रेटिक राइट दिया है, जमहूरियत हकूक दिया है और कहा कि हम सभी विचारधाराओं के साथियों को साथ लेकर चलना चाहते हैं । अगर इसके बावजूद मसले का कोई हल न निकले, तो क्या अपोजीशन को यह हक हासिल होगा कि वे प्रधानमंत्री को इसका दोषी ठहरायेंगे । यदि प्रधान मंत्री कान्फ्रेंस में अकेली होती, तो कह दिया जाता कि प्रधान मंत्री ने अपना विचार थोपने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन उन्होंने अपने कैबिनेट के सीनियर मैम्बर्स और अपोजीशन के मैम्बर्स पर इस बात को छोड़कर यह फैसला करने के लिए कहा । असम के हालात आपके सामने हैं, पंजाब के हालात आपके सामने हैं, नार्थईस्टर्न-रीजन के हालात आपके सामने हैं—इन हालात में इस सदन के मैम्बरान की क्या जिम्मेदारी है, वह मैं आपके सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हूं ।

'Everything is fair in love and war' is wisely said. It is a war of 'parchis'.

स्पीकर साहब, इलैक्शन पर्चियों की लड़ाई है और इस लड़ाई में यदि हम अपने फर्ज को छोड़कर गलत रास्ते को अख्तियार करें, तो हम अपने फर्ज को अदा करने में कोताही करेंगे ।

असम में इलैक्शन हो चुके हैं, लेकिन इलैक्शन से मसला हल नहीं होगा । असम के भयानक हालात हैं, उनको मद्देनजर रखते हुए, हमें यह देखना है कि असम के हालात देश के किसी दूसरे

हिस्से में न दोहारए जा सकें। इसके लिए हम सब की जिम्मेदारी है, सदन के चाहे उधर के मैम्बर्स हो या इधर के मैम्बर्स हों। ओनेरेबिल मैम्बर्स के ख्यालात, जजबात और तासिरात इस मामले में आए हैं और बाकी सदस्यों के भी आयेंगे। होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपना स्टेटमेंट दिया है और प्रधान मंत्री जी खुद वहां पर तशरीफ ले गई हैं, जिससे जाहिर है कि हालात गम्भीर हैं। इन गम्भीर हालात को और ज्यादा गम्भीर बनाने के बजाए, उन को भयानक सूरत इख्तियार करने से रोकने के लिए लोगों के नुमाइन्दे होने की हैसियत से हम अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करें। हिन्दुस्तान की 65–68 करोड़ जनता ने हमारे अन्दर विश्वास प्रकट कर के हमें यहां चुन कर भेजा है। इस लिए हमारा फर्ज बनता है कि उस विश्वास के पात्र साबित हों, न कि विश्वासघात करें। जहां भी देश की एकता और अखण्डता का सवाल आता है–जसा कि अभी एक आनरेबल मेम्बर ने बोलते हुए कहा–जब हरिजनों पर ज्यादती का मसला सामने आया तो सारे सदन ने इत्तिफाक राय से एक रेजूल्यूशन पास किया। एक बहुत अच्छी मिसाल कायम की जिस की सारे देश में सराहना हुई। यह असम का मसला भी ऐसा ही है जिस में हम सब पार्टीबाजी से बालातर रह कर अपना-अपना योगदान दें और वहां के हालात को बिगड़ने से रोकें।

स्पीकर साहब, मुझे यही अर्ज करना था।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): The entire House is unanimous on one issue that situation in Assam is very bad. (*Interruptions*) I am not happy. Perhaps Congress (I) people are happy. Situation in Assam is most alarming and unfortunate and it has become a matter of grave concern for the entire nation. People of India are very much perturbed on the situation in Assam which is prevailing there at present. Whatever is happening there, that is nothing but the result of Congress(I) misrule—the Government that works. Even when the Home Minister was making a statement in the morning he said that the situation was very grave and also he further added that it was difficult to describe. Government is completely unable to provide protection to the people in general and minorities in particular.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): What about leaders like you? We have protected you.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: How can they provide protection to the people while one of the Ministers goes there and says and advises his party men that if one person of your party is killed, you should kill four persons of that party. It is a very serious statement given by a Minister. There are people who have said—even Prof. Dandavate has said, he is prepared to retire from public life if he is proved to be wrong. Therefore, Government must thoroughly investigate this matter. If the Minister has really uttered this kind of sentence, if he has delivered this kind of speech, then he should not only be dismissed from the Cabinet but some nation should be taken against him because he is instigating the people to kill and as a result of this a number of people have been killed in Assam which we know. Under these conditions when people are being killed, how can there be free and fair elections? That is why we are stating that there is no atmosphere of election in Assam. Even the Ministers of the Government are instigating for this kind of things which are taking place to-day. Even some of the leaders have said that Government did not allow them to hold public meetings. Shri Vajpayee has said this thing that he did not get permission from the Government to hold public meetings. At the same time Shri Indraji Gupta said that because of the Janata curfew he could not address some of the public meetings. When leaders of various political parties were unable to address the public meetings, how can an election

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

be held? That is why, our point is that there is no conducive atmosphere for elections at the moment in Assam. But still, Congress(I) continued with the elections, got many people killed and still elections are going on. This ruling Party is adopting a very dangerous method just to destroy democracy.

Rigging has become a perpetual phenomenon. Wherever there is election, there is rigging. In Assam also, this kind of things are reported. People are telling that rigging is taking place coercion and intimidation has become a perpetual process. When the Garhwal election took place, all these things were done. Now, it is nothing but a manifestation and demonstration of all those tacts on a massive scale in Assam. That is why, we are telling that the entire democratic fibre is going to be disturbed and destroyed by the ruling Party. In Assam, the electoral roll was also not revised. That should have been revised. Time and again, the Ministers used to say that before the elections, the electrol roll would be revised. But unfortunately, it did not take place. And the former Chief Election Commissioner also said, "if there is an election, eleectoral roll shoud be revised". Neither his advice was followed nor did the Government on its own wisdom decided to do this. But they went ahead with the elections. Why was the electoral roll not revised? Even the Election Commission should have taken a firm stand on this issue. But I am sorry to say that it also did not advise the Government on this particular matter. When the tripartite talks were taking place with AASU and AAGSP leaders, it was the Government mistake that no settlement was reached. I charge the Government for this purpose. The Government was not making its stand clear Why? Our leader Mr. Nadar who was participating in a meeting walked out from the meeting because he wanted some clarifications on certain points. There has been the Indira—Mujib pact and the Nehru—Liaquat pact earlier to that. He wanted that the Government must explain what was in that pact. The Government did not make it clear. If those pacts had been explained and on that basis, the Government had taken a firm stand, the problem could have been solved because if there is an international agreement, nobody could force the Govt. to violate the agreement. But the Government did not make the agreement clear. That is why, the problem was not solved.

So far as the Constitutional amendment is concerned, about this also, I would like to say that there were several political parties which were prepared to support the Government on the issue of the amendment of the Constitution. But the Government did not seek their cooperation in this matter. Previously, they wanted it but when they found that the Opposition Parties were agreeing in this matter, they declared the elections and they did not go in for the amendment of the Constitution. Now, the Prime Minister of India is just accusing some of the Opposition Parties that they were not prepared for the Constitutional amendment. It is very unfortunate and very difficult also to understand that a person of the stature of the Prime Minister is saying this kind of things which is extremely incorrect and false. At least, the Prime Minister should not have uttered these things, because there are leaders who had participated in this meeting are telling that the Opposition Parties were prepared to cooperate with the Government in so far as the amendment of the Constitution is concerned.

Many of the Congress people are talking of secessionist forces. But I would like to ask who are the people encouraging these secessionist forces.

16.39 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*].

It is the Congress-I which had sought cooperation from Upjati Yuva Samithi in Tripura in the elections, which is clearly a secessionist force and getting support from the outside elements. People are talking of CIA. I can saw that there are certain foreign forces which do not want to see the prosperity of India. That is why, they try to create disturbances. But even

the ruling Party some times is associating with this kind of elements. What is the reason? Somewhere the ruling Party is encouraging the regional Parties and the regional forces and somewhere it is encouraging the communal forces. They are just going to align themselves with such type of forces in order to win the elections. It is a very unfortunate situation. While accusing others, they are not seeing what they are themselves doing. Certain foreign forces are certainly there which want to destabilise this country and which want to play with the integrity of this country. But the ruling party is not taking a proper stand on such matters. They are only accusing the Opposition. But they are not seeing what they are doing.

There are certain forces in the north-eastern region which are trying to destabilise the entire region. We have been receiving such type of reports time and again. But the Government is not identifying such forces and they are not taking action against them to curb their activities. That is why it is basically the fault of the ruling Party and it is mainly responsible for this kind of a situation which is prevailing in Assam.

The major responsibility of the entire problem and the solution of the peroblem lies on the shoulders of the Government. Therefore, the Government must try to solve this problem cooly, quitly and calmly. But, at the same time, the agitation leaders should also not take a very rigid stand on these issues because ultimately the question of national integrity is involved in this matter. Nobody should take any rigid stand. I would like to appeal to the people of Assam to maintain peace and to maintain harmony and goodwill in that region of the country.

At the same time, I would also like to advise the Government not to be so cruel and try to apply its mind properly and solve this problem so that such type of things do not occur in future. They should try to solve the problem in such a way that this kind of a situation is removed and the problem is solved.

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : (किशनगंज) : मोहतरम चयरमैन साहब, मैं सुबह से आसाम के मुतल्लिक अपने दोस्तों के बयान सुन रहा था और सुनने के बाद मुझे एक शेर याद आ गया—

"मुनकिर नकीर ने पीटा मुझको मेरे ही मजार में।"

इसके माने यह हुआ कि वे लोग जो डमोक्रसी की दुहाई देते हैं वे ही उसके सबसे बड़ दुश्मन हैं इस वक्त।

आसाम का मसला संगीन है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं, लेकिन वे लोग मुबारकबाद के मुस्तहक हैं जो इतने पुराशोब दौर में जो कि कुछ लोगों ने बना रखा है, 600 कैंडीडेट डेमोक्रेसी की हिफाजत के लिए इलेक्शन लड़ रहे हैं। मुझे एसा मालूम होता है कि हर आजादी को हासिल करने के लिए कुरबानी देनी पड़ती है। हमारे मोरिशों ने कुरबानी दी है इस मुल्क की आजादी के लिए 1857 से शुरु कीजिए। तारीख गवाह है कि बहादुरशाह जफर ने कुरबानी दी, रानी झांसी ने कुरबानी दी और हाल-फिलहाल में आइए तो भगतसिंह ने कुरबानी दी, बंगाल के कितने सपूत शहीद हुए और अगर वस्टर्न यू पी की बात ली जाए तो बहुत सारे लोगों में अशफाकउल्लाह खां का नाम भी लिया जाएगा। इन सब लोगों ने जद्दोजहद की और आजादी हासिल की और मुल्क में डेमोक्रसी बरकरार हुई। ठीक इसी तरीके से आसाम में कुछ एन्टीनेशनल फोर्सेस से मुक्ति हासिल करने के लिए 600 कैंडीडेट मैदान में हैं वे सब मुबारकबाद के हकदार हैं जो जान हथेली पर लेकर जम्हूरियत की हिफाजत के लिए इलेक्शन लड़ रहे हैं।

[श्री जमीलुर्रहमान]

आसाम की हालात तो मैं पीछे कहूंगा, लेकिन ये देन है हमारे फादर्स आफ कांस्टीट्यूशन की कि डैमोक्रेसी इस मुल्क में रहे, सोशलिज्म इस मुल्क में रहे और सेकुलरिज्म इस मुल्क में रहे। लेकिन कुछ लोगों ने डैमोक्रेसी के माने को गलत लिया है इसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

उन्होंने आज़ादी का मतलब लिया है, रेल को तोड़ना, स्ट्राईक करना, इकानामी को नुकसान पहुंचाना, दंगे-फसाद करवाना, डैमोक्रेसी की रेल को नीचे गिरा देना और इतना ही नहीं वह लोग जो अपने अख्तियार को गलत इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं, ये लोग रोड़ा अटकाना चाहते हैं, यह उन्होंने आज़ादी और डैमोक्रेसी के मायने ले रखे हैं । अगर यह डैमोक्रेसी है तो मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को कहना चाहूंगा कि आईन को अज़सरे नौ तरमीम किया जाए। कुछ लोग मुल्क में अफरा-तफरी कर रहे हैं। आइन में इतनी तबदीली जरूर करनी चाहिए कि डैमोक्रेसी, सोशलिज्म और लोग भी जिन्दा रहें, असम भी हमारा पार्ट बना रहे, इस पर सोचना होगा । यह खुली छूट, अफरा तफरी किसी कीमत पर नहीं दी जा सकती । मेरी सरकार के ऊपर चार्ज है कि मेरी सरकार और हमारे नेता इससे दिलचस्पी नहीं रखते । मैं आपके जरिये यह बताना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे लोगों की 21 राऊण्ड मीटिंग हुई है उन संघर्ष करने वालों के साथ और सात राऊण्ड मीटिंग हुई है सबों के साथ मिलकर । जितनी किस्म की बातें होनी चाहिए थीं, वह सारे अपोजिशन के लोगों को बैठाकर कांफिडैंस में रखकर की गई है । ऐसा नहीं है कि सब मनमाना किया गया ।

