

Seventh Series, Vol. XXXVI, No. 30

Monday, April 11, 1983
Chaitra 23, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price: Rs.4.00

CONTENTS

No. 30, Monday, April 11, 1983/Chaitra 21, 1905 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 578 to 580, 585, 584, 587 and 588 1—33

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 581 to 583, 586 and 589 to 597	33—46
Unstarred Questions Nos. 6542 to 6578, 6580 to 6649, 6651 to 6729 and 6731 to 6772	46—333
Papers laid on the Table	334—337
Public Accounts Committee	337—340
Forty-first Report	
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	341—354
Reported withdrawal of vital drugs by Chemists in Delhi	
Shri K.A. Rajan	341—345
Shri B. Shankaranand	341—354
Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap	346—349
Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri	349—354
Matters under rule 377—	355—361
(i) Distribution of surplus land to the poor for effective implementation of the 20-Point Programme :	
Shrimati Usha Verma	355
(ii) Measures for stopping felling of green trees in Purnea and other parts of Bihar :	
Shrimati Madhuri Singh	356
(iii) Shortage of Application Forms with the Union Public Service Commission :	
Shri Chandra Pal Shailani	357

*The Sign+marked above the name of a member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 11, 1983/Chaitra 21, 1905
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले पानी का मामला तो देख लीजिए। पहले लोग रोटी के बगैर मरा करते थे अब पानी के बगैर मर रहे हैं। मैंने 388 के अंतर्गत लिखकर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठिए-बैठिए। हां, श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा ।

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा : कवश्चन नंवर 578.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : क्या बूटा सिंह जी पानी का जवाब देने के लिए खड़े हुए हैं?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : क्या आप किशोरी सिन्हा हैं?

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : श्री बागड़ी का जवाब बूटा सिंह हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यदि मेरा जवाब बूटा सिंह है तो आपका जवाब कौन है यह भी बताइए।

भारतीय मूल के विदेशी नागरिकों को दिल्ली में भूमि का आवंटन

*578. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा : श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय मूल के विदेशी नागरिकों को दिल्ली में आवासीय फ्लैट/मकान बनाने के लिए भूमि के आवंटन के बारे में योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या आवेदकों ने इस योजना के अन्तर्गत भूमि की लागत की 20 प्रतिशत धनराशि बयाने के रूप में जमा कर दी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन आवेदकों को भूमि का कब तक आवंटन किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise in view of the reply to portion (a) above.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Since we need foreign exchange is there any proposal to introduce a scheme to allot residential plots to Indian citizens living abroad?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, the hon. lady Member's original question did not relate to Indian citizens living abroad. It related to foreign citizens of Indian origin.

Sir, there was a scheme in the year 1975

where the Government of India decided to allot plots of land for construction to the non-resident Indians settled abroad but, unfortunately, this scheme did not catch up. Although we gave lot of publicity yet the response was not very good.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Why ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It should be known to the non-resident Indians settled abroad. Sir, this scheme was contemplated not only with a view to earn foreign exchange but also we wanted those citizens who have lived abroad but continue to be Indians to come back and settle in India, preferably in Delhi. So we offered them land.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Is it not a fact that three hundred persons applied for the land and they deposited the money. What happened to the money ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Even there starting from 1974 right upto 1981-82 the total response was from three hundred and odd applicants. In between the price of land kept on increasing and also the cost of construction and so many other things and, as such, the case could not be processed. There were withdrawals also and people no more wanted to have plots of land in Delhi and, as such, the scheme could not be approved for such a microscopic number. Delhi Development Authority could not offer them plots. We wanted that the response would come in a big way so that we can give appropriate area for development to non-resident Indians but the scheme did not work and, as such, it was dropped.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Sixty five acres of land was meant for them.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Some of the applicants who had deposited the money have gone to court and the matter is pending in the court.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, this scheme of Indian origin people abroad, as the Minister stated, was started in 1975 and because the response was not encouraging it was called off. Sir, actually the fact of the matter is that this Government never publicised the scheme abroad and those

people who deposited the money could not get the plots and, as such, there was disenchantment. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the date when it was decided to call off the scheme. I would also like to know whether there is any proposal to re-consider the position in view of the fact that there is great demand. I myself can volunteer the information that there is good demand among the overseas Indians.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, it may be that people were no more attracted for Delhi and they were more keen to settle in their respective areas or maybe there is some other reason but wide publicity was given through our missions abroad and also through the public forums we did publicise the scheme. The response was not good. The scheme was dropped by the Government in June, 1981.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या ये 300 दरखास्तें केवल दिल्ली के लिए आई थीं ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, 300 दर्खास्तें कोई कम तो नहीं हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि ऐनकरेजिंग रेस्पांस नहीं था। तो क्या उसकी वजह यह है कि जो कंडी-शन्स थीं वह काफी ऐट्रेक्टिव नहीं थीं ? और जब 300 दरखास्तें प्राप्त हो गई थीं तो उन्हें जमीन अलाट करने के बजाय यह स्कीम रद्द क्यों की गई ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, we did not actually do away with the scheme. We had already earmarked a plot measuring 53.7 acres in Mehrauli, in Badarpur area. The plot was developed. The question of developing the area was also discussed but we found that the people were not responding to it subsequently. This was only initial payment that was received from the applicants ; most of them were not interested in pursuing their request. Therefore it was futile to spend so much money for the development of those areas meant for the people who are living abroad. The scheme was even taken up with the Ministry of Finance. They also discussed it. It was

also shown to the Cabinet ; it was found that it would not be possible and the scheme was dropped.

दिल्ली में भूमि का अधिग्रहण और विकास

* 579. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री भीम सिंह :

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

(क) दिल्ली में कुल कितनी भूमि विकास किये जाने के बाद विभिन्न उपयोगों में लेने के लिए अधिग्रहीत की गई;

(ख) उसमें से कितनी भूमि विकास करने के लिए विकास विभाग को सौंपी गई;

(ग) शेष भूमि का विकास कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है;

(घ) क्या इस भूमि का विकास कर लिया गया है और उसे काम में लाया जा रहा है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

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) Delhi Administration have intimated that upto 28.2.83, land measuring about 50,059 acres has been acquired.

(b) About 45,469 acres of land has been transferred by the Delhi Administration to the DDA for development purposes.

(c) The Delhi Administration could not take possession of the remaining land as they are built up or under stay orders and hence it is not feasible to lay down any time limit for their development.

(d) and (e). The DDA has reported that out of the 45,469 acres of land placed at their disposal, the land has been developed for various schemes as indicated below :—

1.	Residential (General)	..	13,900	Acres
2.	Residential (Resettlement)	..	7,180	„
3.	Industrial	..	2,700	„
4.	(i) Commercial Institutional Governmental	..	6,050	„
	(ii) Commercial Institutional Governmental (allotted directly by the Delhi Admn.)	..	2,420	„
5.	Recreational	..	7,110	„
6.	Under Unauthorised use	..	2,290	„
7.	Vacant (to be now developed)	..	3,819	„
	Total		45,469	„

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : In the statement it has been mentioned that that 50,000 acres have been acquired out of which 45,469 acres of land have been transferred by the Delhi Administration to the DDA. For the rest, the Delhi Administration could not take possession because it was either built up or under stay orders. May I know, out of this 4620 acres which could not be taken possession of, how much of it is built up area and how much is under stay order ? Why is it that built up area was sought to be acquired ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : As mentioned in the statement the area which we have not been able to acquire measures about 4531 acres. Lot of Court proceedings are involved. Large number of people have gone to court and got stay order. Some area is built up area and the question of regularising some of the unauthorised areas/colonies is still pending before the Technical Advisory Committee constituted by the Lt. Governor of Delhi. Unless these things are finalised it is not possible to acquire the area which I just now mentioned.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : My specific question is this : Out of this 4620 acres of land which could not be taken possession of, how much is built up area ? Why the built up area was sought to be purchased ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : According to my information the built up area was 4056.24 acres and due to stay order 534.05 acres.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Large part of the area was built up. How is it that it was sought to be acquired ? Was it not within the knowledge of the Delhi Administration that it was a built up area ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The process of land acquisition is a long drawn process. There are 3 or 4 stages through which you have to go through in fulfilling the legal implications. People did not take it seriously. When the area is notified, even then, people came and built their hutments and sometimes buildings also. So, we have just tried through the public media, through educating the people of Delhi, to impress upon them that this area is under acquisition

and nothing should be built there. As you know, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee also joined me in expressing his concern that some of these areas have come under unauthorised occupations. People go on squatting in spite of the fact that the area has been notified.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : 45,000 acres have been transferred to the DDA. 2290 acres are under unauthorised use. 3819 acres are vacant land. May I know from the Minister what steps have been taken to get the land vacated ? On the lands again unauthorised buildings are being constructed which will have to be later on regularised. Secondly, in respect of vacant lands, what steps have been taken to prevent unauthorised use of these lands ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : As I mentioned in the Statement, DDA is currently involved in getting these unauthorisedly occupied lands by various people vacated. The process under which the acquisition was exercised is also faced with some problems. There is a full-fledged amendment to the Act which has already come up before the House and the DDA is keen that it should be cleared by the House so that we can take up the issue regarding the problem of getting the occupied land vacated as early as possible. The present Land Acquisition Act is also a very slow moving process and the question of compensation being paid, the question of rural areas coming under the Land Acquisition Act, unauthorised occupation by the people, all these things will be taken care of when this amendment is passed by this House.

PROF. K.K. TEWARI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there was any move to earmark some land for construction of houses by the hon. Members or allotment of flat to the Members of Parliament. In view of the fact that the Members of Parliament render a lot of service to the nation, will the Government consider earmarking some land or consider allotment of flats to the Members of Parliament exclusively ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The question is not very much related to the original question. But I may state that there are

some applications pending with the DDA from the hon. Members of Parliament. I will go into the question and find out how best we can help them either in the Group Housing Scheme or any other scheme. Earlier also, there were some Cooperative Societies formed by the hon. Members of Parliament. I will have to go into the question and I will definitely look into the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question No. 280.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, question No. 585 which is in my name also concerns the I.O.C. You may please take both the questions together.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, both the questions may be taken up together.

International Olympic Committee Session held at New Delhi

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

(a) the main subjects discussed at the IOC Session held recently at New Delhi ;

(b) whether the subject of New Delhi being selected as a venue for the 1992 Summer Olympic Games also came up for discussion during the session ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the IOC members and decision, if any, taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) According to the information received from the Indian Olympic Association, the main topics discussed at the 86th International Olympic Committee Session held recently in New Delhi included matters relating to :—

(i) Games of the XXIIInd Olympiad in Los Angeles ;

(ii) XIVth Winter Games in Sarajevo ;

(iii) Games of the XXIVth Olympiad in Seoul ;

(iv) XVth Winter Games in Calagary ;

- (v) Reports of Commissions and Working Groups ;
- (vi) Discussions on rule changes recommended by the Executive Board ; and
- (vii) Elections to the Executive Board of International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.).
- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

Meeting of International Olympic Committee

*585. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Olympic Committee Session was held in New Delhi during the last week of March this year ;

(b) if so, the details of the members of the IOC who attended the meeting ; and

(c) the nature of facilities provided by the Government for the Session of the IOC ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 79 members out of the total number of 84 attended the IOC Session.

(c) Government have so far agreed to give financial assistance of Rs. 9 lakhs to the Indian Olympic Association for holding this IOC Session. Accommodation in the Vigyan Bhavan was also provided for the Inaugural Session and for holding some Committee meetings.

SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Sir, since asking this question, the I.O.C. has already met and what transpired in the meeting has been widely publicised. The fact that the Hon'ble Prime Minister was honoured and Shri Ashvini Kumar got elected as the Vice President of the I.O.C. is clear indication of the success of the Asian Games. But we have not been able to get anything

out of it. I would like to know whether any move has been made to gain any support and aid for staging the Afro-Asian Olympic games in this country, and also to get more aid for the developing countries for promoting sports.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : As I mentioned in reply to the main question, the purpose of having this IOC session has nothing to do with staging of IOC or the Afro-Asian games. It is the regular session held according to their calendar in one of the countries of the world. This session was allotted to our country in December, 1979 and our National Olympics Committee got this session, and that is why this was held in Delhi.

The question of holding Afro-Asian games is hardly covered by IOC, because there is no such body as Afro-Asian. In Asia there is a body called the Olympic Council of Asia and in Africa there is a body called the Supreme Council of Sports for Africa. These are the two bodies which will decide about holding of the Afro-Asian Games. As a matter of fact, this name has been coined in Delhi. The Afro-Asian concept is not there; it is not recognised by the IOC. It is purely an intercontinental meet, if it happens. It will be a friendly meeting; it will not be covered by the rules of the IOC or the OCA or the Supreme Council of Sports in Africa. This will be a beginning. This idea came to us during the Asian Games, when I and my colleague—Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha who is here—thought about this in order to enable sportsmen of Asia and Africa to come together for two reasons. One, geographically we are the nearest continent; two, the standards of sports in both these continents are almost similar. When our boys and girls compete with the international athletes, in the standard of our athletes and those of the world, there is such a big gap that instead of getting some incentives, our athletes sometimes get frustrated because the gap is very wide. If they are allowed to compete with those who are almost on equal footing and of the same standard, they can get incentive and motivation also. Therefore, the question of staging Afro-Asian Games was mooted during the Asian Games when we had the representatives of all the 33 Asian countries.

Similarly, during the course of discussions in various international meets, like the Commonwealth Games, sometimes in Los Angeles, and sometimes in Rome, whenever representatives of the Afro-Asian countries met, this idea had a good response from them. We suggested this idea and as a matter of fact, we wanted to stage these games, but the continuing dialogue has taken us so far that it seems that it is not possible to hold such games this year. Moreover, during the last meeting in Kuwait, where this question was discussed by the Olympic Council of Asia, the issue was, more or less, one-sided. Only the African countries were keen about their proposal and they had formulated some sort of a plan, which was not fully discussed with the representatives of Asia and India. The issue is at that stage. We are still discussing with our counterparts in Africa.

The scheme which was approved by the O.C.A. President in Kuwait does not conform to the views that we have expressed during the Asian Games, but we are still keen about the question of staging these games. Once it starts, then it would become a regular feature on the international sports calendar.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : One of the sensitive issues of discussion in this International Olympic Meet is whether professionals or semi-professionals should be allowed to participate in the Olympics. Since we have got a Minister of Sports and a Ministry, may I know what was the role played by the Indian Olympic Association, and what is Government's stand on this particular issue, which is a very sensitive issue? It is also connected with the development of sports and sportsmen in the country.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : My hon. colleague Shri Dev himself is a veteran sportsman. He should know that nowhere in the world Government interfere with the rules and conduct of the Games. It is the prerogative of the National Federation, International Federations and the IOC. The question of allowing professionals to compete in the Olympic meets either Olympic meets or the meets conducted under the Olympic Charter, was discussed, not because we wanted to have a discussion.

It was on their original agenda ; and some of the Commissions had made a positive recommendation. So, Government itself was not a party, and we do not intend to interfere in the conduct of the Games. It is for the National Olympics Committee, IOC and the international federations. It will not be prudent on my part to express Government's stand on these two sensitive issues under discussion before the IOC.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Minister has said that at the IOC meeting, several issues came up for discussion. I would like to know if in the coming Los Angeles Olympics, Israel participates—and the American sources say that Israel will participate—what will be the reaction of Government of India, and particularly of our sportsmen in case Israel is permitted to participate—and also South Africa ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : As I said, the conduct of the Games and the holding of international meets is the function of the National Olympic Committees, the area Olympic committees and the IOC, finally. We will definitely go by what our National Olympic Committees say, because Governments do not participate ; it is the National Olympic Committees which participate ; and the issue raised by the hon. Member is very much known to our National Olympics Committee; And then there is the Olympics Committee of Asia which is the supreme body for the countries located in Asia. After knowing whatever decisions these committees take, we will reflect our views.

पानी रिसने से कृषि भूमि का कृषि योग्य न रहना

* 584. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि देश में नहरों के निर्माण में उदासीनता और स्वार्थपरता के कारण विभिन्न नहरों से होने वाले जल रिसाव से हजारों हैक्टेयर भूमि जलमग्न हो गई है और कृषि उत्पादन योग्य नहीं रही है;

(ख) क्या शारदा सहायक नहर परियोजना का क्षेत्र भी इसमें शामिल है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उसका व्यौग क्या है और पानी का रिसाव रोकने के लिए अब तक किए गए प्रयासों का व्यौग क्या है और यदि कोई प्रयास नहीं किए गए हैं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

Statement

(a) to (c). According to information available, an area of 7,43,740 hectares of land in the commands of irrigation projects in nine States as per annexure I is affected by water logging. The other States have not so far reported the information. Areas affected by water logging in Uttar Pradesh and also in Sharada Sahayak Nahar Pariryojna is included in this. The need for preventing seepage and other losses in canals has been emphasised and brought to notice of the State Governments from time to time. This question was also discussed in the First Conference of State Ministers for Irrigation held in July 1975 and a Central Water Utilisation Team which was constituted under the Central Water Commission as a result of the recommendations in the Conference, visited 24 projects in various States and made recommendations for efficient utilisation of the canal waters. One of the recommendations common to many of projects visited by this committee was regarding provision of drainage system in the command to avoid water logging.

State Governments have also been advised to identify the canal systems where losses are substantial and undertake modernisation schemes including lining to prevent seepage of water and resultant water logging. In almost all the new projects undertaken, larger canal systems are lined. In some of the older projects, works for preventing seepage losses from canal systems by providing lining are taken up. In many of the new projects taken up,

lining of the canal systems including even the smaller channels is also being adopted. In the modernisation projects taken up or contemplated, lining of the canals including smaller channels for prevention of seepage losses constitutes one of the important

parts. The Planning Commission in their circular to the State Governments have required the States to provide for drainage of command area of the projects, which would also prevent water logging, at the project formulation stage itself.