हमारे एक दोस्त श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त कह रहे थे कि सिर्फ "आंसू" और आसाम गण-संग्राम परिषद् को ही इन्वाइट नहीं करना चाहिए था बल्कि माइनोरिटीज़ और दूसरी भाषा के लोगों को लेकर बात करनी चाहिए थी, चाहे वो गुजरात, राजस्थान, बंगाल, बिहार, उड़ीसा और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के हों जिनका पुरखा असम में गुजर गया है, आसाम के मामले में ऐसे लोगों को लेकर के कांफिडैंस में बात करनी चाहिए थी । अभी भी मौका है कि एक डैमोक्रेसी के मातहत जो इलक्शन हुए हैं, इलैक्शन के बाद उसके नतीजे आयेंगे, जो सरकार बनेगी यह जिम्मेदारी उसकी होनी चाहिए कि सारे लोगों को मिलाकर एक अच्छा हल, एक अच्छा मश्विरा करके एक अच्छा रास्ता निकाले ।

मैं आपके जरिये कहना चाहता हूं कि असम में 375 पुलों को जलाया और उड़ा दिया गया । किसका नुकसान हुआ, मुल्क का नुकसान हुआ । पुलिस पर आपने अटैक करके आपने पुलिस को मारा और जान से खत्म किया । पुलिस के स्टेशन आपने जलाए । किसका नुकसान हुआ, कौम और मुल्क का नुकसान हुआ । आपने सोफिस्टीकेटेड फायर आर्म्स इस्तेमाल किए । यह कहां से लाए, इसको पता लगाइए ।

आपने 84 बम एक्सप्लोज़न करके अपनी कौमी प्रापर्टीज़ को नुकसान पहुंचाया । किसका नुकसान हुआ ? इस देश के गरीबों का नुकसान हुआ । सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं, आपने जो रेल-गाड़ियां सामान लाने ले जाने के लिए रखी हैं उसमें 57 एक्सप्लोजन के केसेज ट्रैक पर किये । किसका नुकसान हुआ है ? कौमी नुकसान हुआ और इतना ही नहीं आपने जो नुकसान पिछले दो सालों में किया है, उसका अन्दाजा नहीं हो सकता है । आपने नैशनल प्रोपर्टी

यानी कि तेल का प्रोडक्शन रोक दिया जिसके वगैर कोई इंडस्ट्री, खेती नहीं चल सकती है और जिसकी दुश्मन का मुकाबला करने के वक्त सख्त जरूरत होती है । इससे देश का ही नुकसान हुआ । आप लोगों ने रोक दिया ।

आप डैमोक्रेसी की दुहाई देते हैं । आपने यू० पी० को पुलिस को भड़का कर रिबैलियन करने पर आमादा किया । अभी हमारे साथी कह रहे थे असम में पुलिस को भड़का कर रिबैलियन पर आमादा किया । किसका नुकसान होगा इससे ? सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि आपकी सरकार 1977 से 1980 तक रही क्यों नहीं आपने उस समय इस मसले को हल करने के लिये स्टेप्स लिये ? क्यों नहीं आपने उन फोरनर्स को हटाया जिनकी वजह से आपको दिमागी खलल पैदा हो गया है, आपको विश्वास था कि आप 5, 7 वर्ष तक शासन में रहेंगे । लेकिन अपने कुकर्मों से खुद मारे गये और लोगों का विश्वास खो दिया । हमने तो आपको हटाने के लिये कुछ नहीं किया । क्या मजाक है कि हर सैशन में नो-कान्फीडेंस मोशन लाते हैं । इससे मसले का हल नहीं होगा । अभी माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी आंकड़े दे रहे थे, जितनी बातें मसले के हल के लिये की गयी वह ए०ए०एस०यू० और ए० ए० जी० एस० पी० वालों ने नहीं मानीं । उन्होंने 9 लाख 67 हजार की फिगर दी थी । जब कि वाजपेयी जी ने 45 लाख की दी । वह तो हर मीटिंग के बाद 1 लाख बढ़ा देते हैं । आखिर मीटिंग से निकलने में तो 9 लाख 67 हजार में से 37,000 मुसलमान हैं और बाकी दूसरे लोग हैं, तो आपको देखना पड़ेगा कि इंटरनेशनल कमिटमेंट्स हमारे मुल्क के क्या हैं । हमारा इंटर-नेशनल कमिटमेंट, एग्रीमेंट है, देश का बटवारा हुआ यह फैक्ट है, बंगला देश बना लोगों की मर्जी से जिससे इंकार नहीं कर सकते, हमारे देश के साथ कुछ एग्रीमेंट हैं उससे इंकार नहीं कर सकते । और इतना ही नहीं इस सदन ने एक कानून पास किया है Immigrants Expulsion from Assam Act of 1950 उसको देखिये । लेकिन देखने के बजाय आप खून दिखा रहे हैं, डैमोक्रेसी को आग दिखा रहे हैं । फिरका दाराना फसाद करवा रहे हैं । यह शर्म की बात है और यही नहीं जब आखिर में नहीं हुआ तो एक मेम्बर जो इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं हैं इसलिये मैं उनका नाम नहीं लूंगा, एक माननीय संसद सदस्य असम तशरीफ ले गये और उनके जाने के बाद मामला बढ़ा और गांव गांव में रायट फैल गये । चाहे ट्राइबल को मार दें, चाहे नान-असामी या बंगाली हो, या मुसलमान को मार दें, उनकी मौजूदगी के बाद ही जब असम उन्होंने छोड़ा वहां फिरका दाराना हंगामा शुरू हो गया । गृह मंत्री इसका पता लगायें कि वह कौन हैं जो एक दूसरे मुल्क के साथ रिश्ता रखकर हमारे मुल्क को तोड़ना चाहता है । इस पर सख्ती से कार्यवाही की जाय । इतनी ही बात नहीं है, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं, जैसा श्री इंद्रजीत गुप्ता जी ने कहा कि किसी बात पर यह संघर्ष वाले लोग स्टिक नहीं कर रहे हैं । अब इससे बेहतर सोल्यूशन कुछ नहीं हो सकता था कि 129 कांस्टीटुएन्सी में हर कांस्टीटुएन्सी के लिए एक ट्रिबुनल या एक कमेटी बनाई जाये । इससे छोटा दायरा बन जायेगा, छोटा एरिया हो जायेगा और वह जाकर पता लगायें कि वाकई अगर कोई घुसपैठ हो गई है तो उसे कानून के तहत हटा दिया जाये । लेकिन इससे बढ़कर और बदकिस्मती क्या होगी कि यह सदन जो डैमोक्रेसी का रखवाला है,

16.56 hrs.

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

असम के हिस्से के लोगों को आपने 1980 से वंचित कर रखा है । क्या जवाब है इसका आपके पास ? आपने डरो-खौफ

[श्री जमीलुर्रहमान]

दिखागर मुल्क के एक हिस्से के लोगों को इस हाउस में जहां सिर्फ डैवलपमैंट और तरक्की की बात ही होती है, जहां तालीम की बात होती है वहां 3 वरस से उन्हें आने से वंचित कर रखा है ? आपने उसको इस हाउस का मेम्बर नहीं होने दिया है ।

इतना ही नहीं, जैसा कि 1857 में जंगे आज़ादी हुई थी, असम में जो कंडीडेट अब हैं या जो मारे गये उनका नाम सुनहरे हरफों में लिखा जायेगा । यह सब डैमोक्रसी को, सैकुलरिज़म को जिन्दा रखने के लिये और सोशलिज्म को बरकरार रखने के लिये है । इतने सारे लोग 600 के करीब मरे, उसमें से एक हमारी पार्टी का कैंडीडेट भी है । हमारी पार्टी हमेशा कुर्बानी देती आई है । यहां भी हमारे एक कैंडीडेट शहीद हो गये । हमारी तरफ से मुबारिकबाद है उस खानदान वाले लोगों को, हमने शहादत का सबक सीखा है, हमें सिखाने की जरूरत नहीं है । हम जानते हैं, हमारी सोरिष्ट में यह बात है कि हम जंगे-आज़ादी में लड़ सकते हैं, मर सकते हैं, खून दे सकते हैं मुल्क को बचाने के लिये ।

हमारा एक कैंडिडेट मारा गया, उसके बच्चे किडनैप कर लिये गये, पब्लिक सर्वेन्ट को किडनैप कर लिया गया । इस मुबारिकबादी के मुसतहिक हैं वह कैंडीडेट जो मारे गये हैं, जो शहीद हुए हैं वतन के लिये, असम को आज़ाद कराने के लिये और एसी फोर्सज़ के खिलाफ जो मुल्क में फिसाद पैदा करना चाहती हैं ।

इतना ही नहीं, हमारे हिज़ एक्सलेन्सी माननीय राष्ट्रपति जिन्होंने अपने भाषण में इसका संकेत दिया है । पार्लियामेंट को बहुत ही ठंडे दिल से इस पर गौर करना होगा । पार्लियामेंट ज़ामिन है हिफाज़त का, मुल्क की तरक्की का, लोगों की जिन्दगी का, औरतों को बचाने का, बच्चों को तालीम देने का । जैसा हमारे प्रैजीडैंट साहब ने अपने एड्रस में, जिस पर बहस होनी बाकी है, उन्होंने 18 फरवरी को ज़िक्र किया है और ठीक ही ज़िक्र किया है---

"Government have taken the initiative to associate the Opposition in discussions on major issues like those relating to Assam and the Punjab, and this welcome trend must continue."

उन्होंने एक बात का और संकेत दिया है

"Communal and anti-national elements have been indulging in objectionable activities in many areas and these will have to be effectively curbed."

उन्होंने बहुत सही बात कही है कि मेम्बर्स को सोचना है कि वह कौन सी एन्टीनेशनल फोर्सेज़ हैं जो इस मुल्क के टुकड़े करना चाहती हैं ? वह कौन सी फोर्सेज़ हैं जो इस देश की डिमोक्रैसी को खत्म करना चाहती हैं ? वह कौन सी फोर्सेज़ हैं जो डेवलपमेन्ट के रास्ते में रुकावट है ? कौन सी फोर्सेज़ का नाजायज़ फायदा उठा रही हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

एक बात यहां पर यह कही गई है कि प्रोटेक्शन के लिए वहां (असम) पर पूरी फोर्स नहीं भेजी गई अगर कम भेजी गई तो ज्यादा भेजी जानी चाहिए थीं ताकि सिक्योरिटी का अच्छा इंतजाम होता । (व्यवधान) हरिकेश जी की जानकारी के लिए में बता दूं कि सात जिलों में एलेक्शन बड़े पीसफुल हुए लेकिन जहां जहां भाई वाजपेयी तशरीफ ले गए, वहां जरूर कुछ न कुछ गड़बड़ हो गई । मेरा इशारा वाजपेयी जी की तरफ है । अगर वे और मुल्क के अन्दर चले जाते तो और भी ज्यादा फसादात होते । इन सब बातों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए हमें गौर करना होगा ।

आखिर में एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा । इस वक्त मुल्क बहुत ही संकट में है । मुल्क माली और समाजी—दोनों ही परेशानियों में मुब्तला है । पश्चिम और पूरब दोनों ही तरफ से कुछ रिएक्शनरी फोर्सेज़ ने ऐसा हौवा खड़ा कर रखा है जिससे एक शुबहा पैदा होता है । गवर्नमेन्ट का जो शुबहा है वह जायज़ है । आज बाहर से कुछ लोग रकम लेकर इस मुल्क में अस्थिरता पैदा करना चाहते हैं जिसकी मिसालें अखबारों में भी छपी हैं । एक साहब तो बहरे अरब में एक जज़ीरा (आईलैण्ड) ही खरीद रहें हैं आसाम में जो हालत हुई है वह आपके सामने ही है । दूसरी जगहों पर भी जो हालात हैं उनसे भी आप अच्छी तरह से वाकिफ हैं । साल भर से भी ज्यादा वक्त से बम्बई में कपड़ा मिलें बन्द हैं । हम लोग जो पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बर हैं वह तो किसी भी कीमत पर ज़रूरत का कपड़ा खरीद ही लेंगे लेकिन जो देहात के लोग हैं उनकी क्या हालत होगी ? जिन बुनकरों का काम बन्द है वे क्या करेंगे—इस पर आपको सोचना होगा ।

شری جمیل الرحمن (دشن گنج) :

محترم چیئرمین صاحب - میں صبح سے آسام کے متعلق اپنے دوستوں کے بیان سن رہا تھا اور سننے کے بعد مجھے ایک شعر یاد آ گیا -