Annexure—I

Areas affected by Water Logging in Irrigation Commands

(Areas in Hectare)

S. No.	Name of State	Name of Project	Water Logged Area
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Nagarjunasagar Project Left Canal (ii) Nagarjunasagar Project Right Canal (iii) Sri Ramasagar Project (iv) Tungabhadra Project	27,000 30,000 20,000 40,000
2.	Haryana	(i) Rewari Lift Irrigation and JLN Canal Project (ii) Gurgaon Canal	4,211 2,358
3.	Karnataka	(i) Ghataprabha (ii) Malaprabha (iii) Tungabhadra Irrigation Project (iv) Bhadra Irrigation Project (v) Tunga Anicut	3,521.58 1,146.88 32,805 2,228 327
4.	Madhya Pradesh	(i) Lower Chambal Circle No. 1, Gwalior (ii) Lower Chambal Circle No. 2, Gwalior	— 70,000
5.	Maharashtra	(i) Nira LBC (ii) Nira RBC (iii) Ghod LBC (iv) Ghod RBC (v) Krishna Canal (vi) New Mutha RBC (vii) Mula RBC	1,615 618 245 36 3,280 1,800 5,417

1

2

3

4

	(viii) Pravara LBC	1,184
	(ix) Godavari LBC	20
	(x) Pravara RBC	2,114
	(xi) Mula LBC	240
	(xii) Godavari RBC	133
	(xiii) Kadwa Canal	Nil
	(xiv) Nasik LBC	Nil
	(xv) Girna LBC	820
	(xvi) Jamda LBC	398
	(xvii) Jamda RBC	33
	(xviii) Lower Girna Canal	153
	(xix) Purna Canal	9,595
	(xx) Manar Canal	1,594
	(xxi) Maithan LBC	215
6. Punjab	(i) Sirhind Canal Project	65,698
	(ii) Upper Bari Doab Canal Project	3,33,000
	(iii) Harike & Sutlej Valley Project	19,568
	(iv) Bhakra Project	Nil
7. Rajasthan	(i) Raj Samand	—
	(ii) Jai Samand	—
	(iii) Chambal Canal	16,219 (Pre Monsoon) 32,142 (Post Monsoon)
8. Tamil Nadu	(i) Cauvery Sub-Basin	89.03
	(ii) Vennar Sub-Basin	3,724.23
	(iii) Puthanharuvai	185.35
	(iv) Semmarikulampadugai	141.64
	(v) Thangaikulam Pudugai	84.98
9. Uttar Pradesh	(i) Gandak Canal	8,000
	(ii) Sharada Sahayak Canal	18,000

Total :

7,43,740 ha.

श्री राम लाल राही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने सदन में जो विवरण दिया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्रीजी से निवेदन है कि मैंने जो सवाल पूछा है उसके प्रथम भाग (क) का उत्तर ही नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने स्पष्ट पूछा था :

(क) “क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि देश में नहरों के निर्माण में उदासीनता और स्वार्थपरता के कारण विभिन्न नहरों से होने वाले जल रिसाव से हजारों हैक्टेयर भूमि जलमग्न हो गई है...”

उन्होंने इसको एक्सेप्ट नहीं किया है। मेरा कहना है कि जो नहरें बनाई जा रही हैं उनके बनाने में काफी भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है। उदासीनता बरती जा रही है, इसीलिए जल-रिसाव हो रहा है। आजादी से पहले की बनी नहरों में जल-रिसाव नहीं हो रहा है, तो आज बनी नहरों में क्यों हो रहा है? सरकार को अपनी गलती स्वीकार करनी चाहिए, लेकिन स्वीकार नहीं की है। आपने अपने जवाब में दिया है कि 7,43,740 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र जल-जमाव से प्रभावित है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपका जवाब सही नहीं है। आपने इसमें जल-जमाव की बात कही है, जल-रिसाव की बात नहीं की है। आप एक बात समझ लीजिए कि नहरों से पानी रिसता है तो निचले हिस्से को जाता है और पानी भरता जाता है। जहां से जिस खेती से निकलता है, वह क्षेत्र गीला रहता है और गीला रहने के कारण वह क्षेत्र कृषि उत्पादन के लायक नहीं रहता है। आपने नी राज्यों का जिक्र किया है। विहार की स्थिति के बारे में मुझे उम्मीद है आपको पता होगा। विहार में गंडक और कोसी—इन दोनों नहरों से हजारों हैक्टेयर जमीन पूरी तरह प्रभावित है। किसान-बेघरबार हो चुका है। आपने नी राज्यों का जिक्र किया है। इनको यदि जोड़ा जाए तो 15 लाख हैक्टेयर से कम जमीन नहीं है। जब इतनी जमीन इनकी वजह से प्रभावित है, तो क्या आपने अन्दराजा

लगाया है कि कितने उत्पादन का लाँस हुआ है और कितना नुकसान हुआ है? क्या आपने इसका भी पता लगाया है कि इससे वहां के किसानों की क्या हालत है? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि शारदा सहायक नहर परियोजना को लेकर इस सदन में पहले भी चर्चा हो चुकी है। वहां इस इलाके के अन्दर सौ-सौ बीघे के काश्तकारों के घरों में खाने को दाना नहीं है। बाजार की ओर मुंह ताकना पड़ता है। राजस्थान से अगर ज्वार न गई होती तो शायद हजारों लोगों को भुखमरी का शिकार होना पड़ता। मैं आपसे यह भी पूछता चाहता हूं कि जो आपने क्षेत्र बताए हैं, क्या इन क्षेत्रों की दोबारा जांच करायेंगे और क्या आप जांच कराना आवश्यक समझते हैं? आपने यह भी कहा है कि पानी को रोकने के उपाय किए जा रहे हैं और 1975 में राज्यों के सिचाई मंत्रियों की बैठक हुई थी, उसमें निर्देश दिए गए थे। अगर कोई निर्देश दिए गए थे, तो क्या जल-रिसाव को रोकने के लिए कोई प्रगति हुई है? इसका क्या कोई लेखा-जोखा आपके पास है? यदि कुछ प्रगति हुई है, तो अब तक आप कितनी जमीन बचा सके हैं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या सप्लीमेंट्री कर रहे हैं? आपने सवाल का कचूमर निकाल दिया है।

श्री राम लाल राही : मैं दो सवाल करूँगा। इतना महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने सवाल का स्वयं सत्यानाश कर दिया है।

श्री राम लाल राही : मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूं। मैं यह पूछता चाहता हूं कि आपने अब तक क्या प्रयास किए हैं? अब तक कितना सीपेज हुआ है? दूसरी बात—सीपेज की वजह से जो जमीन बर्बाद हुई है, तो क्या उस क्षेत्र के किसानों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए कोई योजनाबद्ध तरीके

से कार्य शुरू करवाए हैं? यदि नहीं करवाए हैं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और आपने इसकी क्यों उपेक्षा की है?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Government is very much conscious of the problem of waterlogging in certain areas of our country. We have always been keen that steps should be taken in this respect. While the irrigation potential proceeds apace, waterlogging and salinity problems also arise. The figures that I mentioned came to us as a result of enquiry made from all the State Governments; and only 9 States have given these figures which I have mentioned before the House. We are again pursuing the matter and we hope to collect the correct figures in a short time. As regards the definition of water logging, all areas where the depth of water varies from zero to 1.5 metres, below ground level are generally classified as water logged. The total water logged area is indicated in the report of the Second Irrigation Commission, the National Commission on Agriculture, and the Central Soil and Sanitary Research Institute, Karnal. All the three bodies which I have mentioned, have conducted surveys in this respect and they have given different figures for water logging. May be, because of disparity in the types of statistics they could collect the estimates by these bodies vary from 4.4 million hectares to 6.85 million hectares in the whole country, which again highlights the seriousness of the problem.

There are various steps that we propose to take and we are taking them. A number of research studies have been made how this salinity can be reduced, and how proper lining can prevent some of the problems that are arising. But then there is always the problem of cost and benefit. Many States prefer not to line their canals because they want to save that money and extend irrigation to other areas. So, because of this problem, all the suggestions that we have been giving to the State Governments from time to time have not been accepted because they have their own problems but I can assure the House, through you Sir, that we are very much conscious of this problem, because on the one hand we are extending irrigation, and on the other hand we are losing very valuable land. We will

make all efforts to see that irrigation practices at the field levels as well as the designing of the channels and the distribution system is made in such a way that this problem is minimised.

As regards giving compensation etc., to those whose lands have been lost the hon. Member has particularly in mind his own area where he has been agitating for a long time in the Sharada Sahayak Canal area, that the State Government should take some steps to give relief to those people whose lands have been affected. I am happy to report that the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has assured me personally that he will do everything to see that the relief is given. He has already issued orders that the land revenue will not be charged from those people whose land gets water logged. It will be suspended for all times to come, for all those lands which are out of cultivation. Further, he has assured that he will start relief works to see that the people whose lands have been lost get employment. He has established special divisions for drainage work and the Uttar Pradesh Government is fully conscious of these things and they are acting upon it.

श्री रामलाल राही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सम्भवतः मंत्री जी को जानकारी है कि शारदा सहायक परियोजना में जब सीपेज की प्रावलम आई और अब 25 अगस्त, 1982 को मेरी जानकारी में आई, उससे पहले वहाँ के तमाम सामाजिक और राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ताओं ने सरकार पर दबाव डाला कि वह तुरन्त इसको देखे, परन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया, तब मुझे 25 अगस्त, 1982 को सीने भर पानी में बैठना पड़ा और मैं 31 घन्टे तक पानी में बैठा रहा। तब उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के सिंचाई के राज्यमंत्री—श्री गोपाल राम दास—आये और उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया कि हम लगान की वसूली को रोक देंगे और जितनी ऐसी जमीन है उसका लगान माफ कर देंगे...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्होंने आश्वासन तो दिया है, अब आप सवाल पूछिये।

श्री रामलाल राही : मैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मंत्री जी ने कहा है, वहां कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। अब 6 महीने बीत गये और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के राज्य मंत्री के आश्वासन देने के बाद भी कुछ नहीं हुआ, तब फिर मुझे दोबारा पानी में बैठना पड़ा और 40 घन्टे तक पानी में बैठा। तब फिर तीन बजे रात को मंत्री जी आते हैं और पुनः आश्वासन देकर जाते हैं। आज जो आश्वासन आप दे रहे हैं और आपने वहां के मुख्यमंत्री से बात भी की है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—इन आश्वासनों पर कुछ अमल भी होगा या नहीं होगा?

दूसरी बात आपने लागत और मुनाफे की कही। क्या आपने यह जानकारी की है कि इस जमीन में से कितने उत्पादन का लाभ हुआ? अगर आप उत्पादन के लाभ को जोड़ेंगे तो जब से यह नहरें बनी हैं तब से उत्पादन का जो लाभ हुआ है उस लाभ से दस नहरें और बना डालेंगे। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप इसमें जितनी लागत लगाएंगे उससे अधिक आपको रिटर्न मिलने वाला है। इसलिए इस काम को प्राथमिकता दे करके जमीन को बचाने के प्रयत्न किये जाने चाहिए। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करना चाहते हैं या कहना चाहते हैं?

श्री रामलाल राही : मैं सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा हाउस गुम होता जा रहा है।

श्री रामलाल राही : मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से बात की तो यह बताया गया...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप जैसे सवाल सब करने लग जाएं तो मेरा ख्याल है कि सारे बवेश्चन आवर में एक सवाल होगा।

श्री रामलाल राही : क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने यह कहा है कि कानून में ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है कि सरकार कोई मुआवजा दे सके?

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि समय-समय पर जनहितों के कानूनों में संशोधन होते रहे हैं, क्या आप उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार को यह आदेश देंगे कि जहां-जहां जमीनों में इस प्रकार का रिसाव हो रहा है, वहां-वहां के कानूनों में संशोधन कर सीपेज से प्रभावित किसानों को मुआवजा देने का प्रयास करें?

श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा : उत्तरप्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने मुझे जो पत्र लिखा है, अगर उससे मैं उद्धरण पढ़ दूँ तो स्थिति काफी स्पष्ट हो जाएगी।

“आज आपने मुझसे श्री रामलाल राही संसद् सदस्य द्वारा सीतापुर जिले में शारदा सहायक नहर से होने वाले जल रिसाव से उत्पन्न समस्या और उसके सम्बन्ध में की गई कुल कार्यवाही के बारे में टेलीफोन से बात की थी।

यह मामला उत्तरप्रदेश विधान सभा में दिनांक 23 मार्च, 1983 को उठा था और सरकार ने अब तक की गई और आगे की जाने वाली कार्यवाही की सूचना दी थी।

श्री राही के धरने पर बैठने से पूर्व डाक्टर अम्मार रिजबी मंत्री, सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग एवं संसदीय कार्य ने एक पत्र दिनांक 22 मार्च, 1983 को भेजा था और यह अनुरोध किया था कि वह अपना धरने का कार्यक्रम स्थगित कर दें परन्तु श्री राही ने ऐसा नहीं किया।

आज पुनः श्री राही को मैंने एक पत्र भेजा है जिसकी प्रतिलिपि संलग्न है। इस पत्र को लेकर उत्तरप्रदेश के सिचाई राज्य मंत्री स्वयं जा रहे हैं और वह श्री राही से मिलेंगे। उनके साथ सिचाई

विभाग के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी मुख्य अभियन्ता एवं जिलाधिकारी सीतापुर भी जा रहे हैं।”

उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार ने इतनी तत्परता से यह कार्य किया है और विश्वास दिलाया है कि सारी राहत मिलेगी।

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी : मैं मंत्री जी से तीन जातकारी करना चाहता हूँ। यह जो समस्या है, इसके निदान के लिए क्या उस इलाके में जहाँ कि इतनी नहरें हैं, ट्यूबवेल नहीं लगाए जा सकते हैं जिससे कि पानी निकालकर नहरों में डाला जाए ताकि जो वाटर लेबल ऊपर आ जाता है वह नीचा हो जाए और खेतों तक पानी पहुँच सके ? दूसरे क्या उनकी लाइनिंग नहीं की जा सकती है ? तीसरे जब नहरें बनती हैं तो सीपेज का एक कारण यह भी है कि जब पानी का रुकाव और बहाव रुक जाता है तो स्वाभाविक तौर पर सीपेज होता है। अगर नहरों के बनाने के समय स्वाभाविक बहाव का ध्यान रखा जाए और उन पर पुलिया और पुल बनाए जाएं, उस इलाके में नलकूप लगा करके और पानी निकाल करके नहरों में डाला जाए, लाइनिंग की जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सीपेज की समस्या हल हो सकती है।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, वह ठीक है। जैसा कि मैंने स्वयं भी कहा है कि अगर यह बातें स्वीकार की जाएं या इनकी गारन्टी की जाए तो सीपेज की समस्या हल हो सकती है। लेकिन लाइनिंग के समय, जैसा कि मैंने बताया, यह विवाद पैदा हो जाता है कि एक क्षेत्र में लाइनिंग करें या दूसरे क्षेत्र में लाइनिंग करें। राज्य सरकारों के सामने यही विकल्प होता है कि लाइनिंग करें या अनलाइंड किनारे से सिंचाई बढ़ाएं। साधन सीमित होने के कारण यह समस्या हो रही है। इस समस्या का क्या निदान हो सकता है, क्या इसमें कमियाँ हैं, यह राज्य सरकारों को भी मालूम है और हमें भी मालूम है। लेकिन फिर भी हमारे जो साधन हैं वे सब इसमें लगे हुए हैं और राज्य सरकारों से

भी हम निवेदन करते रहे हैं कि वहाँ जो कुछ हो सकता है वह करें और किसी प्रकार से उसको ठीक करें।

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : The hon. Minister in his reply has said that because of the economic consideration, some of the State Governments are not agreeable for the lining of the canal and therefore the seepage and the water-logging is continuing. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that already 11 and odd percentage of the total land in our country is not fit for agricultural use and whether he is also aware that because of the population increase in our country, the demand for the land is increasing ? Keeping these two points in view, if the State Governments do not come forward to use the water-logged area for agricultural purposes by creating the remedy which the Minister has already said, I am afraid that after some more years the percentage of the total land which is unfit for agricultural use, will increase and ultimately the nation will be a loser. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India would take a decision and ask all the State Governments to see that the potential created by the irrigation sources is not wasted and whatever the economic position may be, they will see that the entire land is put to use ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Again I will repeat the same thing. We share the concern shown by the hon. Member. Lined canal costs two to three times more than unlined canal. It is very easy to suggest to the State Governments to please line their canals to save seepage but again the question of cost and expenses and cost-benefit ratio comes up. We have problems with them. We have always been pressing the State Governments but whenever we tell them this sort of thing, they say : “please give us additional resources”. I would like to mention one thing. The same problem has been faced in the Command Development Areas where the Central Government has a scheme of sharing the expenditure for construction of some works and other things on a certain basis and on the farms also for levelling of farms, drainage, etc. and that scheme with assistance from the Centre and

additional resources from the State is creating some impact.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : माननीय मंत्रीजी ने सभा पटल पर जो विवरण रखा है उसमें केवल 9 राज्यों की चर्चा की गई है। बिहार को पता नहीं क्यों छोड़ दिया गया है। और भी कई राज्य छोड़ दिए गए हैं जहां पर यह समस्या है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि "We will try to collect the correct figure". इसका मतलब यह है कि अभी उनके पास सही फिरार नहीं है। विवरण से यह भी पता चलता है कि इन्होंने राज्यों के सिचाई मंत्रियों की बार-बार मीटिंग बुलाई है और कई बार निर्देश भी दिए हैं। इसके बावजूद कोई कारगर कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। इस कारण बाटर लाइनिंग और सीपेज की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो पाया है। अभी गवर्नर्स कान्फेस में भी यह बात सामने आई है कि सिचाई और विजली कृषि की बेहतरी के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है और केन्द्र सरकार इन दोनों चीजों को अपने हाथ में ले ले। केन्द्र सरकार स्वयं देखे कि देश में कहां कितनी जरूरत है।

क्या मंत्री महोदय बिहार और अन्य प्रदेशों की समस्या को देखते हुए इस पर विचार करेंगे। इनके निर्देशों का उल्लंघन होता है और इसको देखते हुए राज्यपालों ने जो अपना मंतव्य जाहिर किया है कि केन्द्र सरकार सिचाई और विजली को अपने अंडर में ले ले ताकि इकलू डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन हो सके, क्या इस पर विचार किया जाएगा?