دو مٹکر نکیر نے پیٹا مجھے کو
گھس کے میرے ہی مزار میں -؟

اس کے معنی یہ ہوئے کہ وہ لوگ جو ڈیموکریسی کی دھائی دیتے ہیں وہ ہی اس کے (جمہوریت) سب سے بڑے دشمن ہیں اس وقت -

آسام کا مسئلہ سنگین ہے - اس میں کوئی دو رائے نہیں ہیں - لیکن وہ لوگ مبارکباد کے مستحق ہیں جو اتنے پر آشوب دور میں جو کہ کچھ لوگوں نے بنا رکھا ہے ۱۰۰ کیانڈیڈیٹ ڈیموکریسی کی حفاظت کے لئے الیکشن لڑ رہے ہیں - مجھے ایسا معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ ہر آزادی کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے قربانی دینی پڑتی ہے - ہمارے مورشوں نے قربانی دی ہے اس ملک کی آزادی کے لئے - ۱۸۵۷ع سے شروع کیجئے - تاریخ گواہ ہے کہ بہادر شاہ ظفر نے قربانی دی رانی جھانسی نے قربانی دی اور حال فی الحال میں آیئے تو بھگت سنگھ نے قربانی دی بنگال کے کتنے سپوت شہید ہوئے اور اگر ویشٹرن یو - پی - کی بات لی جائے تو بہت سارے لوگوں میں سے اشفاق اللہ خان کا نام بھی لیا جائے گا - ان سب لوگوں نے جد و جہد کی اور آزادی حاصل کی اور ملک میں ڈیموکریسی برقرار ہوئی - ٹھیک اسی طریقے سے آسام میں کچھ اینٹی نیشنل فورسز سے مکتی حاصل کرنے کے لئے ۱۰۰ کینڈیڈیٹ الیکشن کے میدان میں ہیں وہ سب مبارکباد کے حقدار ہیں جو جان ہتھیلی پر لے کر جمہوریت کی حفاظت کے لئے الیکشن لڑ رہے ہیں -

آسام کے حالات میں تو میں پیچھے کہوں گا لیکن یہ دین ہے

۲۱ راونڈ میٹنگ ہوئی ہے - ان سنگھرش کرنے والوں کے ساتھہ اور سات راونڈ میٹنگ ہوئی ہے سبوں کے ساتھہ ملکر - جتنی قسم کی باتیں ہونی چاہئے تھیں وہ سارے اپوزیشن کے لوگوں کو بیٹھا کر کانفی ڈینس میں رکھہ کر کی گئی ہے ایسا نہیں ہے کہ سب من مانا کیا گیا -

ہمارے ایک دوست شری اندر جیت گپتا کہہ رہے تھے کہ صرف ''آسو'' اور آسام گنتنتر گن سنگرام پریشد کو ہی انوائیٹ نہیں کرنا چاہئے تھا بلکہ مائنوریٹیز اور دوسری بھاشا کے لوگوں کو لیکر بات کرنی چاہئے تبھی چاہے وہ گجرات راجستھان بنگال بہار اڑیسہ اور آندھرا پردیش کے ہوں جنکا پورا آسام میں گذر گیا ہے آسام کے معاملہ میں ایسے لوگوں کو لیکر کے کانفیڈینس میں بات کرنی چاہئے تھی - ابھی بھی موقع ہے کہ ایک ڈیموکریسی کے ماتحت جو الیکشن ہوئے ہیں الیکشن کے بعد اسکے نتیجے آئیں گے - جو سرکار بنیگی یہ ذمہ داری اسکی ہونی چاہئے کہ سارے لوگوں کو ملکر ایک اچھا حل ایک اچھا مشورہ کرکے ایک اچھا راستہ نکالے -

میں آپ کے ذریعہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آسام میں ۳۷۵ پلوں کو

[شری جمیل الرحمن]

ہمارے فاؤنڈرس آف کانسٹی چیوشن کی کہ ڈیموکریسی اس ملک میں رہے سوشلزم اس ملک میں رہے اور سیکولرازم اس ملک میں رہے - لیکن کچھہ لوگوں نے ڈیموکریسی کے معنی کو غلط لیا ہے اس کو میں آپ کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں -

انہوں نے آزادی کا مطلب لیا ہے ریل کو توڑنا اسٹرائک کرنا اکونومی کو نقصان پہنچانا دنگے فساد کروانا ڈیموکریسی کی ریل کو نیچے گرا دینا اور انہا ہی نہیں وہ لوگ اپنے اختیار کو غلط استعمال کرنا چاہتے ہیں - یہ لوگ روزا اٹکانا چاہتے ہیں یہ انہوں نے آزادی اور ڈیموکریسی کے معنی لے رکھے ہیں - اگر یہ ڈیموکریسی ہے تو میں آپکے مادھیم سے سرکار کو کہنا چاہونگا کہ آئین کو از سر نو ترمیم کیا جائے - کچھہ لوگ ملک میں افراتفری کر رہے ہیں - آئین میں انکی تبدیلی ضرور کرنی چاہئے کہ ڈیموکریسی سوشلزم اور لوگ بھی زندہ رہیں آسام بھی ہمارا پارٹ بنا رہے اس پر سوچنا ہوگا - یہ کھلی چھوٹ افراتفری کسی قیمت تک نہیں دی جا سکتی - میری سرکار کے اوپر چارج ہے کہ میری سرکار اور ہمارے نیتا اس سے دلچسپی نہیں رکھتے - میں آپکے ذریعہ یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایسے لوگوں کی

پر آمادہ کیا - کس کا نقصان ہو گا اس سے - سب سے بڑی بات یہ ہے کہ آپ کی سرکار ۱۹۷۷ع سے ۱۹۸۰ع تک رہی کہوں نہیں آپ نے اس مسئلے کو حل کرنے کے لئے ایتھیپس لئے - کیونکہ آپ نے ان فارنرس کو ہٹایا جن کی وجہ سے آپ کے دماغ میں ابھی خلل پیدا ہو گیا ہے - آپ کو وشواس تھا کہ آپ ۵ - ۷ ورش تک شاسن میں رہیں گے - لیکن اپنے کرمی سے خود مارے گئے اور لوگوں کا وشواس کھو دیا - ہم نے آپ کو ہٹانے کے لئے تو کچھ نہیں کیا - کیا مذاق ہے کہ ہر سیشن میں نوکانفیڈینس موشن لاتے ہیں - اس سے مسئلے کا حل نہیں ہوگا - ابھی مانیئے اندر جیوت گپتا جی آنکڑے دے رہے تھے جتنی باتیں مسئلے کے حل کے لئے کی گئیں وہ اے - اے - ایس - یو - اور اے - اے - جی - ایس - پی - والوں نے نہیں مانیں - انہوں نے نو لاکھ ۶۷ ہزار کی فیگر دی جب کہ واجپئی جی نے ۴۵ لاکھ کی دی - وہ تو ہر میٹنگ سے نکلنے کے بعد ایک لاکھ بڑھا دیتے ہیں - آخر میٹنگ میں تو ۹ لاکھ ۶۷ ہزار میں سے ۳۷۰۰۰ مسلمان ہیں اور باقی دوسرے لوگ ہیں تو آپ کو دیکھنا پڑے گا کہ انٹرنیشنل کمٹ منٹس ہمارے ملک کے کیا ہیں - ہمارا انٹرنیشنل کمٹ منٹ ایگریمنٹ ہے دیش کا بٹوارہ ہوا یہ جلایا اور اڑا دیا گیا - کس کا نقصان ہوا ملک کا نقصان ہوا - پولیس پر آپ نے اٹیک کر کے آپ نے پولیس کو مارا اور جان سے ختم کیا - پولیس کے اسٹیشن آپ نے جلائے کس کا نقصان ہوا قوم اور ملک کا نقصان ہوا - آپ نے سوفسٹی کیٹڈ فائر آرمس استعمال کئے - یہ کہاں سے لائے اس کو پتہ لگایئے - آپ نے ۸۴ بم ایکسپلوزن کر کے اپنی قومی پراپرٹیز کو نقصان پہنچایا کس کا نقصان ہوا - اس دیش کے غریبوں کا نقصان ہوا - صرف اتنا ہی نہیں آپ نے جو دیہاتی گاؤں سامان لانے لے جانے کے لئے رکھی ہیں اس میں ۵۷ ایکسپلوزن کے کیسز ٹریک پر کئے - کس کا نقصان ہوا ہے - قومی نقصان ہوا اور اتنا ہی نہیں آپ نے جو نقصان پچھلے دو تین سالوں میں کیا ہے اس کا اندازہ نہیں ہو سکتا ہے - آپ نے نیشنل پروپرٹی یعنی کہ تیل کا پروڈکشن روک دیا جس کے بغیر کوئی انڈسٹری ڈیفنس نہیں چل سکتی ہے اور جس کی دشمن کا مقابلہ کرنے کے وقت سخت ضرورت ہوتی ہے - اس سے ہی نقصان ہوتا ہے - آپ لوگوں نے روک دیا -

آپ ڈیموکریسی کی دہائی دیتے ہیں - آپ نے یو - پی - کی پولیس کو بھڑکا کر دی بیلین کرنے پر آمادہ کیا - ابھی ہمارے ساتھی کہہ رہے تھے آسام میں پولیس کو بھڑکا کر دی بیلین

لوگ اسٹک نہیں کر رہے ہیں -
اب اس سے بہتر سولوشن کچھ نہیں
ہو سکتا تھا کہ ۱۲۹ کنسٹی چویلنسی
میں ہو کانسٹی چویلنسی کیلئے
ایک ٹریبیونل یا ایک کمیٹی بنائی
جائے - اس سے چھوٹا دائرہ بن جائیگا
چھوٹا ایریا ہو جائیگا اور وہ جلد
پتا لگائے کہ واقعی اگر کوئی گھس
پیٹھ ہو گئی ہے تو اسے قانون کے
تحت ہٹا دیا جائے - لیکن اس سے
بڑھ کر اور بد قسمتی کیا ہوگی کہ
اس سدن میں جو ڈیموکریسی کا
رکھوالا ہے -

16.56 hrs.

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

آسام کے حصے کے لوگوں کو آپ نے
۱۹۸۰ء سے ونچت کر رکھا - کیا
جواب ہے اسکا آپ کے پاس - آپ نے
ڈر و خوف دکھا کر ملک کے ایک
حصے کے لوگوں کو اس ہاوس میں
جہاں صرف ڈیولپمینٹ اور ترقی کی
بات ہی ہوتی ہے جہاں تعلیم کی
بات ہوتی ہے وہاں تین برس سے
آنے سے ون چت کر رکھا ہے - آپ نے
انکو اس ہاوس کا ممبر نہیں ہونے
دیا ہے -

اتنا ہی نہیں جیسا کہ ۱۸۵۷ء
میں جنگ آزادی ہوئی تھی آسام
میں جو کمنڈیٹ اب ہیں یا جو
مارے گئے انکا نام سنہرے حرفوں میں
لکھا جائیگا - یہ سب ڈیموکریسی کو

[شری جمیل الرحمن]

لیکھک ہے بنگلہ دیش بنا لوگوں کی
مرضی سے جس سے انکار نہیں کر سکتے
ہمارے دیش کے ساتھ کچھ ایگریمینٹ
ہے اس سے انکار نہیں کر سکتے - اور
اتنا ہی نہیں اس سدن نے ایک
قانون پاس کیا ہے

Immigrants Expulsion from Assam Act of 1950.

اس کو دیکھئے - لیکن دیکھنے کے
بجائے آپ خون دکھا رہے ہیں
ڈیموکریسی کو آگ دکھا رہے ہیں
فرقہ وارانہ فساد کروا رہے ہیں - یہ
شرم کی بات ہے اور یہی نہیں جب
آخر میں نہیں ہوا تو ایک ممبر جو
اس سدن کے سدسیہ نہیں ہیں اس
لئے میں ان کا نام نہیں لوں گا ایک
مانیئے سنسد سدسیہ تشریف لے گئے
اور ان کے جانے کے بعد معاملہ بڑھا
اور گاؤں گاؤں میں وائیٹ پیپل گئے -
چاہے ترائبل کو مار دیں چاہے نان
آسامی یا بنگالی ہو یا مسلمان کو
مار دیں ان کی موجودگی کے بعد
ہی جب آسام انہوں نے چھوڑا وہاں
فرقہ وارانہ ہنگامہ شروع ہو گیا - گرہ
منتری اس کا پتہ لگائیں کہ وہ کون
ہیں جو ایک دوسرے ملک کے ساتھ
رشتہ رکھ کر ہمارے ملک کو توڑنا
چاہتا ہے - اس پر سختی سے کاروائی
کی جائے - اتنی ہی بات نہیں ہے
میں ایک اور بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں
جیسا کہ اندرجیت گپتا جی نے کہا
کہ کسی بات پر یہ سلگرش والے

کو بچانے کا بچوں کو تعلیم دینے کا - جیسا ہمارے پریزیڈینٹ صاحب نے اپنے ایڈریس میں جس پر بحث ہونی باقی ہے انہوں نے ۱۸ فروری کو ذکر کیا ہے اور ٹھیک ہی ذکر کیا ہے -

"Government have taken the initiative to associate the Opposition in discussions on major issues like those relating to Assam and the Punjab, and this welcome trend must continue."

انہوں نے ایک بات کا اور سنکیت دیا ہے -

"Communal and anti-national elements have been indulging in objectionable activities in many areas and these will have to be effectively curbed".

انہوں نے بہت صحیح بات کہی ہے کہ ممبرس کو سوچنا چاہئے کہ وہ کون سی ایلنٹی نیشنل فورسز ہیں جو اس ملک کے ٹکڑے کرنا چاہتی ہیں - وہ کون سی فورسز ہیں جو اس دیش کی ڈیموکریسی کو ختم کرنا چاہتی ہیں - وہ کون سی فورسز ہیں جو ڈیولپمینٹ کے راستے میں رکاوٹ ہے - کون سی فورسز ڈیموکریسی کا ناجائز فائدہ اٹھا رہی ہیں -

(انٹرپشن)

ایک بات یہاں پر یہ کہی گئی ہے کہ پروٹیکشن کے لئے وہاں (آسام) پر پوری فورسز نہیں بھیجی گئی ہیں اگر کم بھیجی گئی تو زیادہ بھیجی جانی چاہئے تھیں تاکہ سیکوریٹی سیکولرزم کو زندہ رکھنے کیلئے اور سوشلزم کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے ہے - اتنے سارے لوگ ۶۰۰ کے قریب مرے اس میں سے ایک ہماری پارٹی کا کینڈیڈیٹ بھی ہے - ہماری پارٹی ہمیشہ قربانی دیتی آئی ہے - یہاں بھی ہمارے ایک کینڈیڈیٹ شہید ہو گئے - ہماری طرف سے مبارکباد ہے اس خاندان والے لوگوں کو ہم نے شہادت کا سبق سیکھا ہے ہمیں سکھانے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے - ہم جانتے ہیں ہماری سرشت میں یہ بات ہے کہ ہم جنگ آزادی میں لڑ سکتے ہیں مر سکتے ہیں خون دے سکتے ہیں ملک کو بچانے کیلئے -

ہمارا ایک کینڈیڈیٹ مارا گیا اسکے بچے گڈنیپ کر لئے گئے پبلک سرویلنٹ کو گڈنیپ کر لیا گیا - اُس مبارکبادی کے مستحق ہیں وہ کینڈیڈیٹ جو مارے گئے ہیں جو شہید ہوئے ہیں وطن کے لئے آسام کو آزاد کرنے کے لئے اور ایسی فورسز کے خلاف جو ملک میں فساد پیدا کرنا چاہتی ہیں -

اتنا ہی نہیں ہمارے ایکسیلینسی مانیئے راشٹرپتی جنہوں نے اپنے بھاشن میں اسکا سنکیت دیا ہے - پارلیامینٹ کو بہت ہی ٹھنڈے دل سے اس پر غور کرنا ہوگا - پارلیمینٹ ضامن ہے حفاظت کا ملک کی ترقی کا لوگوں کی زندگی کا عورتوں

[شری جمیل الرحمن]

کا اچھا انتظام ہوتا - (انٹرپشن) ہرکیش جی کی جانکاری کیلئے میں بتا دوں کہ سات ضلعوں میں الیکشن بڑے پیمانے پر ہوئے لیکن جہاں جہاں ہوائی جہاز تشریف لے گئے وہاں ضرور کچھ نہ کچھ گڑبڑ ہوگئی - میرا اشارہ واجپئی جی کی طرف ہے - اگر وہ اور ملک کے اندر چلے جاتے تو اور بھی زیادہ فسادات ہوتے - ان سب باتوں کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے ہمیں غور کرنا ہوگا -

آخر میں ایک بات اور کہنا چاہوں گا - اس وقت ملک بہت ہی سنگین میں ہے - ملک مالی اور سماجی - دونوں ہی پریشانیوں میں مبتلا ہے - پشچم اور پورب دونوں ہی طرف سے کچھ ری ایکشنری فورسز نے ایسا ہوا کھڑا کر رکھا ہے جس سے ایک شبہ پیدا ہوتا ہے - گورنمینٹ کا جو شبہ ہے وہ جائز ہے - آج باہر سے کچھ لوگ رقم لے کر اس ملک میں استھرتا پیدا کرنا چاہتے ہیں جس کی مثالیں اخباروں میں بھی چھپی ہیں - ایک صاحب تو بحر عرب میں ایک جزیرہ (آئی لینڈ) ہی خرید رہے ہیں - آسام میں جو حالت ہوئی ہے وہ آپ کے سامنے ہی ہے - دوسری جگہوں پر بھی جو حالات ہیں ان سے بھی آپ اچھی طرح سے واقف ہیں - سال بھر سے بھی زیادہ وقت سے پنجاب میں کرفیو لگا ہوا ہے - ہم لوگ جو پارلیمنٹ کے ممبر ہیں وہ تو کسی بھی قیمت پر ضرورت کا کپڑا خرید ہی لیں گے لیکن جو دیہات کے لوگ ہیں ان کی کیا حالت ہوگی - جن بنکروں کا کام بند ہے وہ کیا کریں گے اس پر آپ کو سوچنا ہوگا -

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Mr, Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take part in this debate again with a heavy heart, full of sorrow and anguish. This is because of the fact that perhaps a grim tragedy has taken over the people of Assam.

At the outset I want to make it clear that my approach to the Assam problem is not confined merely to the electoral success or failure of a certain political part or mearely the interest of this linguistic group or the linguistic group or this ethnic minority or that ethnic minority. If we dscuss the Assam issue isolated from the national perspective, I, think it would be difficult for us, particularly to this House to come to a right conclusion to find a solution for the Assam problem. What I like to stress upon is that the question of national unity and integrity should be the fundamental basis on which the question of Assam is to be discussed and what is on test today in Assam—Sir, I think you would agree with me and I hope professor Madhu Dandavate would agree with me if he likes—is the very concept of national unity and integration and that concept of unity and integration is in the midst of diversity. There is no doubt about the fact that Assam is not a uniligual State. It is a multi-lingual State and it is a State of composite population. Therefore, there might be etresses and strains and it would not be possible to protest the interests of a particular group always on the basis of their own demand, but it is the fundamental and primary consideration that

the national unity and integrity are to be taken into accout while we discuss the problem of Assam.

Sir, at this stage, I want to make it very clear that the 3-years old agitation led by the AASU and Assam Gana Sangram Parishad is a fundamental agitation directed against the concept of national unity and integrity. There should not be any doubt in the mind of anybody in this House and the county as a wole that the movement is directed against the left and democratic forces within Assam and outside Assam. There should not be any doubt about the fact that the AASU and the Assam Gana Sangram Parishd's agittation is directed against the religious minorities and linguistic minorities.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: There is no religion in this country. It is a secular State.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Even under secularism, these minorities have got the right to be here. Therefore, Sir, if anybody wants to say that Assam Gana Sangram Parishad and the AASU have got any democratic content in their agitation, then I am sorry I regret I cannot agree. Democratic movemeent should not be opposed in any way to the hopes and aspirations of the people of all the states. The entire country consists of one religion and ethnic group and any movement directed against anybody cannot be stretched to an imagination of being a democratic movement. Therefore, Sir, I am sorry I cannot accept that and the movement of the AASU and the Gana Sangram Parishad has got to have democratic content of any nature. As I have said, already that it is directed against the minorities, it is directed against the left, it is directed against the democratic principles, as a whole. Therefore, these things should be borne in mind while we characterise the movement. Recently you might have noticed that this kind of separatist or divisive forces are not only active in Assam but in several other neighoburing States. As a matter of fact, it was said that there is a conspiracy of having a separate sovereign State consisting of seven States in the north-eastern region. Following or taking the cue from the movement of the AASU, there has been an organisation set up called NERSU, that is, North-Eastern Region Students Union. This very sentiment has been roused there also. Earlier they used to say 'Bahiragatas' now they have given the term 'foreigners'. And these kinds of demands for expulsion of 'foreigners' do not only exist in Assam, these have now developed in other seven North-eastern states also. Therefore, any compromise, any kind of weakness, any kind of equivocation to this kind of undemocratic, unjustified, anti-social reactionary agitation would naturally encourage this kind of separatist and divisive forces in other States of that region with disastrous effect in other States even far from Assam. If you accept the theory that only Assamese speaking people will have certain benefits, sertain privileges, even though under the provisions of the 'Constitution there is a suggestion of that nature, how can you protect the minorites in Bombay where demands have been raised that all 'lungi-walas' have to leave Bombay. You could not fight them; it was Shiv Sena who raised that slogan; there was not enough courage to fight against that. There has been sometimes an alliance between the Shiv Sena an dthe Congress (I) and on certain occasions, Mr. Dandavate, you also could not avoid the company of Shiv Sena. Therefore, examples are many, and it is not necessary for me to give you examples, that there would be chain reaction of this in other States, other than the Assam State, if this kind of divisive, parochial, and separatist forces are encouraged.

There are other political implications also. I am sorry that many of our patriots do not want to see the implications on a broader aspect. Nobody can deny, including the ruling party, that there are moves of the foreign nexus working within the country for the balkanisation and destabilization of the country. Can you deny it? You have not denied it, nor can you deny it. And unfortunately, we see that there is a growing linkage between those foreign agencies working for the balkanisation and destablisation of our

[Shri Chitta Basu]

country, and growing linkage between those outside forces, imperialist forces, the reactionary and anti-democratic and parochial forces within our country. There are reactionaries abroad and reactionaries within. Between them there has been a growing and increasing linkages. But for every patriot, for every citizen, it would be a sin to ignore this aspect of the implication. Therefore, it is not merely the question of electoral success, or electoral defeat of a particular party, it is the question which concerns everybody, who wants to protect the unity and integrity of the country and uphold the principle of secularism and oneness of our nation.

I have got charges against the Government also. The Government, realising and understanding the problem in this wider perspective and taking to the process of unleashing a united campaign to isolale the extremist forces working within Assam and the north-eastern region have followed consistently a policy of equivocation. They have not exposed and underst the implications and the gravity of the situation. Therefore, they could take advantage of the sense of frustrstion among the general Assamese people. And at this stage I want to say and nobody can deny that the people of Assam feel themselves alienated and frustrated. The sense of alienation and frustration is particularly among the youths because of the policy of ignoring the needs of economic development of that Eastern region, including Assam. During these 35 years' rule you have consistently ignored the hopes and aspiration of the people of Assam and of North-East region. The Planning Minister is here and from what I have studied I would say that even in this Anual Plan of 1983-84 while the National average outlay allocation has been increased by 17 per cent, in the North Eastern region and the Eastern region it did not increase by more than 10 per cent. I may be wrong, but you are an expert and can make it clear.

AN HON. MEMBER: Now, ha will do it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Therefore, Sir, even today when the entire North Eastern region is in a state of ferment, you have not changed your economic policy, Therefore, there are genuine reasons and grievances. Therefore, Sir, on the one hand the Government continues to ignore the needs, hopes and aspirations of the people of Assam and the North Eastern region, on the other hand they took up the position of equivacation and started wooing the AASU and the Gana Sangram Parishad. I can cite many instances. In early 1977 it was taken as a national consensus that 1971 should be a cut-off year. But your prime Minister and the ruling party did not have the courage to say it openly all the while while you were having negotiations with them. That emboldened them. That encouraged them. If they can whip up some agitation, a situation may come where there may be further coming down of the Government. This is what they felt. Even as it was mentioned by comrade Niren Ghosh the Home Minister made a statement at a particular stage that the cut off year may be reduced to 1965. On whose authority, on whose instructions, on whose advice the Home Minister, Shri P. C. Sethi could ennounce and could say this to the AASU delegation that the Government may consider to bring down the cut off year to 1965, while the national consensus was for 1971 as cut-off year. Therefore, you have prevaricated, equivocated and indirectly encouraged them to mount up their pressure. And even when you asked for the election, your policy of equivocation and indirect policy of encouraging them, has encouraged them to undermine and sabotage the electoral process.

Sir, unfortunately some parties who claim to be wedded to democracy and electoral policy—the Lok Dal, Janata Party, BJP—they have not understood the implications of what they are doing: disastrous conrse they have been taking. Had there been no support from them, I have no doubt that the dimension of the situation would not have been that we see it today. They have also encouraged them. They know there are parties outside, there are people outside who will also support them in their agitation.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate had said that the voters' list was defective. Who is

responsible for it? Was it not the demand that unless all the foreigners were removed, there could not be revision of the voters' list ? The whole thing was counter-posed: solution of the foreign nationals problem, and the electoral rolls, If you equivocate on the foreign nationals issue, you also strike at the very root of the unity of India.