श्री राम निवास मिथि : यह सही है कि बिहार राज्य का नाम इस तालिका में नहीं है। हमारे पास वहां से आंकड़े नहीं पहुंचे हैं। सिर्फ 9 राज्यों ने आंकड़े भेजे हैं जिनका उल्लेख किया गया है। इस क्षेत्र में आगे बहुत काम करना है इसमें कोई मतभेद नहीं है। लेकिन समस्या साधनों की आती है। हमने योजना कमीशन से निवेदन किया है। पहले भी निवेदन किया था। जो पैसा प्लान में राज्यों को दिया गया है उससे

हाथ में ली गई योजनाओं को ठीक तरह से कार्यान्वित नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए अगर प्लानिंग कमीशन की कृपा हो जाएगी और कुछ साधन मिल जाएंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह समस्या हल हो सकती है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे इस प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया कि केन्द्र अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार रखती है या नहीं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की सलाह पर कितने राज्यों ने नहरों को पक्का करने का काम शुरू कर दिया है? अब तक कितना काम किया गया है और कितनी नहरों पर काम चल रहा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये कैसे बता सकते हैं?

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने राज्यों ने इनकी सलाह पर अमल किया और कितने राज्यों ने नहीं किया?

श्री राम निवास मिथि : राज्य सरकारें खुद भी इस समस्या से अच्छी तरह अवगत हैं। वे चाहती हैं कि इस समस्या का समाधान होना चाहिए। उन्होंने कई क्षेत्रों में कार्य भी किया है। कई नयी नहरों पर आज भी लाइनिंग हो रही है। लेकिन सीमित साधन होने के कारण, जो वे करना चाहते हैं... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आपने 9 राज्यों की जानकारी दी है। इनमें काम चल रहा है या नहीं?

श्री राम निवास मिथि : सब राज्यों में लाइनिंग का कुछ न कुछ काम अवश्य चल रहा है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं भी एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कैसे इतने बवेश्चन अलाउ कर सकता हूँ? अच्छा ठीक है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि इन्होंने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि गण्डक नहर से आठ हजार हैक्टेयर जमीन पानी में डूबी रहती है। उसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कोई कदम उठाया है या नहीं? इस बारे में कोई सूचना इन्होंने नहीं दी है? कुछ दिन पहले मैंने नियम-377 के अन्तर्गत नोटिस दिया था, जिसमें यह कहा था कि सीपेज की पूरी प्राब्लम केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेनी चाहिए और उन्हें एक विभाग केन्द्रीय स्तर पर बनाना चाहिए जो इसकी देखरेख करे और राज्य सरकारों को इसके लिए अलग से फण्ड दिया जाए। क्या 377 के नोटिस को देखने के बाद माननीय मंत्रीजी ने कोई निर्णय किया है या नहीं, जिसमें मैंने दो मामले उठाए थे?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : अतिरिक्त साधन मिलने पर ही यह समस्या हल हो सकती है। गण्डक हो या शारदा सहायक या जो भी हो जैसा मैंने कहा कि साधन सीमित होने के कारण हम और राज्य सरकारें जो करना चाहते हैं, नहीं कर पाते हैं।

Task Force on Shifting Cultivation

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Task Force is being constituted to study the problems of shifting cultivation in the country in detail and to suggest suitable measures;

(b) if so, the composition and the terms of reference of the Task Force;

(c) whether this Task Force is purely of the officials or there will be some non-official members from tribal areas, expert on tribal development, tribal M.Ps. and anthropologists;

(d) if so, the details of the non-official members thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for constituting this important Task Force purely of officials where the large numbers of tribals and tribal areas are to be affected and need proper solutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, such a Task Force has since been constituted. A copy of the Notification giving the composition and the terms of reference is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6358/83]

(c) The Task Force comprises two non-officials also, in addition to official members. It also provides for taking the assistance and cooperation of persons associated with the problem of Shifting Cultivation.

(d) The details of the two un-official members are as follows :—

(1) Shri E.S. Thangam, retired Chief Conservator of Forests, Arunachal Pradesh.

(2) Dr. H.M. Ray, Professor of Sociology, Calcutta University.

Both of them have considerable and long association with tribal problems.

(e) Does not arise.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : The terms of reference given to the Committee are important. In reply to part (e) of my question, the hon. Minister has said 'Does not arise'. I would say it does arise. The shift in cultivation is a complex problem which includes political, economic, social, ecological as well as other factors that effect the tribals. Had there been a tribal Member in this Committee, what would have been wrong?

The terms of reference of task force are important, such as to suggest steps including legal ones. Regarding the proposed first Bill, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that in 1952, the Forest Act

had taken away the right of the tribals in giving concessions. In 1980, there was an amendment in the Forest Act to conserve forests. I would like to know whether this committee will go into the details of these things ? How far the proposed amendment in the Forest Act would affect the interests of the tribals ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This group will go into the details of the shifting cultivation and it also includes what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Sir, in 1978, a conference was held in regard to the tribal economy based on forest and a number of recommendations were made. Starting from 1951, I believe there are a number of report and proposals made by various Commissions and Committees including that of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Working Group of the Home Ministry on Tribal Development and the Committee constituted by the Ministry of Agriculture itself. They have recommended a number of proposals regarding the Development of the tribal economy on the forest base. But the Government has implemented partly and partially so far. If this had been fully implemented, there was no need to constitute the Task Force.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, this task force is created just to trace the problems of shifting cultivation in all the tribal areas and the hill areas. Whatever suggestions given by the Task Force will be later on examined and implemented.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question of shifting cultivation in the tribal areas is a very serious matter so far as the tribals are concerned as tens of millions of them are affected by this. Why is it that the Government had not thought of it so far and would they atleast think of appointing two or three tribal leaders belonging to the tribals themselves who know the attitude of the tribal people and who can make suggestions which would be acceptable and practicable in the tribal areas and also acceptable to the tribal people ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is already mentioned in the reply.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It has only two experts.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The Task Force will associate all the Conservators of Forest in the area as well as those persons who are interested including the Members of Parliament. If they are so interested, they can write to the Task Force and they will be associated in that particular State.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that there is a report of the Estimates Committee submitted to the House in 1979 in this very respect ? Have they taken into account the report of the Committee and the proposals made by the Estimates Committee of this very House in this connection ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, this Task Force is appointed in view of the recommendations of the Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi on 18th October, 1982. In the meeting, the Ministers discussed everything and this is one of the recommendations of the conference.

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर : श्री सतेन्द्र नारायण सिंह उस समिति के चेयरमैन थे, उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी है ।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This is about the Task Force.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He is asking about the report of the Estimates Committee and not Task Force.

Supply of Milk Powder and Butter Oil

***588. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that milk powder and butter oil are being supplied to India as gift ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries from whom it was received in 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

(c) how the quantity of butter oil and

milk powder received during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 under the gift scheme was utilised by Government ?

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

(b) The gift supplies of skim milk powder, butter oil and butter have been received as part of the committed gift supplies from the European Economic Community during 1981-82 and 1982-83 for the implementation of Operation Flood II Project.

(c) The gift commodities received in 1981 from the European Economic Community and the indigenously procured skim milk powder were pooled and issued by the Indian Dairy Corporation to the public and Cooperative dairies primarily to maintain the supply of milk from the dairies during the lean months. After meeting the requirement of liquid milk plants for regeneration into milk, a limited quantity of the commodities was issued to the dairies in 1981 for manufacture of baby food and ghee. However in 1982, the commodities were used by the public and cooperative dairy plants for regeneration into milk only. The resources generated through the sale of gift commodities are being utilised for dairy development activities under Operation Flood II programme in accordance with the agreement with the European Economic Community.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Request from Karnataka for Grant for Irrigation Projects

*581. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Karnataka has approached the Central Government for special grant for irrigation projects ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the projects which have been held up due to the shortage of money ; and

(c) the details regarding the amount Central Government have earmarked for irrigation projects in favour of Karnataka State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Minister for Public Works and Irrigation of Karnataka has recently requested for additional assistance of Rs. 75 crores per year for the next four years. The additional assistance sought is for 14 on-going major and 20 on-going medium irrigation projects on account of non-availability of adequate financial resources with the State. In this request specific reference has been made of Upper Krishna (Phase I of Stage I), Malaprabha, Bhadra, Tungabhadra and Ghataprabha Stage III.

(c) Against a total outlay of Rs. 89.41 crores for 1983-84 proposed by the State Government for major and medium irrigation sector, the Working Group set up by the Planning Commission recommended an outlay of Rs. 86.90 crores. However, the outlay has not yet been finalised between the Planning Commission and the State Government.

Development of Blocks

*582. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) how many blocks in the country have developed potential for growth according to the genius and efforts of the people and resources of the blocks so far ;

(b) will the target of covering all the blocks as set out in the Sixth Plan be ever met with the tardy rate of progress ; and

(c) if not, what steps are proposed to accelerate the growth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c). There is no single scheme for this purpose. Development of blocks is a continuing process and the various programmes of the Central and State Governments in the rural areas in the field of agriculture, animal

husbandry, health, industries etc. aim at such development.

Encroachment on CPWD Land at Baluakhana, Gangtok

***583. SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the CPWD has got land at Baluakhana, Gangtok for construction of staff quarters ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the State authorities have encroached on a portion of the land ; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to get the land vacated from the State authorities ?

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

(a) Some land at Baluakhana, Gangtok Sikkim belonging to the Government of India is under the control of C.P.W.D.

(b) The CPWD has reported that the State Government of Sikkim, Local Self-Government Department, have undertaken construction of a small shopping centre on the land.

(c) The matter has been taken up with the State Government.

Uniformity in Distribution of cereals through F.P.S. in States

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the quantity of wheat and rice given to card holders per head per month differs from State to State and from the Union Territory to Union Territory ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government will consider to issue the cereals per head at par throughout the country ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Under the scheme of public distribution of essential commodities, the Central Government assists the States by supply of wheat and rice, meant for public distribution, to the State Governments. The actual distribution of such foodgrains to the consumers in each State, including the quantity fixed for each consumer, falls within the purview of the respective State Governments. In fixing such quantities from time to time, the State Governments have to take a variety of factors into consideration, including the local conditions, tastes of consumers, size of allocations of foodgrains to the States, etc. The Central Government does not consider it feasible to lay down a policy for issue of cereals at a uniform rate to consumers throughout the country, because of variation in the circumstances existing in the respective States/Union Territories at different points of time. Moreover, in a system of public distribution, which is based on co-ordination between the Centre and the States, a certain measure of flexibility and freedom of action to the States is essential for the successful implementation of the system.

Delay in Action on Complaints Lodged with CPWD Enquiry Offices

***589. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the complaints lodged with the CPWD Enquiry Offices are generally not attended to the same day but it takes a number of days to attend the same ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and steps proposed to ensure speedy attention to the complaints lodged by the residents ;

(c) whether the senior officers pay regular visits to the Enquiry Offices ; and

(d) if so, have they come across such instances ?

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

(a) and (b). Time taken in attending to a complaint lodged with CPWD's Enquiry Office depends upon several variable factors, like nature of the particular complaint, number and nature of other complaints lodged on the same day, and availability of staff and material required for repairs on a particular day, as well as the quarter being available for attending to the complaint at the time of visit of C.P.W.D. staff. C.P.W.D. has informed that most of the complaints are attended to on the same day or within three days of their lodging at the CPWD Enquiries.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Enquiry Offices are visited periodically.

(d) Instances have come to notice where some complaints have not been attended to on the same day.

Rice Despatched to Gauhati

*590. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sub-standard rice has been despatched to Gauhati by certain officials of Food Corporation of India with the alleged connivance of a contractor ; and

(b) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The preliminary investigations have revealed a prima facie case of mischief. As a result, two officers, one Assistant Manager (Depot) and one Assistant Grade III (Depot), Ganaur, have been placed under suspension.

Further investigation is in progress.

Diversion of Land under Cultivation from Foodgrains to Sugarcane

*591. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a

process of diversion of land from foodgrains to sugarcane from 1978 to 1982 ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have obtained data of the total land thus diverted in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). During the past five years, there has been no process of diversion of lands from foodgrains to sugarcane at all-India level. The area under foodgrains has increased from 127.5 million hectares in 1977-78 to 128.8 million hectares in 1981-82, while that under sugarcane has risen marginally from 3.15 million hectares to 3.19 million hectares during the same period. However, in some of the States like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, while the area under foodgrains has gone down marginally, that of sugarcane has shown a marginal increase.

Research on New Varieties of Wheat/Rice

*592. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount that has so far been granted by the Central Government and utilised and the number of scientists engaged in research on new varieties of high yielding rice and wheat during last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is the main agency of the Central Government to promote, conduct and coordinate researches on developing high yielding varieties of rice and wheat in the country through its All India Coordinated Crop Improvement Projects, crop oriented institutions, Agricultural Universities and ad-hoc schemes out of the A.P. Cess Funds.

Research on developing new varieties of rice is mainly conducted by Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, Project Directorate (Rice), Hyderabad and by the All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project with 61 centres located in different agricultural universities and ICAR Institutes. The total number of scientists under the rice research programme is 379.

Research on developing new varieties of

wheat is being conducted at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Project Directorate (Wheat) located at New Delhi and by the All India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project with 35 Centres located in different Agricultural Universities and ICAR Institutes. The total number of scientists in the wheat research programme is 183.

The research programme on wheat and

rice is a multi-disciplinary programme involving disciplines like breeding, genetics, pathology, entomology, physiology, quality etc. It is, therefore, very difficult to specify the exact number of scientists exclusively working on high yielding varieties, allocation and expenditure on development of new varieties of these crops. However, financial details about the amount sanctioned and expenditure incurred by each of the Institutions and the Projects for rice and wheat research are given below :

		(Rs. in lakh)			
		1980-81		1981-82	
		Amount sanctioned	Actual Exp.	Amount sanctioned	Actual expenditure
I. RICE					
(i)	Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack including Project Directorate (Rice) Hyderabad.	194.84	151.04	200.05	162.80
(ii)	All India Coordinated Project.	45.51	35.90	44.18	36.86
II. WHEAT					
(i)	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	920.50	786.74	1005.40	953.85
(ii)	Project Directorate New Delhi.	12.84	12.84	15.16	15.16
(iii)	Coordinated Project	35.00	31.48	50.30	26.74

In case of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute which is a multi crop and multi disciplinary Institute it is difficult to exactly specify funds spent on each crop and discipline.

The good that has come out of wheat and rice research in India is well known. Through the efforts of scientists a number of high yielding disease resistant varieties have been developed which are sustaining the Green Revolution in the country.

Flood Projects Under Execution

*593. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2522 on 14 March, 1983 regarding flood projects under execution in Orissa and state :

(a) specific dates on which Government have referred back to the concerned States for recasting on the basis of the

comments of the Central Water Commission ;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to inordinate delay on the part of the States in submitting the schemes, there have been escalation of costs of projects ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The dates on which the comments of Central Water Commission were sent to the State Government are indicated against each scheme :

(i) Flood control scheme for Baitarni system (post Bhimkund dam conditions).	26.12.1973
(ii) Flood control scheme for Brahmini system (post Rangali dam condition).	24.12.1973
(iii) Subarnarekha double embankment scheme.	19.2.1971
(iv) Batgaon drainage straight cut to sea for improving the Subarnarekha river.	6.11.1975
(v) Embankment scheme on river Badgenguti.	2.3.1981
(vi) Bhimkund multipurpose project stage-I on river Baitarni	Comments on various aspects sent between November, 1980 to July, 1981.

(b) and (c). The question of escalation in cost of project would only arise after the schemes have been finalised, examined and cleared by competent authorities for execution.

migration. Better employment opportunities are one of the reasons for migration to metropolitan cities.

(b) Economic growth and increased industrialisation lead to urban growth. However, the Government are aware of the need for planned development of small and medium towns as alternate growth centres to large cities. The Government have also accorded a very high priority to Rural Development.

Influx of Job Seekers Into Metropolitan Cities

*594. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a large influx of job seekers into metropolitan cities in the country ; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to check this influx into metropolitan cities in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) According to the 1981 Census, India's urban population has recorded an increase of 49.22 million between the decade 1971-1981. This includes natural growth and

*595 श्री रणजीत सिंहः क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के पलामू जिले में अमानत नदी सिंचाई योजना केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के पास लम्बे समय से लम्बित है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करना चाहती है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिथ्या) : (क) और (ख) अमानत जलाशय स्कीम, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने के लिए राज्य द्वारा प्रस्तावित, एक नई बृहद सिंचाई परियोजना है। परियोजना रिपोर्ट का एक प्रारूप केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में 1974 में प्राप्त हुआ था। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा किए गए जल-विज्ञान संबंधी अध्ययनों तथा सोन के जल के उपयोग के बारे में हुए 1973 के बाणसागर करार को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए, राज्य सरकार से इस स्कीम को आशोधित करने का अनुरोध किया गया था। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के इंजीनियरों द्वारा राज्य के इन्जीनियरों के साथ परियोजना प्रस्ताव पर पुनः विचार-विमर्श किया गया था, जिन्होंने और आगे तकनीकी-आर्थिक मूल्यांकन के लिए आशोधित रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करनी थी। राज्य ने यह रिपोर्ट अभी तक केन्द्र को प्रस्तुत नहीं की है।

चूंकि सिंचाई एक राज्य-विषय है, अतः सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का आयोजन, वित्तपोषण और क्रियान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्वयं किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा इस स्कीम का तकनीकी-आर्थिक दृष्टि से मूल्यांकन कर लिए जाने और योजना आयोग द्वारा इसे स्वीकृति दे दिए जाने के पश्चात् इसे क्रियान्वित करने की जिम्मेदारी विहार राज्य सरकार की है।

Poultry Insurance Scheme

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

(a) whether the present poultry insurance scheme is working satisfactorily ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The poultry insurance schemes being operated by the subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation of India for the last four years have been showing satisfactory progress. The poultry insurance business undertaken was about Rs. 16 lakhs in terms of premium collected during 1982 as against Rs. 10 lakhs during 1979. The premium target for the year 1983 is about Rs. 21 lakhs.

(b) A statement indicating the broad features of the schemes is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Main features of the Insurance Scheme for Layer Chickens

(1) Applicability :

The scheme is applicable to poultry farms consisting of 100 or more layer.

(2) Age :

The birds are covered from 0 week to 72 weeks.

(3) Valuation of sum insured :

The amount of maximum value depends upon the age of the bird. For example : maximum value payable in the case of 1 day old chick is Rs. 4 and 24 to 37 weeks old Rs. 20.

(4) Premium rate :

	For 0 to 72 weeks	8 to 72 weeks
(i) In the case of Govt. subsidised scheme like IRD	0.90 per bird per annum.	0.80 per bird per annum.
(ii) In the case of others :	1.20 per bird per annum.	1.00 per bird per annum.

(5) Risks covered :

Death due to accident or disease contracted or occurring during the period of insurance.

(6) Exclusions :

Malicious or wilful injury, famine, intentional slaughter, thefts, clandestine sale, war, invasion, and nuclear risks.

(7) Claims procedure :

In the event of death of the birds the following documents are required to be submitted to the Insurance Company :

- (i) duly completed claim form
- (ii) Veterinary Death Certificate giving reasons for death and
- (iii) post-mortem report if required by the Company.

Statement

Main features of the Insurance Scheme for Broiler Chicken of Commercial Poultry Farms

(1) Applicability :

The scheme is applicable to Commercial Poultry Farms with minimum strength of 1,000 per lot of broiler chicken of Hybrid variety produced by approved hatcheries.

(2) Age :

The birds are covered from one week of age upto eight weeks.

(3) Valuation of sum insured :

The sum insured per broiler during the second week of age is Rs. 4.50 and eight week Rs. 12.00.

(4) Premium rate :

35 paise per bird subject to the condition that minimum premium per policy would be Rs. 350.00.

(5) Risks covered :

Death due to disease and accident.

(6) Exclusions :

Malicious or wilful injury or neglect, over-crowding, intentional slaughter, mal-nutrition, transport by air, land and sea, war and allied risks and nuclear risks.

(7) Claim procedure :

The following documents are required to be submitted to the Insurance Company :

- (i) Duly completed claim forms.
- (ii) Veterinary Death Certificate etc.

N.B.C.C. Strategy for Slum Improvement

*597. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of new house building strategy of the National Building Construction Corporation for improving the slums in the country ; and

(b) the details of its implementation ?

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

(a) and (b). The National Buildings Construction Corporation, which is primarily a construction agency, has not evolved any new house building strategy for improving the slums in the country. However, as regards the scheme for environmental improvement of slums in the country, the Sixth Five Year Plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 151.45 crores in the State sector to ensure the provision of amenities to ten million slum dwellers by March, 1985. The Scheme of environmental improvement of slums is in the State sector and forms a part of the New 20-Point Economic Programme. The State Governments implement the Scheme on the basis of provisions in their annual plans.

Complaints Re : Poor Maintenance of Lodi Colony

6542. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to poor maintenance of Government flats in Lodi Colony, New Delhi, plaster is falling from ceiling, no wire net is provided to ventilators and flush system is not working in many flats ; if so, full facts ;

(b) whether complaints/requests for repairs registered at the CPWD Enquiry Office of this colony are not attended to by the concerned personnel and the junior engineers do not visit the flats to oversee complaints of the requisite repairs/jobs ;

(c) whether Government will make an inquiry into the working of the CPWD Enquiry Office at Lodi Colony to find out in how many cases no action has been taken by the engineers concerned for months together ; and

(d) action being taken against the concerned engineers/staff for negligence of duties and to remove difficulties of the allottees of flats of this colony ?

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

(a) The flats in Lodi Colony were constructed in 1940. The roof slab is of reinforced brick work. As such the ceiling plaster wherever it has outlived its life is coming out and being regularly and periodically repaired by the guniting, subject to the availability of funds. Wire netting in the ventilators is not normally provided in Government quarters. With the improvement in the pressure of water supply, no complaint of non-functioning of flush system has been noticed.

(b) to (d). The quarters are being maintained by the CPWD as per the approved norms. Complaints lodged by the residents are attended by the staff and the junior engineers of the CPWD. The junior engineers are required to ensure proper repairs/jobs. To ensure smooth functioning of the Enquiry Offices, surprise checks are conducted by the senior Officers of the CPWD.

Agricultural Universities

6543. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of agricultural universities in the country ;

(b) the number of students graduated every year in the country ; and

(c) how they are being absorbed ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE :
(RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) There are 23 Agricultural Universities in 17 major States of the country. The names and the locations of the Agricultural Universities is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The total number of Graduates who pass out from these institutions varies from year to year. The details of graduates who passed out during 1981 in different disciplines is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) They find employment in State Governments, Central Government, private undertakings, ICAR and other organisations.

Statement—I*Number of Agricultural Universities and their locations in India*

S. No.	Name of Agril. University	Location
1.	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University	Rajendra Nagar Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
2.	Assam Agricultural University	Jorhat (Assam)
3.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya	Haringhatta, Distt. Nadia (West Bengal)
4.	Birsa Agricultural University	Ranchi (Bihar)
5.	Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
6.	Gujarat Agricultural University	Dantiwada (Gujarat)
7.	Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology	Pantnagar (Uttar Pradesh)
8.	Haryana Agricultural University	Hissar (Haryana)
9.	Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya	Palampur (Himachal Pradesh)
10.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya	Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
11.	Kerala Agricultural University	Mannuthy, Trichur (Kerala)
12.	Kankana Krishi Vidyapeeth	Dapoli (Maharashtra)
13.	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth	Rahuri (Maharashtra)
14.	Marathwada Agricultural University	Parbhani (Maharashtra)
15.	Narendra Dev University of Agriculture, and Technology	Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh)
16.	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology	Bhubaneshwar (Orissa)
17.	Punjab Agricultural University	Ludhiana (Punjab)
18.	Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth	Akola (Maharashtra)
19.	Rajendra Agricultural University	Pusa, Distt. Samastipur (Bihar)
20.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
21.	Mohan Lal Sukhadia University	Udaipur (Rajasthan)
22.	University of Agricultural Sciences	Bangalore (Karnataka)
23.	Sher-E-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology.	Srinagar (J&K)

Statement-II

Number of Agricultural Graduates and Post-graduates passed out during 1981

Discipline	Graduates	Post-graduates
Agriculture	3800	1426
Veterinary Science	1026	207
Agricultural Engineering	188	13
Home Science	415	56
Fisheries	41	10
Dairying	135	92

Low Progress of Agricultural Extension Scheme in Bihar

6544. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of the Agricultural Extension Scheme in the State of Bihar, in relation to the financial assistance extended by the World Bank, has shown poor progress ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made efforts to rectify the reasons behind it ; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Against the total credit of 8 million dollars for 5 years, the Project has been able to disburse only 1.43 million dollars in about 4.5 years—upto February, 1983.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Ministries of Finance and Agriculture have reviewed the T & V system of agricultural extension on a number of occasions with the State Government. The

matter was also taken up with the Chief Minister, Bihar in January, 1982 and the slow progress of the Project brought to his notice. The Government of Bihar have rephased the Project and have requested for its extension for a further period of 2 years till March, 1985.

Posts of Assistant Directors Lying Vacant in C.W.C.

6545. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of posts of Assistant Directors are lying vacant in the Central Water Engineering Service Group A; if so, the year-wise details of vacant posts, candidates allotted by UPSC and candidates joined for the last three years including the resignations from the service ;

(b) whether officers of over 20 years of Group A service are still stagnating at the post of Deputy Director/Executive Engineer whereas the officers of 9-12 years Group A Service have all been promoted to higher levels in other Central Engineering Group A Service ; and

(c) if so, by when Government would be able to take corrective measures so as to avert mismanagement of the cadre serving

the topmost priority sector of 20 Point Programme and the proposals of Government to provide satisfactory promotional avenues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Further information in this matter is indicated below :

Year of Examination	Total No. of vacancies	No. of vacancies communicated to UPSC	No. nominated by UPSC	No. of candidates who joined	No. of officers who resigned
1978	165	25	25	15	7
1979	145	35	35	20	12
1980	130	35	35	15	—

Appointments on the basis of the Examinations held by the UPSC in 1981 and 1982 are yet to be made.

(b) Yes, Sir. Five officers recruited direct as Assistant Directors (pay scale Rs. 700-1300) on the basis of the Combined Engineering Service Examination, 1962 are working as Deputy Director/Executive Engineer in the pay scale of Rs. 1100-1600. They are likely to be promoted to the next higher grade of Director (pay scale Rs. 1500-2000) in the near future. The position obtaining in other Engineering Services is not known.

(c) Now Direct recruit Assistant Directors after putting four years service are getting promotion to the higher grade of Deputy Director.

Transfer of Electrical Works in Orissa Airports to Electrical Division of CPWD in Bhubaneshwar

6546. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the CPWD has an Electrical Division in Orissa with headquarters at Bhubaneshwar ;

electrical works of airports in Orissa are not under the jurisdiction of this Division ;

(c) if so, whether there is a proposal to transfer these electrical works to the jurisdiction of Bhubaneshwar Electrical Division ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Works of Civil Aviation Department are limited to a few electrical Divisions because of their special requirements and for better coordination and management.

Irrigation Potential in Madhya Pradesh

6547. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many districts of Madhya Pradesh

(b) whether it is also a fact that the

are such where only minor and medium projects are largely possible ;

(b) what is the rate of increases of irrigation percentage in districts having less than 10 per cent irrigation in the past two plans ; and

(c) if rate of increase is slow, what special efforts are being made to bring them to the State average at the end of Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). District-wise information of irrigation projects is not received or compiled in the Central Ministry of Irrigation. Only State-wise information is compiled.

Execution of Drinking Water Supply Schemes in Himachal Pradesh with EEC Assistance

6548. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the European Economic Community (EEC) has financed the execution of a number of Drinking Water Supply Schemes in Himachal Pradesh during the last three

years, including the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes, district-wise, alongwith the details like the cost of construction, population and number of villages to be covered and the period of completion etc; and

(c) the total amount received so far and the likely period from which the aid is to continue alongwith the amount for each year, separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The European Economic Community (EEC) and the Govt. of India have signed an agreement in June 1982 for financing 308 Rural water supply schemes in 10 districts of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The details of the schemes are given in the statement attached.

(c) The total amount of assistance agreed to by the European Economic Community for the project is 18 million European Currency Units. The rupee equivalent of this amount will be available over a period of three years.

Statement

Details of the Rural Water Supply Schemes to be Assisted by the European Economic Community in Himachal Pradesh

Name of Distt.	Population (1971) to be benefited	Villages included	Cost of construction (Rs. in lakhs)	Period of completion
1. Una	27,528	64	107.77	
2. Kangra	21,205	114	131.00	
3. Chamba	24,273	111	134.95	
4. Bilaspur	34,176	139	148.39	
5. Sirmour	17,601	155	169.53	
6. Hamirpur	37,103	223	189.95	
7. Solan	30,777	185	132.06	
8. Mandi	25,892	139	207.26	
9. Kulu	17,272	30	98.85	
10. Simla	48,187	267	236.92	
Total	2,84,014	1427	1556.68	Three Years

SC/ST Employees in IASRI

6549. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Indian Agricultural Statistical Research Institute the posts reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are lying vacant ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) if not, the total number of ST and SC employees, category-wise ; and

(d) number of employees belonging to ST and SC who have been given permanent status from 1975 to 1983, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE : (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, some of the posts reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe are lying vacant at Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute, New Delhi.

(b) Larger number of posts have been recently sanctioned in the 6th Five Year Plan of the Institute. Necessary action has been initiated by the Institute to fill up the vacancies through the Employment Exchange. Other posts are also being filled up through open advertisement notifying the posts to other Institutes of the Council as per the relevant rules.

(c) In view of the answer to part (a) & (b) above, the question does not arise.

(d) Year	Number of employees	
	ST	SC
1975	1	6
1976	—	1
1977	—	—
1978	—	—
1979	—	—
1980	—	5
1981	—	1
1982	—	—
1983	—	—
Total	1	13

Priority to Development of Irrigation Potential in Orissa

6550. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa have approached the Central Government to give priority to the development of irrigation potential from minor irrigation surface water to ground water programmes ;

(b) whether the State Government have also requested to give priority for development of minor irrigation potential during the Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the estimate and the reaction of Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The agreed physical targets for Orissa, after discussions by the Planning Commission, during the Sixth Plan period, in the Minor Irrigation Sector, are 56,000 ha. from surface schemes and 350,000 ha. from ground water schemes. These targets are indicative of the higher priority being given to ground water schemes in the Minor Irrigation Sector. The physical targets of potential creation through major and medium irrigation schemes is only 254,000 ha. as against the total target of 406,000 ha. under the Minor Irrigation Sector.

(c) The approved outlay in the Minor Irrigation Sector for the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 85.0 crores. It is further anticipated that funds to the tune of Rs. 111 crores would be made available by financial institutions.

Construction and Allotment of Houses under 20 Point Programme

6551. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of houses that are to be constructed and allotted under the Prime

Minister's 20 Point Programme in each State during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) the details regarding the estimated amount earmarked for such schemes, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). The 20 Point Programme includes two schemes of housing i.e. (i) House Sites-cum Construction Assistance for Rural Landless Workers and (ii) Housing for Economically Weaker

Sections. The State-wise programme envisaged and the financial allocations made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for the scheme at (i) above are given in the Statement attached.

2. As regards the scheme at (ii) above, targets are fixed by the State Govts. on a year to year basis. The State-wise targets for 1982-83 in respect of this scheme are also given in the statement annexed. The allocation of funds is made by the State Govts., from the plan allocations given to State Govts. on block loans and block grants.

Statement

States	Construction assistance for rural landless workers.		EWS Housing Target for 1982-83
	Sixth Plan allocation (Rs. lakhs)	Target (families in '000)	
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	2,450	490	9100 (1)
2. Assam	350	70	3232
3. Bihar	3,000	600	11355
4. Gujarat	765	153	17546
5. Haryana	400	80	2221
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	negligible	3616
7. Jammu & Kashmir	25	5	140
8. Karnataka	1,500	300	12876
9. Kerala	450	90	11555
10. Madhya Pradesh	1,390	278	3500
11. Maharashtra	565	113	36533
12. Manipur	—	—	1365
13. Meghalaya	—	—	966
14. Orissa	640	128	21694
15. Punjab	440	88	14611 (2)
16. Rajasthan	1,175	235	7099

1	2	3	4
17. Sikkim	—	—	50
18. Tamil Nadu	2,300	460	15200
19. Tripura	65	13	69
20. Uttar Pradesh	2,015	403	1420
21. West Bengal	425	95	3000
1. A & N Islands	—	—	All Uts 8972
2. Delhi	15	3	
3. Pondicherry	15	3	
	17,985	3,597	
For States/UTs with small programme	65	13	
Total	18,050	3,610	186920

(1) The State Govt. has indicated the target of 1,06,100.
 (2) The target intimated by the State Govt. is only 1,544.

**Interim Settlement with CPWD Workers of
Mahendra Raj Marg, Nepal**

6552. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether on 25 October, 1981, a High Power Team consisting of Joint Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing, the Chief Engineer, Food Zone, CPWD and others entered into an interim settlement with the workers of Mahendra Raj Marg, Nepal ;

(b) if so, whether any further action has been taken to arrive at a final settlement with the workers on their demands ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, efforts are being made to arrive at a final settlement with the workers.

Afforestation Scheme in West Bengal

6553. **SHRI A.K. ROY** : Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) details of the afforestation schemes taken in 1982 and proposed for 1983 in Purulia district of West Bengal, facts in details with block-wise area brought under afforestation ;

(b) whether it is a fact that afforestation with fruitless trees has created great resentment in the area, facts in details giving the types of trees being planted ;

(c) whether he is aware that the soil and topography of Purulia is suitable for growing cashewnut trees helping both soil conservation and environment and also giving a source of cash crop to this backward area of West Bengal ; and

(d) if so, steps taken to plant cashewnut trees in Purulia district in a big way and the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN)** : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Fall in Coconut Production

6554. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sometime in 1975-76 per hectare production of coconut was over 7500 nuts which has fallen to almost 5,300 nuts ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such fall ; and

(c) whether the fall is due to failure to control coconut wilt disease and caterpillar disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) : No, Sir. Per hectare production of coconuts has been fluctuating between 5100 and 5800 nuts during the decade 1970-71 to 1980-81.

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

ICAR Goat Research Project

6555. SHRI MULTAN SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the year of sanction for each centre of ICAR Goat Research Project total expenditure year-wise and unit-wise from 1975-76 to 15 March 1983, number of scientists, expenditure on feed alone with corresponding number of male and female goats age-wise, also centre-wise during the period ;

(b) quantity of milk, meat or hair produced year and centre-wise from 1975-76 to 15 March 1983 and corresponding revenue receipt, accrued ;

(c) names of project coordinators, duration each held this post from start and dates of each workshop with number of participants and whether Government are satisfied with performance of project, its workshop's outcome and of project co-ordinators ; and

(d) total expenditure incurred by ICAR from start and how long Government expect project needs continuation before objectives will be met and results passed on

to State Governments for goat development ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information required is quite voluminous. It is being collected from the respective units of the All India Coordinated Research Project on Goats and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha thereafter.

World Bank Assistance for Bajaj Sagar Project

6556. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to complete Bajaj Sagar Project in Banswara District (Rajasthan) with the help of the World Bank ;

(b) if so, whether Government have asked loan assistance in this regard from the World Bank or any other agency ; and

(c) if not, whether the Project will be delayed by another three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राजभाषा अधिनियम का लागू किया जाना

6557. श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के उपबन्धों का पालन होता है और यदि हाँ, तो पिछले एक वर्ष में कितने सामान्य आदेश निर्गत किए गए और उनमें से कितने हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में जारी किए गए;

(ख) पिछले एक वर्ष में कुल कितने पत्र

हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए तथा उनमें से कितने पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया गया ;

(ग) मंत्रालय द्वारा कितने प्रकाशन/पत्रिकाएं निकाली गई और उनमें से कितने हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में प्रकाशित किए गए ;

(घ) 1968 के बाद कितने कार्यालय/संगठन स्थापित किए गए हैं और इनमें से कितनों को आरम्भ से ही भारतीय नाम दिए गए थे ; और

(ङ) वया सरकार ने राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) का उल्लंघन करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है तथा यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) (क) विभाग में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के उपर्योगों का पालन होता है। वर्ष 1982 के दौरान निर्गत सामान्य आदेशों की संख्या 972 है। सभी द्विभाषी रूप में अंथात् हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में, जारी किए गए।

(ख) पिछले वर्ष अर्थात् वर्ष 1982 में, हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों की कुल संख्या 1046 है। उनमें से 141 पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में दिए गए। शेष पत्रों के उत्तर दिए जाने अपेक्षित नहीं थे।

(ग) यह विभाग किसी प्रकाशन/पत्रिका को प्रकाशित नहीं करता है।

(घ) इस विभाग द्वारा 1968 के बाद किसी कार्यालय/संगठन की स्थापना नहीं की गयी है।

(ङ) विभाग के किसी अधिकारी द्वारा राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के उल्लंघन का कोई मामला जानकारी में नहीं आया है।

Provision of Amenities to Metropolitan/Big Cities

6558. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether almost all the cities in the country having a population of over 15 lakhs are finding it extremely difficult to provide essential services and amenities like sewage disposal, housing, transport, removal of slums, at a reasonably satisfactory level ;

(b) whether Government are considering a proposal to have a separate wing in his Ministry to deal with various problems connected with the big metropolitan cities ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). It is a fact that in some of the big cities in the country, the delivery of municipal services is not upto the desired standard largely because of financial constraints. The responsibility of providing such services rests with the concerned local bodies and the State Govts. However, the Central Govt. do assist the State Governments in different ways for tackling such problems.