I was sorry to listen to Mr Vajpayee who had said, if I have understood him correctly, that the refugees who had come over to India had no right to become the citizens.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is exactly the other way.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: As I have understood it, he says that a day may come. But what about the commitment given by the nation that they would be given citizenship? This is what Mr. Vajpayee said. But the nation has given the commitment that they are the flesh of our flesh, and blood of our blood. Does this concept not include the right to become equal citizens of the country?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What I said was that there was a national commitment, so far as regugees were concerned, but was it that they would all be kept in Assam? Secondly, there was no commitment that they would be given citizenship rights overnight. After all, we have the Constitution and the law. You can become a citizen only ofter going through a process of law. It cannot be done by an executive order. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will not a copy of the Citizenship Act solve the problem?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): He does not know it. It was Mr. Shyama Prashad Mukherjee who went to Dhaka and addressed a meeting attended by one lakh persons towards the end of 1946 or beginning of 1947. He said that all persons coming over to our side would be granted all citizenship rights of independent India. Let him search his books.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Nobody claims that they should be given citizeneship overnight. There is no provision but how can you say that people who have come over to this country about 20 or 30 years ago are going to be denied the citizenship right ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Children born in this country are citizens of this country.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is not the claim that they should be given citizenship overnight. But citizenship is an inalienable right of the refugees in terms of the commitment made by the nation, viz. that they are the flesh of our flesh, and blood of our blood. The refugees are there not only in Assam. They are all over the country. Displaced persons have got this right. They are there in West Bengal, Tripura, U. P., Madhya Pradesh and even in other States. (*Interruptions*). They have gone to other places. Do we come to this conclusion that those who have come to Assam 20 or 30 years ago merely cattle to be just herded away? This cannot but be a shocking statement.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What will happen to the Sindhis who have equally crossed over to our country?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I disagree with the statement made by him. Lastly, I would say that Government have also failed to make proper arrangements for the protection of the voters to exercise their franchise freely. This was the responsibility of the Government of India when they declared the election. Now the situation has become very grave. I urge the House and the Government to make every effort to see that the harmony among diffrent religious groups and ethnic groups is restored as speedily as possible. Adequate arrangement ought to be made for the relief and succour of those who have become victims of this violence. Adequate protection should be given to all the groups so that they may live in their huts and homes in Assam. I hope adequate arrangement will be made for the rehabilitation of those who have been uprooted from their places.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call upon Begum Abida Ahmad to speak, there are three more speakers to make their speeches on this issue; and they will conclude their speeches at six O' clock or

[M. Deputy-Speaker]

a few minute later. Then tomorrow the Minister will intervenue and Prof. Madhu Dandavate will reply.

बेगम आबिदा अहमद : (बरेली) : आली जनाब डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब और पार्लियामट के आनरेबल मेम्बरान, मेरा ताल्लक आसाम से सन् 1946 में हुआ । जब मैं वहां गई थी तो फखरूद्दीन साहब मुझ अपने साथ लेकर गए थे और खासतौर पर उस इलाके में भी लेकर गए जहां से वो बराबर चुनकर पहले विधान सभा में और फिर पार्लियामेन्ट में आते रहे । वहां जब मैं पहुंची तो वहां के लोगों ने जिनको कि आजकल बंगला भाषी कहा जाता है, उन्होंने मुझसे हंसकर, प्यार और मोहब्बत से कहा "अखामियां--खिकी बो, लगी बो" आपको आसामी सीखनी पड़ेगी । अगर वो अपने आपको आसामी नहीं समझते, मगर अपने आप में और आसामी में फर्क समझते तो उन्होंने मुझ से आसामी सीखने के लिए क्यों कहा, बंगाली सीखने के लिए क्यों कहा । इसलिए, मैंने वहां अपनो को पाया, गैरों को कभी नहीं पाया ।

सन् 1980 में आपको मालूम है, जब मैं आसाम गई थी तो वहां जो मेरे साथ किया गया था मेरा जो हफ बना, वह आप सभी को मालूम है । मुझे वह दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है । लेकिन वहां पहुंचकर मुझे इस कद्र दुख हुआ क्योंकि मैं एक मोहब्बत और प्यार लेकर पहुंची थी । मैं ने वहां जाकर देखा, नक्शा पलटा हुआ था । क्या बात थी, कैसे पलट गया ? आप समझ सकते हैं कि कैसे पलट गया क्योंकि उस ज़माने में जो सरकार थी, वहां कम्युनिस्ट की सरकार नहीं थी बल्कि दूसरी सरकार थी । उन्होंने ऐसे जज़बात लोगों के उभारे, आपस में नफरत पैदा की गई और एक ऐसा नफरत का बीज बोया, एक चिन्गारी वहां छोड़ी गई जिसने आग की शक्ल अख्तियार कर ली । वह चाहते होंगे कि वह ऐसी आग हो जो सार आसाम को जला कर खत्म कर दे अब वही लोग आजकल यह कहते है कि आसाम जल रहा है जलाने वाले कौन थे जिन्होंने वह चिन्गारी लगाई थी यह तो वही बात हुई, हमारे यहां एक मिसाल है भुस में चिन्गारी दे, बी जमालो अलग खडी जिन्होंने चिनगारी लगाई वे उससे बिल्कुल हट गए जैसे कि वे कुछ जानते ही नही कि परेशानियां और गडबडी वहां से पैदा हुई । मै जानती हूं, मेरी जिन्दगी का बहतरीन हिस्सा असम में गुजरा है, मैं जब असम पहुंची थी किस कदर प्यार और मोहब्बत के साथ लोग रहते थे, दिमाग में ख्याल भी नहीं था कि मैं कुछ और हूं या वह कुछ और हैं, और मैं सोच नहीं सकती थी कि असम भी कभी इस तरह से बरगलाने में आ जायगा । यह क्यों किया गया ? मैं समझंती हूं जिन लोगों ने ऐसा किया वह समझते होंगे कि क्यों एसा किया । सिर्फ इसलिये कि अपनी जातियात को आगे बढ़ा सकें । सुबह के वक्त चूंकि मेरा नाम लिया गया, माननीय स्टीफन ने कहा था, इसलिये बता रही हूं ताकि उस जमाने की फिजा का कुछ खाका आपके सामने रख सकूं । जिनको बंगलादेशी कहा जाता है जब यह असम आये थे सालहासाल पहले प्रीपार्टीशन डैज में उस जमाने में जो सरकार थी उसने उनको जमीनें दीं ब्रह्मपुत्र के किनारे, यह वह जमीनें थीं जहां कोई चीज बोयी नहीं जा सकती थी लेकिन उन लोगों ने वहा बैठकर धान उगाया और वही जमीन जो बेकार पडी थी वह सोना उगलने लगी इतने सालों से उस धान को सब असमि यों ने खाया और जब कभी खाया तो यही कहते सुना कितना अच्छा धान वहां पर पदा किया गया है । इतने दिन उसको खाने के बाद उन्हीं लोगों की मेहनत को आज कहते हैं कि उन को वहां से निकाल दो क्योंकि वह आसामी नहीं हैं, वे विदेशी हैं ।

जब मैं वहां चुनाव लड़ने गई थी तो मुझे किसी ने बताया वहां एक माइल स्टोन पर लिखा हुआ था इंडियन डोग्स गो अब।

और मेरे ख्याल में इस माइल स्टोन की तस्वीर भी छपी थी जिसको सबने देखा होगा। तो इंडियन डोग के क्या मानें हैं ? मतलब यह कि असम जैसे बिल्कुल अलग हो गया, यानी उनकी जहनियत इतनी खराब कर दी गई कि हम कुछ और हैं और सारा देश कुछ और है। मतलब यह कि वह हिन्दुस्तान को छोड़ कर अलग रह सकते हैं। तो उनके दिमाग को इतना गन्दा कर दिया गया कि वह सोचने लगे कि असम कुछ और हैं और पूरा हिन्दुस्तान अलग है। तो यह वह असम नहीं था जिसमें मैं कभी गई थी और जहां 21 साल गुजारे। यह दूसरा असम है, ऐसा कर दिया गया जैसा कि हमारे अपोजीशन पार्टी के लोग चाहते थे। लेकिन उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ ? अब इलेक्शन हो रहा है। इलेक्शन न होता तो कहा जाता कि इलेक्शन नहीं कराया और अमेंडमेंट करा कर बैठ गये क्योंकि इलेक्शन नहीं करा सके। अब अगर चुनाव हो रहा है तो कहते हैं कि क्यों चुनाव हो रहा है। इलेक्शन कांस्टीटयूशन के मुताबिक हो रहा है। वहां के लोगों ने खत लिख सुप्रीम कोर्ट को कि इलेक्शन स्टे कर दिया जाय। लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट का ही जजमेंट है कि स्टे नहीं हो सकते। क्या किया जाय ? जो एजीटेटर्स हैं वह यह नहीं चाहते कि वहां चुनाव हो क्योंकि उन्हें डर है कि कहीं कांग्रेस आई जीत न जाए क्योंकि उसने आवाज उठायी उनके लिये जिनको एजीटेटस विदेशी कहते हैं, बंगलादेशी कहते हैं।

असम के लोग कहते हैं कि हमारा एजीटशन बड़ा पीसफुल है, पुरसुकून है। इस एजीटेशन को पुरसुकून कहा जायगा ? जहां मासूम बच्चे रहते हैं और न मालूम किन किन को बददीं से कत्ल कर दिया गया, खत्म कर दिया गया। इस एजीटशन को आप पुर-अमन हेंग ? इस वक्त आप कहते हैं कि असम की भलाई या यह और वह, मैं पूछना चाहती हूं जिस समय यह एजीटेशन शुरू कराया गया उस समय असम की भलाई कहां चली गई थी ? जो लोग असम की भलाई चाहते हैं, वह हरगिज अपने घर को अपने हाथ से जला नहीं सकते तबाह और बर्बाद नहीं कर सकते। अगर असमी हैं, सच्चे असमी हैं असम को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, उसे तरक्की की मंजिल पर ले जाना चाहते हैं तो वह हरगिज नहीं चाहेंगे कि उनके घर में आगल गे, बच्चे मरे और औरतें बर्बाद हों। सारा असम बजाय आगे बढ़ने के 15 बरस पीछे हट गया है। इसका सबसे ज्यादा नुक्सान किस को हुआ है ? असम को हुआ है। जिस प्रकार की हरकतें की गई हैं, जो लोग यह समझते हैं कि असम को अलग कर के जी सकते हैं तो यह ना मूमकिन है।

अभी रशीद मसूद साहब ने फरमाया था कि जब कभी इलेक्शन होता है तो हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार और हमारी पार्टी सबको याद करन लगती है। बेशक, इसमें क्या शुबाह है, हम हमेशा सबको याद रखते हैं, हमारे दिल में सबके वोटों की कद्र है, इज्जत है। हम जानते हैं कि तनाह कुछ नहीं हो सकता, सब को साथ लेकर आगे बढ़ना चाहिये। समझ में नहीं आता कि कौनसी तरकीब आपके पास है कि बगैर किसी की परवाह किये आप इलेक्शन जीत जाते हैं ? यह तरकीब आपको आती होगी हमको नहीं आती। हम तो सबको साथ लेकर, चाहे हिन्दू हो, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई कोई भी हो, सबको साथ लेकर आगे चलना चाहते हैं और तरक्की की मंजिल पर उनको पहुंचाना चाहते हैं।

मैं आज यही कहना चाहूंगी जब कि हम एक बहुत ह संगीन दौर से गुजर रहे हैं, इस व त हमें एकता चाहिये, यकजहती चाहिये। यह नहीं कि हमारे आपस में टुकड़े कर दिये जा हम कोई स्कूल के

[बेगम आबिदा अहमद]

बच्चे नहीं, हम सब जानते हैं कि टुकड़े होने से हम कमजोर हो जाते हैं । हमारे टुकड़े कर दिये जायें और हम सोचने लगें कि हम तरक्की करने वाले हैं, तो यह हमारी खाम ख्याली है ।

आज सुबह स्टीफन साहब ने एक बात कही थी कि अगर इलेक्शन असम में इस वक्त न होते तो यह सब बहकाने वाली ताकतें जो देश में अपना सिर ऊंचा कर रही हैं, वह और जगह भी ऐसा करतीं । कई जगह कर रहीं हैं, शुरू तो उन्होंने कर दिया है । कम से कम वहां होने से इतना तो मालूम हुआ कि इस किस्म की खराब बातें जो मुल्क को कमजोर करें, उनको रवा नहीं रखा जा सकता ।

मैं यहीं चाहूंगी कि हमारे कांग्रेसी भाई, बहिन और भी सब भाई बहिन इस वक्त यह देखें कि मुल्क को किस चीज की जरूरत है । मुल्क को इस वक्त एकता, यकजहती और रवादारी की जरूरत है क्योंकि बगैर इसके हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते, आगे नहीं पहुंचा जा सकता है ।

रवादारी ही इस मंजिल में शर्ते कामयाबी

चलो मिलकर कि रबते वाहिनी है,
फर्ज यकजाई ।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have had many speeches and interventions from this side, as well as from the Treasury Benches, some with great eloquence and some with considerable emotion. Words fall flat in a situation like this, and when people are involved in this kind of struggle, which for outsiders is only fratricide, and when events are moving inexorably as they do in a Greek tragedy, speeches have very little meaning. It is like the speeches one reads about in history, in the League of Nations, when guns were zooming, great speeches were being made in the league of nations. But the sovereign Parliament of India cannot abdicate its responsibility. So we have to go through this debate even if it be little emotional of not of very great significance.