Rise in Alkalinity in Punjab

6559. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether lately there has been a steady rise in the alkalinity in Punjab ;

(b) if so, the areas affected by it ; and

(c) how it is proposed to meet the situation and save further areas of fertile land being affected by this malady ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Punjab Government have launched a scheme for the reclamation of alkali lands and more than 30,000 hectare

area is being reclaimed every year and in all about 1.79 lakh hectare is likely to be reclaimed by the end of 1982-83. The alkali soils in Punjab are declining and are being converted into productive/fertile land.

(c) 1. In order to reclaim alkali area, 75% subsidy on the cost of gypsum is given to small farmers having land upto 3 hectare and 50% subsidy to all other farmers.

2. A Punjab Land Development and Reclamation Corporation has been set up by the State Government.

3. To induce the farmers for installing tubewells to supply irrigation water for reclamation of their affected lands, electric power connections for running tubewells are given on priority basis by the State Government.

Allotment of Surplus Land in Andhra Pradesh

6560. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the target of Government for the allotment of surplus land in Andhra Pradesh for the year 1982-83 ;

(b) whether the target has been fully achieved ; and

(c) the target for the year 1983-84 in Andhra Pradesh under the new 20 Point Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). Under the new 20 Point Programme for 1982-83, 19.80 thousand acres have been distributed in Andhra Pradesh as against the target of 12.60 thousand acres.

(c) Targets for 1983-84 are yet to be finalised.

Appointment of Casual Labour/Muster Roll Workers

6561. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that casual labour/muster roll workers are being appointed by his Ministry or Departments/Subordinate Offices under his Ministry ;

(b) if so, the number of such employees employed in his Ministry as well as in each department and subordinate office under his Ministry ;

(c) whether services of such employees are not being regularised even after the lapse of considerable period ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) what action Government proposed to take in respect of regularisation of their services instead of keeping them as only casual labour or muster roll worker for years together ?

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

Unauthorised Encroachments between Mausam Vihar and Radheysham Park Extension Area

6562. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public land earmarked for '80 road between Mausam Vihar and Radhey Sham Park Extension area in the trans-Jamuna side of Delhi has been subjected to unauthorised encroachments ; and

(b) if so, the particulars of remedial measures proposed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir. The DDA has reported that six shops, 4 rooms and boundary walls have been unauthorisedly constructed on land belonging to it in Khasra No. 28/13/1, 28/13/3, 35/8/2/2 and 35/13/2 of village Khureji Khas.

(b) The DDA has stated that the question of removing the unauthorised constructions is under process.

Visit of Indian Cricket Team to Foreign Countries

6563. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Cricket Team is likely to visit and play a number of test and festival matches in various countries during 1983, 1984 and 1985 ;

(b) if so, the details of such tour programmes, the names of the countries to be visited for the play ;

(c) what will be the criteria for selection ;

(d) what incentives will be given to players for better performance ; and

(e) the steps to be taken so that better performance be shown by Indian Cricket Team and players during their tours in foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : The selection, coaching and training of cricket team as also finalisation of programmes of its visits abroad falls within the jurisdiction of Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) which is an autonomous body. The BCCI has intimated that : (a) and (b). Besides the current tour of the Indian cricket team to West Indies which will end in May, 1983, the Indian team will go to England in June, 1983 to participate in World Cup. Thereafter, it has no programme of foreign tour during 1983 and 1984 and the programme for the year 1985 is yet to be decided. Further, the Board does not send teams for festival matches ;

(c) Indian cricket team is selected by a duly constituted Selection Committee comprising of former test players and persons of integrity and honesty and that the Board does not interfere or give any directions in the matter of selection of Indian team ;

(d) and (e). The Board has already enhanced the allowances payable to the Indian team currently touring West Indies from Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- in addition to the payment of Rs. 4,000/- per test match and bearing of all other expenses of the players by the BCCI. If the team wins the series, an amount, yet to be decided in the form of bonus will be paid. Players also share the amount received by way of 'Man of the Match Award'. When teams play in India, each player gets an approximate amount of Rs. 10,000/- for each test match. Besides, there is Benevolent Fund established on the lines of Provident Fund to which contributions are made by the players, Test Centres and the Board. The BCCI also arrange physical conditioning camps and takes all other possible measures before sending teams abroad, for achieving better performances.

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में दिहाड़ी कर्मचारी

6564. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982 के दौरान केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में दिहाड़ी के आधार पर कितने श्रमिकों की नियुक्ति की गई;

(ख) उनमें से कितने श्रमिकों को सेवा से हटा दिया गया और कितने श्रमिकों को सेवा में बनाए रखा गया है;

(ज) क्या इन नियुक्तियों में भेदभाव बरता गया है और अधिकांश नियुक्तियां विभाग में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों/अधिकारियों के कहने पर की गई है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों को, जो रोजगार केन्द्रों के माध्यम से दिहाड़ी के आधार पर नियुक्त नहीं हुए थे, सेवा में बनाए रखने तथा जिन व्यक्तियों के कोई सम्पर्क नहीं थे, उन्हें सेवा से हटाने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ड) इसके लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान अरिफ) (क) से (ड) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

एशियाई खेल, 82 के दौरान विज्ञापन के लिए ठेका

6565. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवें एशियाई खेलों के दौरान विज्ञापन प्रयोजन से स्टेडियमों में स्थान आवंटित करने का ठेका एक भूतपूर्व फिल्म-अभिनेता, दुबई निवासी को दिया गया था, जिसने करोड़ों रुपया कमाया और सरकार को कोई भुगतान किए बिना गायब हो गया; और

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

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) (क) और (ख) : खेलों की विशेष आयोजन समिति ने नवें एशियाई खेल, 1982 के दौरान स्टेडियमों में विज्ञापनों का ठेका मूल रूप में संयुक्त अरब अमीरात के नियमों के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत दुबई की फर्म मैं० मिडिल इस्ट एवंचेज एन्ड ट्रेड (मीटिको ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज) को दिया था। इस फर्म का प्रबन्ध निदेशक भागीदार जिसने उपरोक्त फर्म की ओर से करार की शुरुआत की और उस पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे। श्री हुसैन साजवानी नामक एक दुबई नागरिक हैं। तथापि विशेष आयोजन समिति या सरकार को किसी भूतपूर्व फिल्म कलाकार की कोई जानकारी नहीं है जो इस संविदा से सम्बद्ध था जिसने राशि एकत्र की थी और विशेष आयोजन समिति को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अदायगी किए बिना फरार

हो गया। तथापि यह सच है कि मीटिको ने संविदा पूरा नहीं किया और मामला मध्यस्त्ता के लिए रुका पड़ा है।

Death due to gap in Railings of Government Flats in Kalibari Marg

6566. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in 1981, a 4-year boy, residing in House No. 358/11 H Block, Kalibari Marg, New Delhi had died by falling through a gap in balcony railings of Government flats and the concerned authorities had agreed to take immediate steps to stop recurrence of such accidents ;

(b) whether Senior Architect (NDZ) V in his letter dated 28.1.82 had assured the residents concerned that an estimate of Rs. 1.50 lakh was submitted to the Ministry by the CPWD, EE 'H' Divn. for narrowing down gaps in between the balcony railings at all levels and also in between the balusters at the turning of hand-rails of stair-cases and also between window-grills in corner rooms ;

(c) follow-up action taken so far ; and

(d) provisional measures adopted to prevent falling of children through the railing-gaps ?

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

(a) A child was reported to have fallen down from the balcony of quarter No. 357/12 of 'H' Block, and dies.

(b) and (c). The CPWD, in consultation with their Senior Architect concerned, have prepared an estimate for strengthening the railings of the flats, which is being processed.

(d) Till the time the railings are strengthened, the residents have been requested to be careful.

शहरी भूमि अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम के विरोध करने वाले किसानों पर लाठी चार्ज किया जाना

6567. श्री शिवशरण वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान किसानों द्वारा शहरी भूमि अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम के विरुद्ध बड़ौदा एवं अन्य स्थानों पर किए गये प्रदर्शनों की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा क्या कोई ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार शहरी भूमि अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम में सभी प्रकार की सम्पत्ति मकान और फैक्ट्रियों आदि को शामिल करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस उपाय किए गए हैं तथा सरकार का विचार किसानों की मांगों को कैसे पूरा करने का है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) (क) इस मंत्रालय के पास प्रदर्शन की विस्तृत सूचना नहीं है। तथापि, गुजरात सरकार से एक रिपोर्ट मांगी गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

उर्वरक वितरकों/एजेंसियों द्वारा अतिरिक्त धन वसूला जाना

6568. श्री तारिक अनबर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि सूखे की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए राज्य/केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जो किसानों को उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है, वितरक/एजेंसियां उनसे अतिरिक्त धन की मांग करते हैं अन्यथा उन्हें उर्वरक उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जाता है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या ठोस कदम उठाए हैं, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) (क) जी, नहीं। अधिकांश उर्वरकों के मूल्य उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश की धारा 3 के तहत सांवधिक रूप से निर्धारित किए गए हैं। अतः विक्रेताओं/एजेंसियों को सांवधिक रूप से निर्धारित मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य लेने की अनुमति नहीं है। उर्वरक को अनिवार्य जिन्स अधिनियम, 1955 के तहत अनिवार्य जिन्स घोषित किया गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1957 जारी किया गया है, ताकि उर्वरकों की गुणवत्ता, मूल्य तथा वितरण को विनियमित किया जा सके। इस आदेश को लागू करने का कार्य राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों को सौंपा गया है। दोषी व्यक्तियों पर सरसरी तौर पर मुकदमा चलाने के लिए उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1957 को अनिवार्य जिन्स अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत विशेष आदेश घोषित किया गया है। उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश के प्रावधानों के उल्लंघन के सम्बन्ध में जब इस मंत्रालय में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त होती है, तभी मामले पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के लिए उस मामले को सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकार के साथ उठाया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Pensionary Benefits to Employees of NCDC

6569. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Cooperative Development Corporation has permitted Government servants who opt for absorption in the NCDC to draw their pensionary benefits in respect of their past services in Government in addition to the salaries drawn by them in NCDC ; and

(b) if so, how many officers (with designations) working in the NCDC would be benefited as a result of this decision ?

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

(b) Twenty Seven Officers who have been absorbed in the services of the National Cooperative Development Corporation have benefited as a result of the decision of the NCDC. Their designations are given below :—

i) Financial Adviser	:	(Since retired)
ii) Chief Director (One officer since retired)	:	2
iii) Directors	:	8
iv) Consultant	:	1
v) Deputy Directors	:	5
vi) Assistant Directors	:	5
vii) Hindi Officer	:	1
viii) Librarian	:	1
ix) Programme Officers	:	2
x) Accountant	:	1

भूमि अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम में सम्पत्ति शामिल करने का सुझाव

6570. श्री जगपाल सिंह :
श्री छोटेंसिंह यादव
श्री विलोक चन्द :

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

(क) क्या हाल में सरकार को कोई ऐसा ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें भूमि अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सभी प्रकार की सम्पत्ति मकानों, फैक्ट्रियों आदि को शामिल करने का सुझाव दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या किसानों तथा अन्य संबंधित व्यक्तियों की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार चालू सत्र के दौरान कोई विधेयक पेश करने का है ताकि इस संबंध में ठोस और कारगर उपाय करने की सुविधा हो तथा कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जा सके; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस विधेयक के प्रारूप और सीमाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) (क) निर्मित सम्पत्ति पर अधिकतम सीमा लागू करने के लिए एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ था। शुरू में सरकार का यह विचार था कि मैट्रिक मूल्यों के आधार पर शहरी सम्पत्ति पर अधिकतम सीमा लगाई जाए

किन्तु कितिपय व्यवहारिक कठिनाइयों के कारण, इस विचार को त्याग दिया गया।

(ख) और (ग) नगर भूमि (अधिकतम सीमा तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1976 के कार्यान्वयन में कठिनाइयों को दूर करने की दृष्टि से उसमें संशोधन करने के प्रस्ताव प्रक्रियाधीन हैं और ज्योंही अपेक्षित औपचारिकताएं पूर्ण हो जाती हैं, तो संशोधन विधेयक पेश किया जाएगा। इस अवस्था में व्यौरे बताना जनहित में नहीं होगा।

Use of Chemical Fertilizers

6571. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to encourage substitution of chemical fertilizers by organic manure ;

(b) whether there is any scheme for making chemical fertilizers available to small and marginal farmers at subsidized rates ; if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether there is a wide disparity in use of chemical fertilizers ; and

(d) if so, steps Government are taking to reduce such disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Chemical fertilizer cannot entirely be substituted by organic manures keeping in view the high requirement on account of intensive cropping and High Yielding Varieties Programme, which require large quantities of readily available fertiliser nutrients. To encourage greater use of organic manures, programmes on utilisation of rural/urban compost, sewage/sullage, green manure are being implemented by State Governments. A new national project for development and use of bio-fertilizers has recently been approved for providing a renewable source of nitrogen through living micro-organisms to further supplement the use of chemical fertilizers.

(b) Under the Integrated Rural Develop-

ment Programme, subsidy is admissible at the usual rates of 25 percent for the small farmers and $33\frac{1}{3}$ percent for the marginal farmers for potassic and phosphatic fertilizers, respectively.

(c) and (d). There is inter-state/inter-district variation in fertilizer consumption. Following steps have been taken to reduce the disparity :—

(i) Launching of Intensive fertilizer Promotion Campaign in selected districts where consumption potential exists and at present the consumption is low.

(ii) Opening of over 20,000 additional sale points during the year 1982-83 in order to ensure easy availability of fertilizers near consuming centres.

(iii) Delivery of Fertilizers upto Block Headquarters on Government account all over the country.

Decline in Fertiliser Consumption due to Revision of Fertiliser Price

6572. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the twice upward revision in fertilizer prices since 1980 has reflected on its consumption ;

(b) if so, to what extent the fertilizer consumption has declined as a result thereof ; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The fertiliser consumption registered an upward trend, despite price hikes in 1980 and 1981.

(c) However, in order to accelerate the growth rate of consumption of fertilisers, the Govt. have taken the following steps :—

(1) Ensuring adequate and timely availability of fertilisers through domestic production and import.

(2) Ensuring favourable cost-benefit ratio by increasing the support prices of crops to reflect the increase in fertiliser prices.

(3) Delivery of fertilisers upto Block Headquarters on Government account all over the country.

(4) Increase in the distribution margin by about 22% w.e.f. 15.8.81 on ad-hoc basis pending in-depth study.

(5) Opening of over 20,000 additional sale points during the year 1982-83 in order to ensure easy availability of fertilisers near the consuming centres.

(6) Launching Intensive Fertiliser Promotion Campaign in selected districts where consumption potential exists and at present the consumption is low.

(7) Increasing the short term loan to the States for purchase and distribution of inputs, including fertilisers, from Rs. 136 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 200 crores in 1980-81 and also 1981-82 and to Rs. 250 crores in 1982-83.

(8) Subsidy on phosphatic and potassic fertilisers to the small and marginal farmers @ 25% and 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, respectively and to Tribal farmers @ 50% under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Development of Fisheries Harbour in Shivrajpur, Gujarat

6573. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the site of Shivrajpur was selected for development of fisheries harbour in Gujarat State ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbour Bangalore has conducted the survey and has submitted its report to Government ; and

(c) if so, the details of the suggestions made and the action taken by Government to clear the Project ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On the recommendations of the Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours Project, the Government of Gujarat has been advised to complete the model studies and other preliminaries.

Canal Joining Nepal with Bangladesh Through India

6574. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bangladesh has proposed to Nepal to build a canal joining the landlocked Himalayan Kingdom with Bangladesh through India ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) how far it will go in augmenting the dry season flow of water in Ganga if water storages are built in Nepal ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) No authentic information is available if Bangladesh has made a proposal to Nepal to build a canal joining the land-locked Kingdom with Bangladesh.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) If water storages are built in Nepal this could give multi-purpose benefits to Nepal and the Indian areas nearby but it would not provide augmentation of the flows in the Ganga in its lower reaches.

Reduction in Price of Levy Sugar

6575. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of levy sugar, being supplied through public distribution has been reduced after a cut in the excise duty ;

(b) whether sugar mills have passed the

excise relief to the consumers fully by reducing the price of free sale sugar ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) In arriving at the present uniform retail price of levy sugar fixed w.e.f. 1.12.1982, excise duty was taken at the specific rate of Rs. 38/- per quintal (which came into effect from 1.3.1983) even though the rate of excise duty leviable at that time, that is, prior to 1.3.1983 was 13.175 per cent ad-valorem and its incidence at that rate worked out to an all-India average of Rs. 38.96 per quintal. No reduction in the uniform price was, therefore, called for.

(b) and (c). Prior to 1.3.1983, the excise duty on free sale sugar was leviable at the rate of 15.9 percent ad-valorem which worked out to Rs. 52.47 per quintal on the tariff value of Rs. 330/- per quintal fixed for February, 1983. From 1.3.1983, the excise duty on free sale sugar is being levied at the specific rate of Rs. 50/- per quintal bringing about, thereby, a marginal reduction of Rs. 2.47 per quintal.

The ex-factory as well as retail prices of free sale sugar depend entirely on the market forces of demand and supply. Therefore, it is not possible to correlate the sugar prices in the open market with any increase or decrease in the quantum of excise duty.

Fall in Agricultural Production in Eastern States

6576. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a steep fall in agricultural production and productivity in eastern States like Bihar, Orissa and occurred in recent years ;

(b) whether it is proposed to study the problem of agricultural development of the region ; and

(c) what steps are proposed to fulfil the

potential level of production and other measures in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) In recent years, agricultural production and productivity in the eastern States like Bihar and Orissa have been fluctuating. The main contributory factors are aberrant weather and natural calamities.

(b) The problems of agricultural development in the eastern States are continuously under review.