Sir, I speak today more with anguish and with deepest anxiety and concern for the future of our country and the democratic system that we have inherited and its values. When I read and heard about the massacres at Nellie and Gohpur in Assam, I was not only shocked out of death, but I was a little ashamed because I recalled that in this very House I had stood up at the time of My Lai massacre in Vietnam and the massacre in Kampuchea. We were shocked at that time, the international opinion was shaken to the roots and we condemned it. We thought we had a moral authority to do so. But today, unfortunately we stand condemned before the world after what has happened in Assam. I do not want to apportion blame, that is not my intention right now, but I want to emphasise that we have to be ashamed of what has happened and we have to see how best we can get out of this stigma.

Sir, about this fratricide that has been going on with varying intensity during the last 40 months and ferociously for the last few days on the banks of the Brahmaputra, nobody can escape the responsibility, certainly not the Prime Minister and the Central Government, because when they were returned here in the House not only with a massive mandate, but with a tremendous amount of goodwill in 1980, at that point of time some of us had said in the very first month, 'Here is an opportunity, please do not let this go by'. The agitation was only in the first phasee at that time. Then certain forces which were very important at that time thought that they would 'smash' them because that is one thing that they have picked up and learnt from political dictionary on how best to deal with this kind of a situation. They sent people in trucks to Assam with unfortunate consequences. At that point, when I intervened one day, the Prime Minister in a remarkable show of temper called whatever I had said was errant

nonsense. I am not sure whether she will say the same thing today. That opportunity was lost. Nor did we, any of us, crown ourselves with glory, certainly not the agitators and their organisations. So, what I want to say is that this not an occasion for *apportionment* of blame because it is far too sensitive and serious a matter. But that does not mean that on an occasion like this we cannot recall the respective roles of certain *cramatis personae*. We have to; the problem of Assam has not come on the national agenda suddenly. It was there at the time of Partition in a way. It has been therefor decades because of peculiar geographical environment and movement of people. But one thing remains to the emphasised that for the last 35 years Assam has been criminally neglected by the Central Government. And consequently there has been great agony among the younger generation of Assam. So, I do not want to go through the details of what happened during the last 40 months of this agitation or to its roots, or its various phases, the negotiations, the tripartite talks or its failure—even if I do not consider it to have failed, I consider to have abruptly ended or initiation of electoral process in Assam.

But I must begin by saying one thing and making one thing very clear. My party is participating in the election in Assam along with other parties of the left democratic alliance. I have no regrets for it, no apologies to offer and for the last few days I have been convinced and more and more I think about it. I think it was basically a right and sound decision. I have no doubt about it. But anquish I have and great amount of anguish is over what is happening and going on — may be electoral lists of 1979 on which elections are based are inadequate; I am totally opposed to censorship that was imposed unnecessarily by certain bureaucrats adding fuel to the situation and which cannot be justified by any means.

But I want to-day to put one question to my friends — Madhuji and Atalji, should not the scrutiny of electoral list follow certain constitutional norms or should it be done arbitrarily? Are you justifying or would you justify deletions from the electoral list—arbitrary deletions—that anybody should be removed because he or somebody says that he is a 'foreigner' and he has no right to be there? May be, he is a foreigner but should it not be done by way of a constitutional process, a legal process? These deletions otherwise will have no validity. That anybody can be removed any time by anybody —that nobody can accept. That will be an arbitrary, illegal exercise of power; and I cannot accept this position.

I want to remind you of something as a participant in the tripartite talks on the very first day and on the very first round where a draft was produced and I had something to do with that. They agreed, the Representatives of AASU and GANSANGRAM PARISHAD agreed — that all agreements should be based.

> "On the Constitution and relevant national laws like the Citizenship Act, the Foreigners Act and the passports Act etc."

So, they had agreed to this position. It is not as though somebody was trying to impose it. They agreed because it is the only a legal point of view that can be accepted by anyone. It is the only commonsense point of view that can be accepted by anyone, that if somebody is to be deleted, if somebody claims that X, Y or Z are foreigners, they can only be removed on the basis of certain legal or mutually agreeable procedure. Therefore, it was also clear that it was going to be a time-consuming process. When we went over, sat for days and days for preparation of a questionnaire, nobody ever imagined or suggested that it could be done overnight. Even at that time some of us wrote, I am sorry Sethiji and Venkataraman are not here may be—you will get into this situation, you may have to have conduct elections.

I do not want to talk about the intervening dramas that went on in Gauhati and Shillong which certainly did not enhance the respect and role of the Governor in this great democracy. The less said about it, the better. When people who had a majority in the legislature of Assam were prevented from forming a Govern-

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ment and people who did not have a majority — i.e. those people who are now talking about democracy, they were allowed to put in Taimurs and Gogais and remove Taimurs and bring in Gogais and remove Gogais, and so on. That is what went on.

It certainly did not do credit to the respect that these people have for constitutional values.

But one thing, I may ask and I wanted to know from my friends—AASU leaders —who now are unfortunately underground and leading this kind of movement.

I had talked to them before they went underground— 'What is your solution for the Constitutional impasse?' I had asked them, I for one will not trust this Government,—for various reasons, with a blanket authority not to conduct the elections or postpone the elections, because, I know that can be utilised in many ways to frustrate the democratic experiments somewhere else tomorrow. Today, it is in Assam. Tomorrow, it could be anywhere else. Then, it can go on and go on and that can cripple democracy. So, I asked them one question for which I did not get any answer. 'Would you rather have the President's rule and Union bureaucrats preside over your destiny or have your own people—whom-so-ever you like—to rule over you State? There were no answers. Practically, none of them could answer this one question I put to everyone of them—whether would you hand over the State to bureaucrats or Union bureaucrats under the President's rule? They had no answer. That is why, I said, the decision of boycott is an extraordinary position which I cannot understand. It is a politically counter-productive position that they have taken.

I could even have understood because they had made some commitments to drive out all these they could not do it. So, how to go before the people? It is like riding a tiger. Having taken such a decision is like riding a tiger. You cannot dismount.

I could understand an appeal for mobilisation for boycott. But there has been a clear design behind it step by step and which is drifted into violence and resulted in this massacre. This violence, I cannot say, is by accident. It is by design. Now, what is happening today? I was reading in some newspapers today about the kind of explosives that have been making their appearances. It is a result of a conscious design. It is not an accident. I want the Government to share if they have any information on this point. What information they have, they should share with the House, because today—I do not remember which newspaper it was; it says that—the Kamrup district has been converted into a kind of vast explosives factory. Kamrup which is known as a great seat of culture and tantric traditions as Dr. Karan Singh would tell us, has now been converted into some kind of laboratory. So, sir, they have to share this information with us.

Now, intolerance and frenzy has been worked up and atmosphere of frenzy is seen throughout the State in this violence. Now, I would expect my friends— I have the highest and greatest regard and greatest of affection for them—Madhuji and Atalji to condemn this violence. There are no two ways about it. May be, he has condemned. But there are some of his friends as well as some of Atalji's colleagues going around and talking in a different language in the valley.

Here, I want to say something. During our freedom struggle, there was a great debate. I want to say how counter-productive the Assame students strategy has been and how politically foolish and stupid. There were many Constitutional schemes under which elections were held and there was debate in Congress whether they should enter the Council or not 'No-changers' and 'pro-changers' and the great giants of the past were all involved in the debate But the Congress contested elections. It was not because that that was the final goal. The Congress entered the Council or the Assembly. Those who were interested were allowed to go. But it was not because the Congress compromised on the final goal of Independence.

So, I want to submit that this path of boycott is a barren path. It has resulted in the precipitous growth of terror and violence, unheard of before in any other State. Can we shut our eyes to its consequences? I am not suggesting thereby that these elections would have been a panacea or a solution for all the problems of Assam. The problem in Assam that has been thrown up by an agitation or what has been there is a fundamental problem of our nationhood. This is a thing which I want to underline. It is only the struggle against imperialism which united us. At that time, Mahatma Gandhi had the vision to realise the importance of our regional identities, our regional cultures and our regional styles of life. There is nothing wrong in admitting this fact. This is a fact of life in India, thus great sub-continents.

I hear people talking about some people calling regional parties or movements as though they are secessionists. If you are not a part of a national party or a national movement, you are considered as a secessionist or you are considered as something of an anti-national quantity. This is a very dangerous approach. You have to have a fundamentaly new view about which Mahatma Gandhi had the perception. That is why in 1920, Mahatma Gandhi said, "The Congress has to be organised on the basis of linguistic provinces." There were many in the Congress who opposed it and said, "What is this man talking about?" He said, No. More than myself, Dr. Karan Singh would know what Sri Aurbindo also said. When Sri Aurbindo got a kind of Address from the Andhra University, replying to Dr. C. R. Reddy who was then the Vice-Chancellor, he said, "This is the greatest fact of Indian history and Indian nationhood that our people are diverse, but still there is unity." Jawaharlal Nehru also emphasized the theme of unity in Diversity.

By the imposition of uniformity, you cannot achieve unity in this country. If anybody imagines that by centralisation of powers or by the imposition of uniformity we can achieve unity, he is mistaken. That is why we were opposed to the talk of a unitary State which my hon. friend Mr. Vajpayee use to do sometime ago. You cannot have that kind of nationhood in this country. That is why Mahatma Gandhi, even in regard to Assam, when he went to address the Assam Sahitya Sabha, said, "You shall be equals in free India." He assured them of that. That is how we developed or approached what one may call the question of nationality to which my hon. friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta referred to a little earlier. We have a composite nationhood. We have to recognise this fact. There are also requirements of a modern nation; there are requirements for national planning Defence and of economic fulfilment.

The basic problem in Assam is also one of economic fulfilment. The people get scared if somebody comes because he feels he is going to take away a share of the cake. So, unless you use science and technology and, unless you have a kind of broad framework of policy by which you can enlarge the national cake, there will always be a suspicion as between regions and within the region itself. That calls for a fundamentally new perspective in our economic development based on an awareness of the socialist approach.

What I mean to say is that the question of Assam is an unresolved question which will have to be solved. It cannot be solved by elections alone. It also calls for a basically new approach.

18.00 hrs.

One other question which has come up is the question of cultural identity about which I mentioned a little while ago.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will have a general discussion afterwards on this.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is an important question which cannot be ignored and I want my Assamese friends to understand that their enemies are not

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Bengalis. There is always this bogey of Bengali chauvinism in the East. Not only in Assam, in Orissa also and in other parts of the North-East. There used to be some kind of bogey of Tamil chauvinism also in some parts of the South. But these are all irrelevant and we will have to fight these tendencies wherever we see them so that the unity of this country can be ensured.

But once again I repat by saying that the violence that has taken place in Assam should not only force us to hang our heads in shame but should also make us sit and think.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, Like some terrible Greek tragedy which, from the very opening scene moves implacably and inexorably towards disaster, the situation in Assam for the last five or six years has been unfolding in that fashion. And finally the disaster has struck in the most brutal and shocking manner.

What has happened in Assam is the greatest tragedy, from what one finds from the photographs from Assam. We have lost more people in Assam in one day than we probably lost in each one of the Indo-Pakistan wars. We have lost these people as a result of, what can only be termed, as 'civil war' in Assam.

It is a tragedy of profound dimensions and it is something which, I feel has got to be looked upon not from a party point of view.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: It is not a civil war.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is a virtual civil war when Indians kill Indians. What else is it? One does not want to use that word. But you have a thousand or 2,000 people killed by your own people. May be, I agree with Mr. Reddy that it may not be a civil war in the classical sense of the term, but in effect, it is Indians killing Indians. Women and children have been massacred.

For the last four or five years, this situation has been developing in this manner. And coming as I do from a sensitive border State. I feel that this whole situation is fraught with the gravest dangers for national unity.

Nobody can dispute the spirit of patriotism of the young Assam students. In fact, all of us have a lot of sympathy for them. But, I am afraid the way the situation has developed and, I must say, the general mishandling of the Assam situation over the last five or six years, all sorts of agencies hostile to Indian unity may be fishing in troubled waters. The situation is not as simple as it may appear. We know from personal experience, how it is that in these sensitive border areas, all sorts of disruptive forces are able to infiltrate into a situation of this nature.

Now, today I have listened with great interest to the speeches delivered on both sides of the House. As an Independent, I stand equi-distant between the two sides.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are a Central figure now.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I would really like to congratulate some of the speakers on both sides of the House. Some excellent speeches have been made. Hard-hitting speeches and a lot of debating points have been made. Regarding the question of allocating blame, I do not think anybody is blameless. Quite frankly, the way the situation has developed, it could have been handled with more imagination by the Government. May be the students, despite their very good case and despite the fact that a large majority of the Assamese-speaking people are behind them, maybe they have overplayed their hand also.

I have been noticing, and I have been reading about these prolonged negotiations with ultimately nothing coming out of it.

Maybe the opposition parties should not have boycotted the poll. Maybe the Election Commissioner should have put his foot down and said that the poll was not proper. A lot of possibilities were there.

But, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am not at this moment concerned with trying to allocate the blame one way or the other. What I am trying to discover is what can be done now, what is the *kartavyamikarma* today, because we are in a developing situation; the violence has not finished; even as I speak here, it is possible that the flames of violence may be spreading throughout Assam with implications and repercussions elsewhere also. Therefore, after listening to all the speeches from both sides, I have a four-point programme, if you like, which I feel should receive urgent consideration of both the Government and the Opposition Parties.

The first point, the first pre-requisite, is to re-establish law and order and security for the citizens. Any State which is not able to ensure the safety of its citizens is not really capable of ruling. Therefore, it seems to me that, although the technicality of an election may now be over, I do not think it is realistic to expect the new Assembly, however representative or unrepresentative it may be, to be able to establish a workable or worthwhile government there. I am afraid, that is out of the question. Therefore, there is no alternative now but to keep that elected Assembly such as it is in abeyance and to continue the President's rule in that State for one year more. But not the sort of rule which we have today where people are not able to safeguard their lives and properties. So, if necessary, a new Governor should be sent there, a new set of Advisers should be sent there. You must re-establish law and order. It is not a question of a Hindu or a Muslim or a Christian or a tribal. I am President of the Virat Hindu Samaj. But if one Muslim in this country is victimised or killed, I as a Hindu must take that responsibility upon myself. It is not a question of any religion; it is a question of Indian citizens being able to live in peace. Hindus have been massacred, Muslims have been massacred, tribals have been massacred, Bengalis have been massacred. What sort of a State are we presiding over? Are we drifting gradually into an anarchical situation? It is the responsibility of the Government of India, the prime and the first responsibility, to re-establish law and order in the State. Therefore, you must keep this Assembly in abeyance. You must, if necessary, appoint a new Governor and new Advisers. You must re-establish law and order immediately.

Number two, the scars that have been left from this agitation, from the terrible killings, from the controversies, are going to take decades to heal. You can enforce law and order, but you cannot win the hearts and minds of the people. My second point is that an all party Parliamentary Delegation from both the Houses should immediately proceed to Assam and should try and help in the task of reconciliation. It is our responsibility as Members of Parliament to hold this nation together, and when the hand of a brother is raised against a brother, we have got to step in; we cannot simply watch and see the photographs and hang our heads down. We have got to move in the matter. This is my second proposal.

My third proposal is that massive relief and rehabilitation facilities should be provided for the people there. When a disaster strikes, when, for example, in Andhra Pradesh there was the tidal wave and hundreds of people were killed, the whole nation was mobilised. This is a national calamity. It is not a problem of the Bengalis or the Assamese. It is the problem of Indians. There should be a massive relief and rehabilitation programme. The Red Cross and all other agencies, the agencies of constructive workers, must go there, must try and help. Bodies are rotting in the fields. There must be thousands of people who are injured. It has been mentioned here that medicines are not available there. Has all sense of citizenship disappeared from this country? Why can we not have collections immediately and rush a massive operation to rehabilitate the people and to aid?

Fourthly, the dialogue has got to be restarted. You cannot, in a democracy, solve any problem by force, either of arms or of the police, for any length of time. You have got to reopen the dialogue. You have got to release the lea-

[Dr. Karan Singh]

ders who are under arrest. The talks have got to be started again. It is a very complex issue. We are dealing with refugee problems in Jammu & Kashmir also. I know the complexities of this issue. But now, perhaps, having paid this terrible price in blood and suffering, maybe now at least when the negotiations are re-started, there will be better sense. If that is so, then these thousands of our brothers and sisters who have died will not have died in vain.

Some solution must be found to this problem. If Bharat Mata lives, then Assam Mata, Kashmir Mata, Andhra Mata and other Matas will live. But if Bharat Mata does not live, and if it is cut into pieces, there are vultures waiting outside this country to punce upon us and tear us into pieces. After one thousand years India has emerged as a free, sovereign and democratic country. We are the highest forum of the nation. We have got to now re-establish this unity in this country. This House must rise to the occasion. I would appeal to the Government when they reply tomorrow and to my very good and able friend. Prof. Madhu Dandavate, to accept or develop this four-point programme and to come to some concrete conclusions tomorrow so that all of us can contribute to the process of national reconcilation and a solution to the problem in Assam.

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, असम के सम्बन्ध में यहां बात हो रही है । असम की जो समस्या यहां उपस्थित हुई है उसके पीछे जो कारण हैं उनको खास तौर से देखा जाना चाहिये । मैं सी. पी. एम. की तारीफ करूंगा कि उन्होंने इस चुनाव में हिस्सा ले कर ऐसा काम किया है जिसकी वजह से देश में डेमोक्रेसी सुदृढ़ होगी । मगर जिन्होंने चुनाव का बायकाट किया है उन्होंने भारत माता के लिये सब से बुरा काम किया है, इसके डिसइंटेगरेशन के सम्बन्ध में यह कदम उठाया है और अपने आप को देशभक्त बताया है । इनकी कथनी और करनी में बड़ा अन्तर है । माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने जो भाषण दिया और जो हालात असम में पैदा किये उनको देश कभी नहीं भुला सकेगा । इस प्रकार के इनके कारनामें हैं जिसकों हर देशभक्त याद रखेगा । माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने और उनकी पार्टी ने तथा अन्य दलों ने भी जिन्होंने चुनाव का बायकाट किया है उन्होंने जो देश की डिससर्विस की है उसको कोई नहीं भूल सकेगा । इस प्रकार के लोग यहां रहते हैं और ऐसे हालात पैदा करना चाहते हैं तो हम तमाम लोगों को एक हो कर इस प्रकार के लोगों का विरोध करना चाहिए हर स्तर पर, तब यहां की व्यवस्था ठीक से चल सकेगी । आज देश में इस बात की आवश्यकता है ।

यह बात सही है जो फौरनर्स की बात कही गई, हमारे ऊपर जो पार्टीशन के बाद जिम्मेदारी आयी है उसको निभाने के लिये भारत सरकार ने कदम उठायें हैं और हमारे ऊपर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जिम्मेदारियां भी हैं । जब 1965 की लड़ाई हुई, एक माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा था, उस वक्त जिस प्रकार की टेंशन थी बंगला देश में उसकी वजह से वहां के लोग सोचते थे कि भारत में जाने के बाद उनकी रक्षा हो सकेगी, सुख सुविधा, मिलेगी । वह लोग अगर यहां पर आये और 20 साल तक रहे, दो, तीन चुनावों में हिस्सा भी लिया और अब उनको कहा जाय कि निकाल दिया जाय, तो यह व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है । इसलिये इसको रोका जाय ।

मैं सरकार की तारीफ करता हूं कि उसने ठीक फैसला लिया कि यहां यहां पर चुनाव कराए जायें । इलैक्शन के सिवाय और कोई चारा नहीं था, जो

हम यहां कर सकते थे। आज थोड़ी देर पहले अलग-अलग पार्टियों के लोगों ने जो विवरण दिया इस संबंध में कि कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमैंडमैंट किया जाये या नहीं, उससे आपको मालूम पड़ गया होगा कि कहीं मार्क्सवादी पार्टी ने और कहीं वी० जे० पी० और जनता पार्टी ने विरोध किया। एक राय से जब तक यह सारी पोलिटिकल पार्टी तैयार नहीं होती हैं, तब तक कोई भी कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमैंडमैंट, जिसमें दो-तिहाई से ज्यादा वोट चाहिये, नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिये इसके सिवाये और कोई चारा सरकार के सामने नहीं रह गया था कि चुनाव करायें जायें।

जिस प्रकार के हालात वहां पैदा हुए हैं, उसमें विरोधी पार्टियों की जिम्मेदारी है, जिन्होंने वहां के लोगों को उकसा कर दंगे और फिसाद कराये हैं। यह हमारे लिये शर्म की बात है कि 1,000 आदमियों का कत्लेआम हो गया, इससे बुरी बात और नहीं हो सकती। इसकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार की नहीं है बल्कि वी० जे० पी० की और उन पार्टियों की है जिन्होंने वहां कौमुनल टैंशन फैलाने की कोशिश की।

दिल्ली के चुनाव में इस पार्टी को बड़ी उम्मीद थी कि हम दिल्ली का चुनाव जीत जायेंगे, इसलिये यहां इन्होंने विरोध नहीं किया और अशाति पैदा नहीं की। अगर इनको मालूम होता कि इस प्रकार के रिजल्ट आयेंगे, जैसे कि अब आये हैं तो निश्चित तरीके से ये दिल्ली में भी अशांति पैदा करने की कोशिश करते। इनका दिल और दिमाग यह है कि येन-केन-प्रकारेण सत्ता पर कब्जा किया जाये। इस प्रकार की इनकी नीयत है और कोई काम इनका नहीं है। इनका न कोई सिद्धांत है और न कार्यक्रम है। इनका सिद्धांत केवल यह है कि चाहे तलवार से या धोखेघड़ी से या अन्य प्रकार से इस राज्य पर कब्जा करो और उसके बाद तानाशाही, जिसमें आर० एस० एस० विश्वास करता है, उसकी इस देश में स्थापना करके इस देश में एकाधिपत्य का राज्य करें जिसमें इन्हें कोई हटा नहीं सके। इस तरह की हालात यह पैदा करना चाहते हैं और जगह-जगह अशांति फैलाना चाहते हैं।

आज कई पार्टीज हैं जो देश को खंड-खंड में विभाजित करने की कोशिश करती है। ऐसी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये। मैं तो सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि उनको बैन कर देना चाहिये, उनका अस्तित्व ही समाप्त कर देना चाहिये ताकि वह देश का विभाजन न करा सकें और देश को खंडित न कर सकें।

हमारी सरकार ने और हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने इलैक्शन का जो डिसीज़न लिया है, वह बिल्कुल वाजिब डिसीज़न है और उसकी वजह से आज जो भी जिस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा हुई है उसकी जिम्मेदारी इन लोगों पर है। हमारे डाक्टर साहब ने बिल्कुल सही कहा है, हम सब को ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करनी चाहिये जिससे असम में शांति हो, सब लोग मिल-जुलकर काम कर सकें, वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरे और वहां डैवलपमैंट के काम की स्थिति मजबूत बने। इसके लिये राजनीतिक पार्टियों को ऐसी व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है जिससे सही काम चल सके।

हम यह भी नहीं चाहते कि जो लोग वहां, 20,20 और 25, 25 साल से रह रहे हैं जो वहां के नागरिक बन

[श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास]

गये हैं, उनको किसी भी प्रकार वहां से हटाया जाये, बल्कि उनको जो अधिकार प्राप्त हो गया है, उससे उनको वंचित न किया जाये और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये जिससे आम हिन्दुस्तान का मुख्य अंग बनकर रहे और देश की प्रगति के साथ वह भी प्रगति करता रहे।

इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि वहां पर व्यवस्था बनाने में सभी लोगों को अपना पूरा सहयोग देना चाहिए। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे भी निवेदन करूंगा कि आप भी इस कार्य में अपना पूरा सहयोग प्रदान करें। इस समय असम में जो अशांति पैदा हुई है उनका निवारण करने में सभी को मिलकर अपना सहयोग देना चाहिए ताकि वहां पर शांति स्थापित हो सके और वहां की व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से चल सके तथा यह देश खण्डित होने से बच सके एवं सभी लोग इस देश की प्रगति के लिए काम कर सकें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Chandrajit Yadav. Then, Shri G.M. Banatwalla will speak, who will be the last speaker.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, today the hearts of our people in Asam are bleeding and so are ours because they are part and parcels of the entire Indian people. It is one of the most unfortunate national tragedies which have happened in this country, the worst kind of communal frenzy has taken over the people of Assam, the worst kind of communal hatred and one of the worst kinds of violence has erupted in this part of the country. I think the first task of this House is that we should all unanimously condemn the violence in this country. The path of violence had never been adopted even when we were fighting for the freedom of our country. The father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi had said that we could wait for years and decades but he said " we will not give up the path of truth and non-violence and we will not adopt the path of violence". It is a great tragedy after 35 years of our Independence, today, madness has taken over in that part of the country. I have the newspaper "The Telegraph". It is stated here—

> "Nellie massacre toll 600—At least 600 Bengali muslims have died in a group of villages around Nellie near Jagiroad town in Nowgong district as result of an attack on them on Friday morning."