(c) Government have taken a number of measures for increasing agricultural production and is continuously monitoring their implementation. These include, inter alia, the following :

(i) Intensive research to improve productivity ;

(ii) Popularisation of improved practices, plant nutrients and plant protection measures ;

(iii) Expansion of irrigation and coverage under high yielding varieties of seeds ;

(iv) Distribution of seed minikits ;

(v) Extension of credit facilities ; and

(vi) Remunerative price policy and marketing support.

Purchase of Edible Oils

6577. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision about the quantum of edible oil to be purchased during 1983 ;

(b) which would be the purchasing authority ;

(c) whether this will be purchased on a Government to Government basis or through the agents ; and

(d) if it is to be procured through the agents, in what way it is going to be beneficial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d). Decisions regarding quantum of edible oils to be imported are taken from time to time taking into consideration demand for and production of indigenous edible oils, foreign exchange availability, international prices etc. The import of edible oils is canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC) w.e.f. 2nd December, 1978. Purchases are made by the STC on the basis of competitive offers received against their tenders from registered suppliers all over the world, on a principal to principal basis and not through agents.

रतन सहकारी चीनी मिल पर बकाया राशि

6578. श्री राम अवध : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रतना सहकारी चीनी मिल, शाहगंज ने उत्तर प्रदेश के अकबरपुर और टांडा क्षेत्रों के अनेक किसानों की लगभग 12 लाख रुपयों की बकाया धनराशि का 1981-82 से अब तक भुगतान नहीं किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार सहकारी समिति द्वारा गरीब किसानों को बकाया धनराशि के शीघ्र भुगतान को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाएगी?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आज्ञाद) (क) गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि के आंकड़े चीनी मिल द्वारा समग्र रूप से और न कि क्षेत्रवार सूचित किए जाते हैं। अतः अपेक्षित सूचना केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) गन्ने की देय राशि का भुगतान कराने

की सीधी जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। इनके पास आवश्यक फील्ड संगठन तथा भुगतान कराने के लिए अधिकार हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार स्थिति पर निगरानी रखती है और गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि का शीघ्र भुगतान कराने के लिए, समय समय पर राज्य सरकारों को निदेश जारी करती है। राज्य सरकारों को प्रभावशाली उपाय करने के लिए कहने के अलावा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मिलों के लिए अतिरिक्त बैंक उधार की व्यवस्था करने और मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी की विनियमित निर्मुक्ति से खुले बाजार में चीनी के मूल्यों पर निगरानी रखने संबंधी उपाय किए हैं ताकि मिलों की तरलता बनी रहे जिससे वे गन्ने के मूल्य की देय राशि का भुगतान कर सकें।

दिल्ली के केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण

6580. प्र० अंजित कुमार महेता : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के विभिन्न एककों में तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों का तीन वर्षों के कार्यकाल के बाद स्थानान्तरण के बारे में नियमों का अनुपालन किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो दिल्ली सेंट्रल डिविजन एक, दो और चार में इन नियमों का भुगतान न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर द्वारा इन नियमों का उल्लंघन करते हुए कुछ कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण किया जा रहा है और कुछ कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री

(श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) (क) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में इस प्रकार के नियम नहीं हैं।

(ख) से (व) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

खाद्य तेलों का उत्पादन

(ग) इस समय देश में खाद्य तेल की कुल खपत कितनी है और इस मांग को किस प्रकार पूरा किए जाने का विचार है?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) (क) कृषि-जन्य तिलहनों से उपलब्ध होने वाली देशी खाद्य तेलों की अनुमानित मात्रा निम्न प्रकार है:

6581. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया: क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में वर्ष-वार खाद्य तेलों का कितना उत्पादन किया गया और कितना आयात किया गया तथा आयात मूल्य कितना था;

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 में कितना खाद्य तेल किस मूल्य पर आयात करने का विचार है; और

कृषि वर्ष (जुलाई से जून)	मात्रा (लाख मीटरी टनों में)
-----------------------------	--------------------------------

1977-78	22.12
1978-79	22.88
1979-80	20.01
1980-81	21.70
1981-82	27.47

सरकार के खाते में आयात किए गए खाद्य तेल निम्न प्रकार हैं:

वित्तीय वर्ष	मात्रा लाख मीटरी टनों में	मूल्य (करोड़ रुपये में)
1978-79	5.71	306.63
1979-80	10.91	610.49
1980-81	10.70	527.81
1981-82	10.23	498.36
1982-83	9.84	442.79
(अनन्तिम)		

(ख) आयात की जाने वाली खाद्य तेलों की मात्रा देशी खाद्य तेलों की मांग और उनके उत्पादन के बीच के अन्तर, विदेशी मुद्रा की उपलभ्यता, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों आदि पर निर्भर करेगी।

(ग) देश में खाद्य तेलों की वर्तमान अनु-

मानित खपत 38 से 40 लाख मीटरी टन के लगभग है। खाद्य तेलों की मांग और उनकी आपूर्ति के अंतर को पाठने के लिए देश में इनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु कई उपाय अपनाये गये हैं। अल्पकालिक उपाय के रूप में, इस अंतर को आंशिक रूप से आयात द्वारा पूरा किया जा रहा है।

Sanitation Schemes for Small and Medium Towns in Sixth Plan

6582. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sanitation schemes would be promoted in small and medium towns during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) if so, the details in regard to the identification of the towns, the types of schemes, and financial capabilities of the local bodies for the purpose ; and

(c) criteria fixed for selection of towns under the scheme ?

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

(b) and (c). As Sanitation is a State subject, identification of towns and determination of the financial capabilities of the local bodies for this purpose have to be carried out by the State Governments. As regards the type of schemes, they should be low cost in nature and suited to local conditions. The selection of small and medium towns will also have to be carried out by the State Governments. However, it has recently been decided that schemes of low cost sanitation would be entertained in respect of all the towns so far approved by the Ministry of Works and Housing in different States for assistance under the Centrally Sponsored scheme for the integrated development of small and medium towns.

Production of Sugarcane, Sugar, Gur and Khandsari

6583. SHRI GULSHER AHMED : SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) Government's own estimates of sugarcane crop, production of sugar, gur, and khandsari etc. this year, arrears of cane-growers and capacity of the sugar mills to clear them ;

(b) proposals for disposal of surplus stocks of sugar, gur and khandsari etc. ;

(c) proposed retail sale price of levy sugar during the year 1983 ; and

(d) whether Government are considering take over of the sugar mills which are unable to clear arrears of cane-growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Estimates of production of sugarcane, gur and khandsari for the current season 1982-83 are not available. However, the production of sugar in 1982-83 is estimated at 75 to 80 lakh tonnes. As per information collected from the sugar factories, the total amount of cane price due to the cane growers as on 28.2.1983 was about Rs. 241 crores, of which Rs. 209.63 crores pertain to the current season.

In order to maintain the liquidity of the sugar mills to enable them to pay the cane price dues, the Central Government has made available additional bank credit to the mills and also so regulated the releases of non-levy sugar that the open market prices are maintained at satisfactory levels.

(b) The gur and khandsari industries are in the unorganised sector and matters like production and disposal thereof fall within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. As regards sugar, the Central Government has taken the following measures to ensure disposal of surplus stocks :—

(1) The total monthly allocation of levy sugar quotas of the States has been increased from 2.71 lakh tonnes to 2.94 lakh tonnes from April, 1982 ;

(2) Internal consumption of sugar is being stimulated through judicious monthly releases of non-levy sugar ;

(3) A buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar has been created out of the production of 1981-82 ; and

(4) Efforts are being made to export sugar during the current year.

(c) The retail price of levy sugar has been fixed at Rs. 3.75 per kg. with effect from 1.12.1982.

(d) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government, at present.

Sprinkler System of Irrigation

6584. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sprinkler system of irrigation has been found to be more effective than other systems for increasing the yield of crops ;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to popularise the use of sprinklers among the farmers ; and

(c) the price of a sprinkler and whether there is any proposal to produce cheap sprinklers in the public sector for the benefit of the farmer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The use of sprinkler system of irrigation is generally economical and cost effective in the areas where the soils are light, the land is undulating and availability of water is scarce and costly.

(b) To encourage the use of sprinkler/drip irrigation, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been introduced by the Ministry of Irrigation recently under which subsidy at the rate of 50% for small and marginal farmers and 20% for others is made available.

(c) The average cost of sprinkler system is Rs. 5,000 per hectare and there is no proposal to manufacture sprinklers in the public sector.

Unauthorised Construction on Government Land at Lawrence Road, Delhi

6585. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6851

on 5 April, 1982 regarding unauthorised construction on Government land and statement laid on the Table on 19 July, 1982 in implementation of the assurance and state :

(a) whether stay order issued by the Court in this case has been vacated ;

(b) if so, what further action has been taken or is proposed to be taken to remove the unauthorised construction and possession made by someone on D.D.A.'s land measuring about 400 yards for the last six years ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

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

(a) The DDA has reported that stay order has since been vacated.

(b) and (c). The DDA has stated that the question of removing the unauthorised constructions is under process.

Adoption of Latest Technology in Dry Land Farming

6586. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts are being made by his Ministry to adopt latest technology for dry farming crops ;

(b) if so, which crops are proposed to be brought under cultivation under the above technology ;

(c) whether pulses can be brought under the above scheme ; and

(d) the programme of Government in increasing pulses cultivation in 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various location specific crops of cereals, pulses and oil-seeds as well as cotton have been identified for cultivation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The programme to increase the production of pulses is being implemented through the Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme financial assistance is provided to the farmers by way of subsidies on certified/truthfully labelled seed, plant protection chemicals, equipments and operational charges and production and distribution of rhizobium culture. In addition, assistance is also provided to the State Government for laying out demonstrations and production of breeders'/foundation seeds so as to motivate the farmers to adopt the improved package of practices. Under the Central Sector Scheme, for quick spread of short-duration/improved varieties of pulses minikits are distributed to the farmers free of cost.

ग्रामीण जल प्रदाय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को दी गई धनराशि

6587. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी :
श्री रत्नसिंह राजदा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने गत वर्ष राज्यों को ग्रामीण जल प्रदाय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत धन दिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी कुल धनराशि कितनी थी और इसमें से प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी धनराशि दी गई थी; और

(ग) इस धनराशि को वितरित करने हेतु क्या मानदण्ड अपनाएँ गए थे ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिक) (क) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पिछले वर्ष (1982-83) में राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान दिये गये थे ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) छठी योजना अवधि के लिए केन्द्रीय कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध विधियां मुख्य रूप से राज्यों को प्रत्येक राज्य में समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या तथ्य उनकी जनसंख्या और विशेष वर्ग तथा पिछड़े राज्यों के संसाधन अन्तराल के लिए कुछ महत्व देते हुए राज्यों के संसाधन अन्तराल के आधार पर दी जाती है ।

विवरण

केन्द्र प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम 1982-83 के दौरान दी गई अनुदान सहायता

(लाख रुपयों में

कार्य	प्रबोधन एवं अन्वेषण	योग	
1	2	3	4
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	473.50	6.00	479.50
2. असम	581.50	2.48	583.98
3. बिहार	863.75	—	863.75
4. गुजरात	281.00	6.00	287.00
5. हरियाणा	273.00	4.00	277.00

1

2

3

4

6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	273.73	—	273.73
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	1055.50	2.50	1058.00
8. कर्नाटक	941.50	—	941.50
9. केरल	641.00	2.20	643.20
10. मध्य प्रदेश	1397.50	—	1397.50
11. महाराष्ट्र	716.50	6.00	722.50
12. मणिपुर	154.00	4.00	158.00
13. मेघालय	200.48	2.15	202.63
14. नागालैण्ड	149.18	6.00	155.18
15. उड़ीसा	766.50	6.00	772.50
16. पंजाब	183.00	—	183.00
17. राजस्थान	2229.50	2.00	2231.50
18. सिक्किम	62.43	1.51	63.94
19. तमिलनाडु	850.50	6.00	856.50
20. त्रिपुरा	81.50	—	81.50
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	1940.99	—	1940.99
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	887.50	6.00	893.50
23. अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	6.64	—	6.64
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	30.00	—	30.00
25. चण्डीगढ़	—	—	—
26. दिल्ली	—	2.00	2.00
27. दादर तथा नागर हवेली	—	—	—
28. गोआ दमण तथा द्वीप	20.94	—	20.94
29. लक्षद्वीप	—	—	—
30. मिजोरम	3.00	1.50	4.50
31. पाण्डुचेरी	14.50	—	14.50

योग : 1,50,79.14

66.34

1,51,45.48

Low Yield from Canal Net Work

6588. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to his notice that the yield from canal net work in India which is to be treated as one of the highest is the lowest ;

(b) if so, what is the valid reason for it ;

(c) whether even during monsoon when there is inadequate rain it fails to supply water for irrigation and there are certain areas in the command area of D.V.C. Mayurakshi, Kangohabati canal projects which receive very insufficient irregular supply of water for irrigation ;

(d) what are the reasons ; is it due to defective planning and execution and due to negligence of construction of field channels and if so, whether any special allocation by Centre and States is made for this purpose ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The yield from irrigated land is lower compared to that in a few other countries. The yield from irrigated land depends on several factors like use of high yielding varieties of seeds, use of fertilisers, pesticides, necessary funds for timely inputs of these and, not the least being irrigation water. Inadequate maintenance and water management at the farm level are the main drawbacks in the irrigation sector, contributing to the low yield.

(c) and (d). Insufficient supply of water for irrigation in the tail reach areas of command of D.V.C., Mayurakshi and Kangabati projects has come to notice. This is mainly due to lack of field channels below the Government outlet and irrigation by flooding from field to field in the upper reaches.

In order to remedy the situation, a Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme has been taken up in the

Command area of D.V.C., Mayurakshi and Kangabati projects. The programme includes construction of field channels, field drains etc. to facilitate efficient use of water. Under the programme matching grants are given by the Centre on the cost of establishment of the Command Area Development Authority, surveys, enforcement of warabandi; matching grants/loans for construction of field channels ; and matching grant for subsidy portion on IRDP pattern for land levelling.

(e) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange Spent for Import of Wheat

6589. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

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

(a) the amount spent on and the rate of purchase of wheat from abroad during each of the last three years and the current year ;

(b) what were the rates at which wheat was purchased in India during the same period ; and

(c) what were the conditions for shipping for the imported wheat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). There was no purchase of wheat from abroad during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81. A statement indicating quantities and value of wheat purchased from abroad in the years 1981-82 and 1982-83, its average estimated FOB price per quintal and the procurement price for indigenous wheat is attached.

(c) All the purchases were made on FOB basis and as such ships for transportation of the cargo were to be nominated by the buyers i.e. the Government of India.

Statement

Statement showing quantity, value, FOB price of imported wheat and procurement price for indigenous wheat for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Year	Quantity contracted for purchase (in lakh tonnes)	Total FOB value	Estimated average FOB price of imported wheat (Per quintal)	Procurement price of indigenous wheat (Per quintal)
1981-82	15.15 (from USA) 7.50 (from Australia)	US \$ 262.066 million Aust. \$ 118.600 million	Rs. 158.70 Rs. 162.09	Rs. 130.00
1982-83				
August, '82	24.95 (from USA)	US \$ 410.838 million	Rs. 158.89	
November, '82	14.55 (from USA)	US \$ 243.940 million	Rs. 161.79	Rs. 142.00

Accommodation to Dependents of Retiring Government Servants

6590. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2475 on 14 March, 1983 regarding provision of accommodation to dependents of retiring Government servants and state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the National Council (JCM) covered the cases of ad-hoc allotment to the wards of retired/retiring Government servants working in offices other than the General Pool and vice-versa before 1979 ;

(b) if not, how and under what rules cases of such allotments were made by making inter-pool adjustments ;

(c) why the earlier practice of making inter-pool adjustments of covering inter-pool cases cannot be implemented now ;

(d) whether JCM has categorically or specifically made any recommendations forbidding such allotments in their recommendations ; and

(e) if so, details of such specific recommendations ?

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

(a) to (e). The concession of ad-hoc allotment of General Pool accommodation to wards of retired/retiring Govt. Servants has been restored w.e.f. 1.5.81 on the basis of the specific recommendations of the National Council (JCM) which were accepted by the Govt. The National Council (JCM) had specifically recommended that in respect of other pools like Railway and Posts and Telegraphs, the concerned Departments would consider the matter and take their own decision.

Similarly, in the past i.e. before the withdrawal of the concession w.e.f. 1.5.78, inter-pool adjustments were not envisaged.

सर्वाधिक पश्च धन वाले राज्य

6591. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके पास

बहुत बड़े पैमाने में पशु धन हैं और नवीनतम पशु गणना के अनुसार राज्यवार उनकी संख्या कितनी है,

(ख) राज्यवार चारा बीज उगाने वाले फार्म कहां-कहां पर हैं उन चारों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके बीज उगाए जाते हैं, और

(ग) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां चारे के बीज जलवायु की दृष्टि से सफल साबित हुए हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) (क) 1977 में की गयी 12वीं पंचवर्षीय पशुधन संगणना के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश, बिहार, आंध्र-प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में भारी पशु-सम्पदा है। राज्यवार पशुधन की संख्या (घटते क्रम में व्यवस्थित है) प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग) एक विवरण (अनुबंध-2) सभा पटल पर रख दिया है।

विवरण-1

पशुधन की संख्या

(हजार)

राज्य	पशुधन संख्या
1	2
1. उत्तर प्रदेश	52344
2. राजस्थान	41359
3. मध्य प्रदेश	40329
4. बिहार	31757
5. आंध्र प्रदेश	31472
6. महाराष्ट्र	29643

1

2

7. तमिलनाडु	24145
8. कर्नाटक	21800
9. पश्चिम बंगाल*	19085
10. उडीसा	18626
11. गुजरात	14406
12. असम	9582
13. पंजाब	8997
14. हरियाणा	6904
15. केरल	5319
16. हिमाचल प्रदेश	4795
17. जम्मू और कश्मीर	4659
18. त्रिपुरा	853
19. मेघालय	813
20. मणिपुर*	507*
21. नागालैण्ड	375
22. सिक्किम	292
23. संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	1478

अखिल भारतीय

369540

*चूंकि 1977 में इन दो राज्यों में संगणना नहीं की गई थी, इसलिए 1972 की गणना के आंकड़े दोहराए गए हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग)

केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित चारा-बीज उत्पादन फार्मों के स्थान तथा उन पशु आहारों के नाम नीचे दिए गए हैं, जिनके बीज पैदा किए जाते हैं जिन राज्यों में ये बीज जलवायु की दृष्टि से सफल साबित हुए हैं, वे भी प्रदर्शित किए गए हैं:

राज्य	स्थान	उत्पादित प्रमुख चारा बीज	राज्य जहां ये बीज सफल साबित हुए हैं।
पश्चिम बंगाल	क्षेत्रीय चारा उत्पादन तथा प्रदर्शन केन्द्र, कल्याणी, जिला नादिया	मक्का, सोरघम, चावल-सेम, लोबिया, जई आदि	सभी पूर्वी राज्य
हरियाणा	क्षेत्रीय चारा उत्पादन तथा प्रदर्शन केन्द्र, हिसार	सोरघम, लोबिया, ग्वार जई, वरसीम, लूसर्ने आदि	सभी उत्तरी राज्य, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात आदि
राजस्थान	क्षेत्रीय चारा उत्पादन तथा प्रदर्शन केन्द्र, सूरतगढ़	लोबिया, सोरघम, लूसर्ने, जई आदि	सभी उत्तरी तथा उत्तरी-पश्चिमी राज्य
आंध्र प्रदेश	क्षेत्रीय चारा उत्पादन तथा प्रदर्शन केन्द्र, हैदराबाद	सोरघम, लोबिया, स्टाइलो-सानथीस, सेंचुरस, सिलियेरिस, साईराट्रो आदि	सभी दक्षिणी राज्य, विशेष रूप से कम वर्षा वाले राज्य
गुजरात	क्षेत्रीय चारा उत्पादन तथा प्रदर्शन केन्द्र, गांधीनगर	सोरघम, मक्का, स्टाइलो-सानथीस, साईराट्रो, लोबिया आदि	सभी दक्षिणी तथा पश्चिमी राज्य जिनमें कम वर्षा वाले विशेष रूप से कम वर्षा वाले क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं।
तमिलनाडु	क्षेत्रीय चारा उत्पादन तथा प्रदर्शन केन्द्र, अलमादी (अबादी)	स्टाइलोसानथीस, साईट्रो, सेंचुरस, गिनी घास, लोबिया आदि	सभी दक्षिणी राज्य, कम वर्षा वाले क्षेत्रों सहित
जम्मू व काश्मीर	क्षेत्रीय चारा उत्पादन तथा प्रदर्शन केन्द्र, शेहमा	राये घास, आचार्डग्रास, फालारिस, सफेद तथा लाल क्लोवर जैसी टेम्परेट घासें तथा फलियां	देश के सभी शीतोष्ण क्षेत्र
कर्नाटक	केन्द्रीय चारा बीज उत्पादन फार्म, हेसर-घट्टा, बंगलौर	मक्का, सोरघम, स्टाइलो-सानथीस, सेंचुरस, गिनी घास, लूसर्ने आदि	सभी दक्षिणी राज्य/मक्का सारे देश में उगाया जा सकता है।

गन्ने का सांवधिक मूल्य निर्धारित करने में परिवहन प्रभार का बढ़ाया जाना

6592. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी मिलों द्वारा गन्ने की खरीद के समय किसानों से परिवहन प्रभार लिया जाता है और किसानों को भुगतान करते समय प्रभार काट लिया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने प्रति किवंटल कितना मूल्य निर्धारित किया है और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उसे कितनी बार बढ़ाया गया है और प्रत्येक बार कितना बढ़ाया गया तथा उसका क्या औचित्य है; और

(ग) क्या गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय इस प्रभार की गणना की जाती है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) (क) से (ग) गन्ना (नियन्त्रण) आदेश, 1966 के खण्ड 3ए के अनुसार, जब गन्ना उत्पादकों द्वारा गन्ना क्रय केन्द्र पर दिया जाता है तब चीनी मिलों द्वारा गन्ने के देय तयशुदा या न्यूनतम मूल्य से लागत अंश के रूप में दूरी पर निर्भर करते हुए और 32 पैसे प्रति किवंटल गन्ने तक रिबेट काटी जा सकती है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान रिबेट में कोई वृद्धि नहीं की गई है।

World Bank Aided Scheme for Cashew Plantation

6593. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a World Bank team had recently visited India to review the progress and suggest improvement in the World Bank aided schemes for Development expansion and improvement in cashew plantation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The World Bank team is currently visiting the project areas under the Multi State Cashew Project to review the progress.

(b) The findings of the team will become available only after completion of the visit of the team.

Off Take of Rice and Wheat for Kerala

6594. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question Number 2381 on 14th March, 1983 regarding supply of food articles to Kerala and Orissa and state :

(a) what is the allotment and off take of rice and wheat separately since 1980 for the State of Kerala ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of Kerala have asked for increase in the allotment of rice during the above periods ; and

(c) if so, the details and the steps taken by the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) A statement showing allotments and offtake of rice and wheat in respect of Kerala State for the years 1980 to 1982 and upto April, 1983 is attached.

(b) and (c). Till November 1981, allocations of rice were made to the State Government as per their demand at the level of 1,35,000 tonnes per month. The monthly allocations were, however, rationalised from December 1981 onwards keeping in view the actual offtake and other related factors and these have since ranged from 90,000 tonnes to 1,10,000 tonnes. The State Government has been demanding from time to time restoration of their allocations to the level of 1,35,000 tonnes per month.

Allocation of rice from the Central Pool

to the various States/Union Territories is made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States/Union Territories, market availability and other related factors. As a result of monthly reviews, the allocation are increased/decreased, wherever necessary.

The monthly allocation of rice to Kerala

has been increased from 95,000 tonnes in March 1983, to 1,05,000 tonnes in April, 1983.

In response to requests received from the State Government, they have also been permitted to purchase 15,000 tonnes of levy free rice from the surplus States of Punjab and Haryana and 30,000 tonnes from Andhra Pradesh.

Statement

Statement showing allotment and offtake of rice and wheat in respect of Kerala for the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and upto April, 1983.

(In '000 tonnes)

Year	Allotment			Offtake			"
	Rice	P.D.S.	Wheat Mills	Rice	P.D.S.	Wheat Mills	
1980	1620.0	102.0	93.26	771.9	47.1	65.1	
1981	1575.0	48.0	49.0	1077.8	45.7	47.8	
1982	1205.0	88.0	49.0	1166.7	64.3	48.6	
1983 (upto April)	390.0	89.0	16.0	198.1 (upto February 1983)	22.6	7.5	

P.D.S. = Public Distribution System.

Mills = Roller Flour Mills.

वर्ष 1981-82 में मत्स्य उत्पादन

6595. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वर्ष 1981-82 में कुल कितना मत्स्य उत्पादन हुआ और उसका मूल्य कितना था, और

॥

(ख) इसमें से झींगा मछली का उत्पादन कितना था और समुद्री और गैर-समुद्री मछली का अलग-अलग कितना उत्पादन हुआ ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्रसिंह) (क) 1981 के दौरान देश में कुल 24 लाख मीटरी टन मत्स्य उत्पादन होने का अनुमान लगाया गया

है। केन्द्रीय सांखियकी संगठन द्वारा निर्मुक्त किए गए “1981-82 की राष्ट्रीय आय के त्वरित अनुमान” के अनुसार 1981-82 में मत्स्य उत्पादन का मूल्य 1189 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ख) 1981 में झींगा मछली, समुद्री और गैर-समुद्री मछली के उत्पादन का अनुमान इस प्रकार है :

झींगा मछली—1.7 लाख मीटरी टन

समुद्री मछली—14.4 लाख मीटरी टन
(झींगा मछली सहित)

गैर-समुद्री मछली—9.8 लाख मीटरी टन

उत्तरप्रदेश की रामगंगा परियोजना के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्रों में भू-संरक्षण के लिए आवंटित राशि

6596. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश की रामगंगा परियोजना के जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में भू-संरक्षण के लिए कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई है;

(ख) भू-संरक्षण कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन से इन जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में किस सीमा तक भूमि कटाव को रोका जा सका है;

(ग) इन जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों के लिए 1983-84 में कुल कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई;

(घ) क्या उपलब्ध कराई गई राशि पर्याप्त है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस राशि को बढ़ाने पर विचार करेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) (क) 1978-79 और 1982-83 के बीच उत्तर प्रदेश की रामगंगा परियोजना के स्वरूप क्षेत्र में मृदा संरक्षण कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 258.73 लाख रुपये की धनराशि आवंटित की थी।

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान मृदा संरक्षण उपायों से लगभग 11050 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र का उपचार किया गया और इससे इन क्षेत्रों में भूमि-कटाव को रोकने में सहायता मिली है।

(ग) 1982-83 के लिए कुल 78 लाख रुपए का आवंटन किया गया था। 1983-84 के लिए भी इतनी ही धनराशि आवंटित किये जाने की संभावना है।

(घ) और (ङ) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत और अधिक क्षेत्र लाने के लिए निश्चित रूप से अधिक धनराशि की आवश्यकता है। तथापि, धनराशि का आवंटन संसाधनों की उपलब्धि और आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करता है।

Potentiality of Fish Production in Indian Ocean

6597. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made about the potential of fish production in the Indian Ocean ;

(b) if so, the total potential of the ocean ;

(c) what is the present output ;

(d) the steps being taken to exploit the full potential ;

(e) whether any agreement has been reached with any foreign country for the supply of this material ; and

(f) if so, the name/names of the countries ?

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

(b) According to the estimates made by F.A.O. in 1979, the potential annual catch from the Indian Ocean is 10.2 million tonnes.

(c) The output of fish in 1980 from the Indian Ocean is estimated at 3.75 million tonnes.

(d) The following are some of the important steps taken by the Government to increase deep sea fish production :

(i) Augmentation of fishing fleet through the Charter of foreign vessels, joint ventures, import and indigenous construction.

(ii) Provision of loans on soft terms for purchase of fishing vessels to the

extent of 95% of the cost of indigenous vessels and 90% of the cost of imported vessels which is to be repaid in 15 annual instalments excluding one year of moratorium.

- (iii) Grant of subsidy of 33% on the cost of indigenously constructed vessels.
- (iv) Intensification of fishery survey through larger and more sophisticated vessels.
- (v) Augmentation of training facilities to meet manpower requirements.
- (vi) Assistance for the construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports and of landing and berthing facilities at smaller fishing centres.
- (vii) Regulation of fishing by the foreign vessels through enactment of Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981 and the rules framed thereunder to deal effectively with the problems of poaching in our waters by unauthorised vessels.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

राज्यों को आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मासिक कोटे की आपूर्ति

6598. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वया खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार विभिन्न राज्यों एवं केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों की जनसंख्या का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) वर्ष 1982 में विभिन्न राज्यों एवं केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों को दिए गए खाद्यान्त, चीनी,

खाद्य तेल, मिट्टी का तेल, सीमेंट आदि के मासिक कोटे का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) राज्यों को खाद्यान्त एवं अन्य वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति करने का मानदण्ड क्या है; और

(घ) इन वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति करने में राज्यों के बीच भेदभाव बरतने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आज्ञाद) (क) 1981 की जनगणना की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की जनसंख्या विवरण 'क' पर दिये गए विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) से (ग) 1982 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत आवश्यक वस्तुओं का किया गया मासिक आवंटन राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के बीच हर महीने अलग-अलग रहा है। ये आवंटन कई बारों के आधार पर किए जाते हैं, जिनमें किसी एक समय में केन्द्रीय पूल में उपलब्ध स्टाक, इन वस्तुओं की बाजार में सामान्य उपलब्धता, विभिन्न राज्यों की तुलनात्मक आवश्यकताएं, संबंधित राज्यों द्वारा पहले उठाई गई मात्रा आदि भी शामिल हैं। ये बातें समय-समय पर राज्य-राज्य के मामले में भिन्न-भिन्न होती हैं, इसलिए आवंटनों में भी परिवर्तन किया जाता है। 1982 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत गेहूं, चावल, लेवी चीनी, खाद्य तेल, मिट्टी का तेल तथा साफ्ट कोक की आवंटित की गई मासवार मात्रा विवरण 'ख' में दी गई है।

1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार राज्यों/
संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की जनसंख्या

राज्य	जनसंख्या	संघ शासित क्षेत्र	जनसंख्या
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	53,403,619		
2. असम	19,902,826		
3. बिहार	69,823,154	1. अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप	188,254
4. गुजरात	33,960,905	2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	628,050
5. हरियाणा	12,850,902	3. चंडीगढ़	450,061
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	4,237,569	4. दादर एवं नगर हवेली	103,677
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	5,981,600	5. दिल्ली	6,196,414
8. कर्नाटक	37,043,451	6. गोवा, दमण व द्वीप	1,082,117
9. केरल	25,403,217	7. लक्षद्वीप	40,237
10. मध्य प्रदेश	52,131,717	8. मिजोरम	487,774
11. महाराष्ट्र	62,693,898	9. पांडिचेरी	604,136
12. मणिपुर	1,433,691		
13. मेघालय	1,327,874		
14. नागालैण्ड	773,281		
15. उड़ीसा	26,272,054		
16. पंजाब	16,669,755		
17. राजस्थान	34,102,912		
18. सिक्किम	315,682		
19. तमिलनाडु	48,297,456		
20. त्रिपुरा	2,060,189		
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	110,858,019	समस्त भारत : 6,83,810,051	
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	54,485,560		

विवरण (ख)

वर्ष 1982 के दौरान राज्य सरकारों को किया गया चावल, गेहूं, चीनी, खाद्य तेल,
साफ्ट कोक और मिट्टी के तेल का कुल आवंटन

चावल	गेहूं	लेवी चीनी	खाद्य तेल	मिट्टी का तेल	साफ्ट कोक
(हजार मी० टन में)	(हजार मी० टन में)	(लाख मी० टन में)	(मी० टन में)	(मी० टन में)	(लाख मी० टन में)
1	2	3	4	5	6
जनवरी, 82	548	334	2.71	27350	420,400
फरवरी, 82	554	321	2.71	26529	421,008
मार्च, 82	619	351	2.71	27039	401,328
अप्रैल 82	565	298	2.94	30262	411,250
मई, 82	618	263	2.94	32380	405,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
जून, 82	611	272	2.94	35720	401,750	1.60
जुलाई, 82	678	334	2.94	39354	408,900	1.54
अगस्त, 82,	705	293	2.94	44443	409,900	1.46
सितंबर, 82	720	305	2.94	55542	424,073	1.43
अक्टूबर, 82	625	317	3.44	55872	427,173	1.35
नवंबर, 82	588	358	2.94	44499	474,700	1.32
दिसंबर, 82	606	441	2.94	32200	476,234	1.39

Funds Granted under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programmes

6599. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States provided with additional grants for rural water supply under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in 1983-84 ;

(b) the amount provided to each of those States under the above programmes for that year ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). The allocation of funds, State wise, for the year 1983-84 under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme has not yet been finalised and will be done as soon as the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Works and Housing are voted by Parliament.

The question of providing additional grants does not arise at this stage.

Representation of SC and ST in Posts

6600. SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of posts of all grade of Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary, Section Officer, Assistants and UDC of CSS Cadre as on 1 January, 1983 in his Ministry along with the roster ;

(b) the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in (a) above ; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to give adequate representation under directives issued by Prime Minister and the result thereof ?

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

(c) The orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Personnel and A.R., regarding reservation of posts for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are strictly followed and efforts are always made to increase the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, subject to their availability. However, this Ministry has not received any directive from the Prime Minister in this regard.

Statement

Sr. No.	Name of post/grade	Total number of sanctioned posts.	Posts held by CSS Officers				Posts held by Officers other than CSS			Total	Remarks
			General Castes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	General	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes			
						General	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes			
(1)	Deputy Secretary	8	6	—	—	2	—	—	8	—	
(2)	Under Secretary	37	20	10	2	1	1	—	34	3 posts are vacant	
(3)	Section Officer	85	77	7	1	—	—	—	85	—	
(4)	Assistant	144	99	17	2	—	—	—	118	26 posts are vacant	
(5)	Upper Division Clerk	127	113	13	—	—	—	—	126	1 post is vacant	

NB : (i) Since there is no reservation for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the promotion of CSS Grade I Officers to the grade of Deputy Secretary, no roster is maintained by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms.

(ii) Rosters for the post of Under Secretary filled by promotion of CSS Officers and roster for Section Officers are maintained by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, who prepares and issues the Select List.

(iii) Rosters for the posts of Assistants and Upper Division Clerks are maintained in the Ministry. Reserved vacancies are intimated to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms for nominating persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Acute Scarcity of Drinking Water in Tamil Nadu

6601. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Tamil Nadu is facing acute scarcity of drinking water due to failure of rains in past six months ;

(b) whether Government are considering to give additional funds to meet the situation ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the information available with this Ministry the State Governments furnished their memorandum on drought to the Ministry of Agriculture. A Central team visited Tamil Nadu to assess the drought situation in the State. The sanction of Advance Plan assistance for various items, including drinking water supply scheme, is under process.

Drought Assistance Sought by West Bengal

6602. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have requested the Centre for sanctioning Rs. 95.58 crores, as drought assistance to tide over the period between 1 April and 30 June, 1983 ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Central Team has since visited the State from 23rd March to 26th March 1983 to make an on the spot assessment of the

drought situation and the requirements of the State.

Report of the Central Team is awaited.

टांवा सिचाई परियोजना की क्षमता का उपयोग

6603. श्री रतन सिंह राजदा
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी

क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टांवा सिचाई परियोजना, होशंगाबाद की पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग कर सकना संभव नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में जांच कर कारणों का पता लगाया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन कारणों को दूर करने के प्रयासों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास निर्धा०) (क) मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद जिले में तवा सिचाई परियोजना का निर्माण प्रायः पूर्ण होने वाला है। इस परियोजना से 333 हजार हैक्टेयर सिचाई क्षमता सृजित होगी। इस परियोजना से प्राप्त की जाने वाली सिचाई क्षमता में कोई कमी नहीं की गई है। जैसाकि राज्य ने सूचित किया है, यह आशा की जाती है कि जून, 1983 तक 281 हजार हैक्टेयर क्षमता सृजित कर ली जाएगी और 100 हजार हैक्टेयर क्षमता का उपयोग भी कर लिया जाएगा। बेत पर आवश्यक विकास निर्माण-कार्यों और अन्य आधारभूत संरचनाओं का उत्तरोत्तर निर्माण कर लिए जाने के बाद, परियोजना की कुल सिचाई क्षमता का भी वस्तुतः इस्तेमाल कर लिया जाएगा।

(ख) से (घ) ये प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होते।

Corruption prevailing in NCCF

6604. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
 SHRI B.D. SINGH :
 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether Government have received complaints from certain quarters including M.Ps regarding allegations of corruption and malpractices prevailing in the National Cooperatives Consumers Federation (NCCF) ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry into the complaints made ; and

(d) if so, the result thereof and what action has been taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). The main allegations were as follows :

(i) Loss of about Rs. 2.5 crores in the transaction relating to export of rice through Kandla Port in 1981 ;

(ii) Bales of common cloth meant for smaller and poorer consumers of North Eastern State have been disposed of in an irregular manner ; and

(iii) Irregular disposal of dal when stock was required during drought and floods in the State of Rajasthan during 1980.