This killing is not by Police, not by CRP men, not by military but by one set of people of another set of people. Most of the people who were killed are either women or children. They have no love for innocent children, not respect for our mothers and sisters. This is where the country must very seriously ponder over. We must search our hearts to find out a solution for this. There is a communal frenzy, there is an atmosphere of hatred, there is mass killing and we have become most brutal inhuman beings. We should hang our heads in shame. After 35 years of Independence, what kind of society we are building up? There is something wrong somewhere. Harijans being killed are made to stand in line. Poor people and the weaker section of the people are being massacred. They are killing those people because that set of people belongs to another religion, they speak another language, they have their own way of life.

Why this atmosphere? I am more worried about this massacre, this violence, and this hatred in this country than anything else. In these circumstances, all of us have a duty. Tomorrow, this House must issue an appeal to the people in that part of the country that they must restore their communal harmony., their mutual confidence; they must restore their mutual understanding, they must eschew violence, they must condemn violence and live in peace. This is the first and foremost task of this House as a national forum of this country. We must do that in this hour of crisis.

I do not want to score debating points. It is not a question of debate. We must seriously ponder over the happenings which are going around our country. A group of people in Assam in the name of preservation of their culture, their language have adopted all these tactics. and they are respondsible for creating this kind of violence. They have no respect for the Constitution, no respect for the motherland, no respect for people, no respect for human values, and they have to be exposed.

Today, the question before us is a very serious one. How is it that they have somehow been successful in misleading the people, or in catching the imagination of the people, and thus the Assam movement has become a movement of the people? People have been involved in this. It has never happened in this country earlier that the Government servants refused to work in large numbers. Here, the Government servants and even the police personnel refused to work. Even the old people and women, and those who participated in the freedom struggle have also come out in support of this agitation.

There is another aspect also. Perhaps, they are the vocal people; they are the people who have got the vested interest in the name of culture and language. There, 60 to 90 per cent people are poor people and they have no voice because they are disorganised; they have not asserted themselves as organised masses, otherwise things would not have happened this way.

I can quite understand that there was a constitutional obligation on the part of the Government to hold these elctions and elections have ben held because of that. There could not have been any other escape. I can understand, if Prof. Madhu Dandavate or Shri Vajpayee or any other friends, had given an assurance that there will be normalcy after some time. therefore, the elections can be postponed for six months or so, but what was the guarantee? For the last three years, we could not do that; 80 per cent of the people could not send their representatives in the House. They could not elect their own Assembly for the last three years. Should we not do this in order to preserve our Parliamentary democracy in our country? Some people said: "You accept our total demands, otherwise we will take to gun; otherwise, we will not let the Constitution function in this country? Are we serving the interests of Parliamentary democracy by doing this? Tomorrow, the Party which has been elected, may say, in Andhra Pradesh that the people are with them, the Government of India should do this or that otherwise they would not allow the Central Government to function. In that case, what will happen? Day after tomorrow, some others may raise a similar voice. Therefore, we must take some stand in principles. There must be a national consensus on certain basic things; there must be some political code of conduct at least on major basic issues, on basic principles, by which we can preserve and strengthen our democracy in this country.

I would make one request to the Government also. You have now fulfilled your constitutional obligation. But everybody knows in the heart of his hearts that these elections in Assam have lost their meaning. If you think that after these elections, the Assambly is going to function normally, or the popular. Government is going to function normally, it would be only deluding yourself. Do not have that kind of illusion. The elections have been held and the constitutional obligation has been fulfilled. Now, make a serious efforts to sit with the people there, try to understand them ,sort out the problems, and take again the Parliament and the political parties into confidence. So that amicable solutions are found. Perhaps the Government also did not except that this kind of a thing is going to happen. They might have been warned but I think they never expected that this is going to happen. Therefore, I am saying that this is not a question of political prestige, but another major problem which this country must think of that for a small political benefit we should not destroy the basic principles. If we want to take immediate political benefit and out of that many serious things can happen these will ultimately destroy our institutions and values. That also has got to be seen.

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

My friend Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty is sitting here. He and many others have also said that this movement is there because of the CIA operations and the American money. Sir, if the CIA has become so powerful, if the American money can play such a major role that they can create this kind of an upsurge, this kind of a situation, then our freedom is in danger; and we are not worthy of runing this country. Is it so? I know that the CIA money is being used in this country. I do not deny that. I know CIA is planning to destabilise many newly independent countries in many parts of the world and they also have an eye on our country, but this does mean that everything is just in the name of the CIA. The main thing is that Government must not forget the basic weaknesses. You forget the grievances of the people; you forget the main problems of the country. Therefore, I am saying today all over the country certain serious things are happening and we need is to have a serious look on them. Vested interest is growing in industry, in the economic field in the name of culture, religion and language, communal forces are raising their heads. That is because those who are responsible for communal riots are not being punished. Who is responsible for that? Why so many innocent lives are lost? Sir, in this House I raised this point two years before that for those who conspire for communal riots, those who are responsible for communal killings, there must be capital punishment for them. They must be hanged. But nothing has been done in this direction. It is high time that those who are killing people in the name of religion, language or any kind of chavunism, those culprits must be found out and Government must punish them. Unless this is done, these kind of forces will increase.

We all are not only unhappy but, we hang our heads in shame. Our hearts are also bleeding that this is happening in one part of the country. The Home Minister visited yesterday. The Prime Minister is visiting today. This is the responsibility of the Prime Minister also as a leader of the nation today that after coming back from Assam, she must very seriously think over where things have gone wrong. Why is it that things are slipping out of hands today? Don't leave the things to bureaucratic machinery only. Bureaucratic handling, bureaucratic reports, intelligence reports all have proved to be misleading. Try to build a proper political instrument. In a parliamentary democracy deal with the situation with a proper political instrument; have proper political atmosphere and only then things can go right. Otherwise, Sir, things are in a bad situation. At the other end of our country—Punjab—certain agitations are growing. The Government must deal with maturity and with understanding and try to see that some solution, some agreeable solution is found there also.

Sir, I hope these incidents should have serious lessons for every one of us. It is not a question of one political party. I is a question of serious concern for the whole nation. And therefore, we must draw proper lessons, take proper steps, create proper atmosphere, try to take measures in future to see that our soverienty is defended, our independence is strengthened and consolidated, and our people live in an atmosphere of harmoney, peace and mutual understanding. If there is foreign money, and there are foreign forces trying to oporate and create a situation of destablization, then effective measures should be taken to curb those forces also, so that those forces should not be able to take advantage of certain weaknesses of situations in our country.

I hope that the message of this House must reach every nook and corner of our country, viz. that we all are seriously concerned, because it is not a question of police firing. It is a question of people going and killing people who speak diffcrent languages, who have different religions, who belong to different ethnic groups, who belong to differnt sects. So, this is a bad augury. So, I am saying that this House must appeal tomorrow unaunimously that people should eschew violence and live with proper understanding and that mutual confidence should be restored.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Words fail me to condemn adequately and strongly the violence that has rocked Assam. Humanity hangs its head in shame at the Satanic dance of violence there.

I plead my inability to wax eloquent over the dead bodies of our people. I have risen to-day only to stress a few important points. It is rather unfortunate that the situation is Assam has been described as a civil war. It is a total misnomer to call it a civil war. We have such situations...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Karan Singh has corrected himself.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: No; he has persisted. He said that Indians fought Indians. He even made the situation worse by asking: what is it except a civil war? I say there is a limit.—To call the happenings in Assam a civil war. When we have such tragic incidents where hordes descend upon villages, we have such tragic incidents such as those in Nellie, when 600 bengali Muslims, helpless minorities were wiped out totally, then it is not a civil war. It is genocide. It is a genocide of religious and linguistic minorities. So, I say that the word civil war implies the concept of two warring classes. But here, we have helpless people being massacred. The only word that that I can think of to describe these tragic happenings is genocide, to say the least.

As I said, there are certain points that we have to bear in mind.

The first and the most important of this is that we are a nation committed to the principle of democracy, committed to the principle of secularism and therefore, our commitment involves certain obligations and the important obligation of our commitment is that the process of democracy in any part of India cannot remain in abeyance for an indefinite period of time. If it so remain, then it is sounding deathknell of parliamentary democracy. Here also the continued absence of nearly 12 representatives from Assam in this House might suit the taste and the concept of some disruptive forces, but is certainly a blot on the functioning of parliamentary democracy in our country.

When it becomes a constitutional obligation to hold elections, then I must say that every effort to obstruct elections through violence or any other method is sounding the death-knell of parliamentary democracy in our country. Various alternatives could have been thought of by the agitationist; they could have decided to participate in the election and shown to the world the popular mandate if they had from the people; they could have, after the election, resigned and created a situation in accordance with the Constitution whereby they could have vindicated their own stand. They resorted to violence and that shows the utter alienation what-so-ever of these disruptive forces from the masses who wish to live in peace under the concept of secularism and democracy in our country.

Those parties which decided to boycott election, those parties which so decided, merely encouraged such elements and have not furthered the cause of democracy, the cause of secularism in our country. It is very easy to lay all the blame on the ruling party. But then we have also to realise the limitations under which we have to continue in our democratic process. I must, therefore, say that those of the opposition parties which decided to boycott election cannot certain absolve themselves from the responsibility for the blood bath that Assam has got. Had they acted with restraint, I am sure the situation would not have deteriorated to this extent. At the same time, however, I am pained at the callousness and the recklessness of this government that failed to make adequate arrangements for the safety of the people. It is shocking to learn that there was no police force whatsoever in various places which have been the venue of massacre. That only goes to speak volumes about the criminal negligance on the part of government to have made no adequate arrangements for the safety of the people.

Sir, it is terrible to find that the criminal negligence on the part of the authorities is to such an extent that today even life-saving

[Shri G. M. Bantawalla]

drugs are not available! This is a responsibility that lies squarely on the shoulders of the ruling party. They have certainly to own up this responsibility. But, as I have said, the democratic process cannot remain in abeyance indefinitely. For three-years we did not have here adequate representation, in this House also from Assam. There are limits to patience. It has been made clear by the Government and by all, that holding elections did not mean closing the chapter with respect to the problem—the so-called problem of foreigners. It was made clear that even after the elections with the proper representatives also, the dialogue can continue in search of a satisfactory solution. Therefore, this democratic process, a constitutional change, ought to have been affected by all the parties and the agitationists there in Assam to vindicate their position. The fact that they shrank from their responsibility the fact that they gave a go-by to the democratic process and thought of boycott and violence merely shows the total weakness of the point of view that they have and the lack of massive support for their point of view.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, is an irony of the situation, that the Opposition Parties who object to the very inception of the President's Rule in the States, these very Opposition Parties think of even amending the Constitution for the purpose of a continuation of the President's rule. That is certainly reflective of the unprincipled and totally opportunist stand they they take.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the cry of the hour today is for this House—for this entire House—to rise as one man condemning violence and appeal to one and all in Assam to eschew violence, restore peace and promote communal harmony there. That is the only way for the preservation of our national unity and integrity.

No doubt, our heart weeps at the genocide that has taken place there and we are in anguish at the criminal negligence of this Government to have failed in protecting the people there in Assam. But, despite all this anguish, despite all this righteous indignation we own certain responsibilities to the nation and therefore, as I said, we have to respond to the call of the hour. Let this House as one man including those parties that have boycotted the poll, at least now rise, making an appeal to one and all in Assam to restore peace and promote communal harmony. The future of India lies in the preservation of the principles of democracy. The future of India lies in the furtherance of the principles of the real secular character that is enshrined in our Constitution. Therefore, let not petty political gains come in the way of our total commitment to the principles of secular democracy and the Constitution.

Sir, with these words, I must appeal to one and all at least new to address ourselves to the task that is ahead. Peace has to be restored, communal harmony has to be restored, communal harmony has to Assam has to live as a composite State within the Indian Union. There is a stupendous task ahead now of relief and occupational rehabilitation of the victims. I am sure that this House will not fail in its duties to the nation. The Government certainly and definitely owes certain responsibilities. There are also responsibilities on the part of those parties that have decided about boycotting the elections thus emboldening and encouraging the desruptive fores; all these responsibilities are there. We have now a greater challenge and task before us. Let us not merely stop after making political prophesies about the nature of the Government that is going to emerge, and about this line or that line being taken by one or the other; let us dedicate, or re-dedicate ourselves to the task that is ahead of us.

I am aware that it would be very difficult to cope up with our responsibilities. But every effort will have to be made to see that this genocide comes to an end, that wider and saner counsels prevail everywhere and that with the unity and integrity of the nation we march forward for the solution of the problems that confront us.

18.51 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 22, 1983/ *Phalguna* 3, 1904 (*Saka*)

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