These allegations were examined by the Board of Directors of National Cooperative Consumers Federation on 26.7.1982 and 26.8.1982 and reported that these allegations were baseless. However, further facts have been called for from the NCCF for detailed examination.

There was also another allegation regarding illegal export of rice, through Kakinada Port. The NCCF has reported that a

private firm had exported the rice in its name, and that it has filed a case against the firm, in the Metropolitan Magistrate's Court Bombay, and the matter is subjudice.

Termination Compensation to Muster Roll Employees of CPWD.

6605. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are instructions in C.P.W.D. that termination compensation, however, permissible under the provisions of law, should be paid to Muster Roll Employees at the time of their termination ;

(b) whether this compensation is paid to each and every Muster Roll Employee while terminating his services by the C.P.W.D.; if so, what is the compensation and if not, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether this compensation is paid in cash ; and

(d) if so, the amount fixed for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a), (b) and (d). Termination compensation payable to muster roll employees in CPWD with not less than one year continuous service is 15 days average pay for every completed year of continuous service or any part in excess of six months, as per the provision of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

(c) : Yes, Sir.

States Participated in ASIAD 82

6606. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of states participated in Asiad, 1982 ; and

(b) the total amount spent by each state in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Indian Teams/Competitors participated in Asian Games, 1982 on an all India basis and no state-wise representation was made. No expenditure on coaching, training or participation of these Indian Teams/Competitors was met by the State Governments.

Proposal to Enact and Implement the National Policy of Self-cultivating Tenancy

6607. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to enact and implement a national policy of self-cultivating tenancy doing away with absentee landownership ;

(b) if so, details thereabout ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c). The national policy on tenancy has all along contemplated conferment of ownership rights on the generality of tenants. Only certain specified and small categories of landlords are to be exempt from this provision. By now legislative provisions have been made in Andhra Pradesh (Telengana Area), Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh for conferment of ownership rights or allowing cultivating tenants to acquire ownership rights. Already 7.7 million tenants and share croppers have acquired ownership in respect of 5.6 million hectares.

World Bank Aid for Multi-State Cashew Development Project

6608. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the target fixed for production and expansion of cashew under the World Bank aided multi-State cashew development project ;

(b) whether more State are proposed to be covered under the scheme ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No target for production of raw cashew has been fixed under the project. However, the projected annual production at full project development would be approximately 53,000 tons of raw cashewnuts. It is proposed to bring an area of 53,775 hectares under new planting and 7,500 hectares for improvement of existing cashew orchards under the cashew production programme.

(b) Some State Governments have shown interest in taking up cashew project in their State.

(c) The proposals have not yet been finalised.

Completion of Motor Road from Chelusen to Devikhet

6609. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of road projects in rural areas of Garhwal in Uttar Pradesh which are being implemented under Five Year Plan is proposed to be completed in the current year ; and

(b) by what time the Motor Road from Chelusen to Devikhet will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). The programme of rural roads development under the Minimum Needs Programme is in the State sector. Information of this nature is not maintained in the Ministry.

Effect on Minor Irrigation Projects in Kalahandi District due to Declaration of Reserved Forest Area

6610. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA : 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 minor irrigation projects in Kalahandi District of Orissa which are in progress have come to a standstill, by which more than ten thousand labourers have been deprived of their daily wages ;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in the matter for on going projects ; and

(c) whether Government would consider the situation and ensure that on going projects works are not discontinued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No such reports have been received. Only one case of Kalahandi district for 419.0 ha. of forest land for Upper Jonk Irrigation Project has been received from the Government of Orissa on 14.2.1983, for prior approval of the Central Government under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of the forest land for non-forest purpose.

The State Government have been asked to furnish certain clarifications and clearance of the Department of Environment for the project before it can be considered under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The case will be dealt with as soon as the required details are received from the State Government.

(b) and (c). All cases of diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose in which State Government did not issue orders for release of forest land prior to 25.10.1980 require prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. There is no exemption for any types of cases. Cases referred to the Central Government are disposed of as expeditiously as possible.

Special Pools of Accommodation for Central Government Employees

6611. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Special Pools have been created for the allotment of Government accommodation to the Central Government employees in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the Ministry or offices for which such pools have been created ;

(c) the number of houses which have been allotted to the Central Government employees through these pools in last three years against the targets set for these years ; and

(d) the ratio of allotment of houses in General Pool and Special Pools ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Besides the General Pool which is controlled by the Ministry of Works and Housing, the following Departments are also having their Departmental Pool of accommodation :—

- (i) P & T Department
- (ii) Railways
- (iii) Ministry of Defence
- (iv) Income-tax, Custom and Central Excise Departments
- (v) Civil Aviation Department
- (vi) Overseas Communication Service
- (vii) Delhi Administration
- (viii) Delhi Police
- (ix) Lok Sabha Secretariat
- (x) Safdarjang, Lok Nayak Jayaparkash Narain and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospitals
- (xi) C.G.H.S.

(c) and (d). Every Ministry/Department

is competent to have their own pool of accommodation and have their own rules for allotment from their pools. As such, no record is available in the Ministry of Works and Housing regarding their pools of accommodation.

So far as general pool of accommodation which is controlled by the Ministry of Works and Housing is concerned, 29,646 qrs. were allotted during the last 3 years upto 31.12.1982.

Reservation for Journalists in Allotment of Flats by DDA

6612. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to defer the restoration of the two per cent reservation for Journalists in the allotment of flats by the DDA ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether accredited Journalists registered with the DDA in 1976 are still awaiting allotment of flats by the DDA because of the abolition of the two per cent reservation for accredited Journalists prevailing till 2 January, 1979 ; and

(d) whether Government will direct the DDA to allot flats to accredited journalists registered in 1976 and still awaiting allotment of flats.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) and (b). The matter has been considered by the Government and the Government have decided to defer the same for the time being.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that as no separate record is being maintained, it is not possible to indicate whether accredited journalists are awaiting allotment of flats under the General Registration Scheme up-to 1976.

(d) No, Sir, in view of reply to Part (c).

Edible oils released to States through Public Distribution System

6613. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to release more edible oils through public distribution system to various States and Union Territories ;

(b) if so, the total tonnes of palm oil and rape seed oil proposed to be allocated to different States and Union Territories in 1983-84 through Public Distribution System ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). Allocation of imported edible oils are made to States/Union Territories for supply through public distribution system on month to month basis taking into account various factors such as, demand, consumption pattern, total availability of imported oils, availability of indigenous oils in the State/region and other relevant factors including the pace of lifting of edible oils allocated earlier to the States. The total quantity of edible oils allocated to various States during the first six months of the current oil year beginning from November 1982 till April, 1983 is 1,96,677 tonnes.

COCOA Production

6614. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how much cocoa is produced in the country per year since 1980, and the total cost of production and price fetched ;

(b) the details of the States growing cocoa plants and the total area of cultivation and the incentives given by the Central Government ; and

(c) the uses of cocoa and how many factories are engaged in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

मोतिया खान, नई दिल्ली में बनाई गई झुगियां

6615. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने मोतिया खान, नई दिल्ली में आवासीय फ्लैट बनाये हैं और उनको पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को आवंटित किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मोतिया खान में इन आवासीय फ्लैटों के निकट सरकारी भूमि पर अनधिकृत झुगियां बना ली गई हैं जिनको हटाने तथा स्थल को साफ करने के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा मोतिया खान के इस समूचे क्षेत्र को कब तक साफ कर दिया जायेगा और आवंटियों को उनके फ्लैटों का आवंटन कब तक कर दिया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि मोतिया खान में निम्न आय वर्ग तथा स्ववित्त पोषित योजना के अन्तर्गत नियतन कर दिये गये हैं और कि ये फ्लैट निर्माणाधीन हैं और निर्माण कार्य के पूरा हो जाने पर इन फ्लैटों का आवंटन किया जायेगा ।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण

ने पुष्टि की है कि मोतिया खान में इन निर्माणाधीन फ्लैटों के आसपास कुछ झुगियां बनी हैं। इसने सूचित किया है कि इसी स्थल से पहले जून, 1982 तथा दिसम्बर, 1982 में झुगियों को हटाया गया था और कि आवंटियों को कब्जा देने से पूर्व दुबारा बनी इन झुगियों को हटा दिया जायेगा ।

Allotment of Shops/Kiosks by DDA to SC and ST.

6616. SHRI NATWARSINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether shops/kiosks etc. are allotted to SC/ST people on rent lease basis through auction by DDA and other such Government agencies in the Union Territory of Delhi ;

(b) whether Government propose to abolish this policy ; and

(c) if so, whether keeping in view the financial conditions of SC/ST people, Government propose to allot shops/kiosks etc. to them through lucky draws after inviting applications ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) THE DDA has reported that the perpetual lease-hold rights of shops/kiosks stalls are sold to people belonging to the scheduled castes/tribes through auction/tenders restricted to persons belonging to such communities. Such of the vacant shops under the administrative control of the Directorate of Estates, as are reserved for allotment to SCs/STs, are allotted on pre-determined monthly license fee by draw of lots from amongst the applications received from persons belonging to these communities. The New Delhi Municipal Committee has reported that such of the shops/stalls/kiosks under its administrative control as are reserved for allotment SCs/STs are allotted at economic rate of license fee by draw of lots after inviting applications in the prescribed form from persons belonging to these communities. The Delhi Municipal

Corporation has reported that shops/kiosks under its control are disposed of in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 200 (d) of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

(b) In the context of the position indicated in reply to part (a), no such proposal is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Medical Reimbursement Claims of NDMC Teachers

6617. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some medical reimbursement claims of New Delhi Municipal Committee's teachers have been pending with NDMC since 1980 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some Members of Parliament have also sent letters to the President of NDMC in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and when they are likely to be cleared off ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The NDMC has informed that letters from two Members of Parliament in regard to medical reimbursement claim of a teacher relating to the year 1980 were received. However, no such claim has been received in the Health Dep'tt. of the NDMC and one of two communications from Members of Parliament has already been replied to accordingly.

Amount Earmarked for Dry Farming

6618. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of amount earmarked for 1983-84 for development of dry farming ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : Government of India supplement the efforts of State Governments for development of dry-land farming by providing financial assistance through various Central/Centrally Sponsored Programmes. A token provision of Rs. 101.70 lakhs has been made for the year 1983-84 under various schemes for development of dryland agriculture in the Budget of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture. For research on dryland agriculture, Indian Council of Agricultural Research have made provision of Rs. 93.01 lakhs for All India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture. Ministry of Rural Development also encourages development of dryland farming under Drought Prone Areas Programme, but no specific funds have been earmarked for dryland agriculture development.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान बनाने के लिए
ऋण संबंधी नियमों को उदार बनाना

6619. श्री अनवर अहमद : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने कुछ महीने पहले मकान बनाने के लिए ऋण संबंधी नियमों को उदार बनाया था जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकारी कर्मचारी ऋण के अतिरिक्त कतिपय वित्तीय संस्थानों से भी ऋण ले सकता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी नियमों का घोरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या ये नियम दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा आवंटित प्लाटों पर रिहायशी मकान बनाने के लिए ऋण पर भी लागू होते हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे मामलों में प्लाट को भारत के राष्ट्रपति के पक्ष में गिरवी रखना आवश्यक नहीं होगा;

(घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा प्राधिकृत वित्तीय

संस्थान प्लाट को गिरवी रखे बिना दूसरे प्रभार के अधीन ऋण देंगे; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी नियमों का व्यौरा क्या है?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान भारिक) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) से (ङ) सरकार ने दिनांक 2 दिसम्बर, 1982 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या आई/17011/4/82-आवास-III के अन्तर्गत यह निर्णय लिया है कि उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जिन्होंने सरकार से गृह निर्माण अग्रिम प्राप्त किया, सम्पत्ति को दुबारा रेहन रखने की अनुमति दी जाए ताकि वे कुछ मान्यता प्राप्त वित्तीय संस्थानों से अतिरिक्त ऋण प्राप्त कर सकें बशर्ते कि वे पहले विभागाध्यक्ष की पुरानुमति प्राप्त करलें और द्वितीय बन्धक पत्र के प्रारूप के विभागाध्यक्ष को जांच-पड़ताल के लिए प्रस्तुत करें। इस प्रकार दुबारा रेहन रखना मकान/फैटों की शेष लागत को पूरा करने के लिए निम्नांकित वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा दिए जाने वाले ऋणों के बारे में ही किया जाए।

1. सहकारी बैंकों सहित बैंकिंग संस्थान

2. राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्थापित वित्तीय नियम जो मकान बनाने के लिए ऋण देते हैं।

3. दिल्ली कोआपरेटिव हाउसिंग फाइनेन्स सीसाइटी जैसे एपेक्स कोआपरेटिव हाउसिंग फाइनेन्स इंस्टीट्यूशन्स

4. हाउसिंग डेवलपमेंट फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड जैसी भारत में बहाई गई और पंजीकृत सार्वजनिक कम्पनियां जिनका मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत में रिहायशी

प्रयोजनों के लिए मकान बनाने या खरीदने के लिए दीघाकालीन वित्त व्यवस्था करने का कार्य करना हो।

2. सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत गृह निर्माण अग्रिम की कुल राशि और सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा बाहरी संस्थानों से लिया गया ऋण एक साथ मिलाकर निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमा लागत जो कि उस विशेष मामले पर लागू होती है से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

3. यह सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए होगा कि वे विभागाध्यक्ष से अनुमति लेने से पूर्व दूसरी बार रेहन रखने के लिए वित्तीय संस्थान की सहमति का पता लगाना होगा। सभी मामलों में बन्धक पत्रादि के पंजीकरण पर व्यय, जैसा कि इस समय है, स्वयं सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा वहन करना होगा।

Wrong Fixation of the Amount of Monthly Instalments for DDA's LIG Flats

6620. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :

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

(a) whether a prospective buyer of DDA flats having an annual income between Rs. 4201 and Rs. 7200 becomes eligible for LIG flat and that on allotment of a flat he has to pay more than Rs. 400 as monthly instalment after payment of initial deposit of Rs. 10,800 towards cost of the flat ;

(b) if so, what is the rationale of fixing the amount of monthly instalments at Rs. 400/- or more when the income of the eligible person for LIG flat is taken between Rs. 350/- and Rs. 600/- ;

(c) whether Government propose to consider the question of downwards revision

of the monthly instalment to make the payment more easier, if so what steps have been taken by Government in this direction ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Schemes Prepared by Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering Regarding Dry Farming Techniques

6621. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering has prepared some schemes to bring scientific technology to the farmers door in the field of dry farming techniques ;

(b) whether the C.I.A.E. has identified some locations in MP State for intensive dry farming techniques in waterscarcity districts, if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether the World Bank has agreed to launch a big dry farming project in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(d) if so, the districts chosen, the additional area to be brought under the new ploughing implements in the Kharif season and the estimated new agricultural production ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal does not have any scheme to bring dry farming techniques to the doors of the farmers. However, under the Lab to Land Programme it has endeavoured to extend dry farming technology to the farmers in the vicinity of the Institute,

(b) No, Sir. The Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering has not identified any area for intensive dryfarming technology transfer. However, the Institute's expertise is always available to the State Government on request.

(c) No Sir not yet. However, a World Bank Appraisal Mission has visited MP along with other States. The report of the Appraisal Mission is awaited.

(d) Question does not arise.

Recommendations for Ban on Cow Slaughter

6622. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Official Level Committee recommended recently to the Central Government to completely ban cow slaughter in the country ;

(b) if so, whether the recommendations made by the Committee have since been considered by Government ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No official level Committee has been constituted to look after matters exclusively concerning cow slaughter.

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

Allocation of Rapeseed Oil and Palm Oil to States

6623. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation of rapeseed oil and plam oil made to various States in the oil years 1980-81 (November, 80 to October, 81) and 1981-82 (November, 81 to October, 1982) ;

(b) the total quantities of rapeseed oil

and palm oil released by Government of Orissa during the above two years ;

(c) the name and the number of Fair Price Shops in different districts of Orissa through which rapeseed and palm oil have been sold ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) Allocation of imported oils made to State Governments is as under :

	Oli Year 1980-81	Oil Year 1981-82
Rapeseed oil	1,25,005	1,08,519
Palmoil and Palmolein	3,55,361	3,25,610
Total :	4,80,366	4,34,129

(b) Allocation made to Government of Orissa is as follows :

	Oil year 1980-81	Oil year 1981-82
Rapeseed oil	3,750 MTs	5,404 MTs
Palmoil and Palmolein	2,250 ,,	4,350 ,,
Total :	6,000 MTs	9,754 MTs

(c) and (d). The Government of Orissa has reported that in March, 1982 imported edible oils were distributed through 13125 fair price shops on rotation basis. Districts-wise details are as follows :

District	No. of F.P. Shops
Balasore	1458
Bolanger	124
Cuttack	3169
Dhenkanal	1511
Ganjam	1325
Kalahandi	310
Keonjhar	808
Koraput	348
Mayurbhanj	716
Phulbani	2
Puri	1655
Sambalpur	1483
Sundarbagh	216

Production of Apples and Potatoes

6624. SHRI KRISHAN DATT SULTAN-PURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of apples and potatoes in the country in 1982 and the quantity of apples exported to foreign countries from each State ; and

(b) whether in view of the fact that for packing apples, wooden boxes are made in large number every year and farmers have to pay high price, Government propose to set up a new type of factory to manufacture wooden boxes so that farmers may get the wooden boxes for packing apples at low cost and wood is also not wasted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The estimated production for 1981-82 for apples and potatoes are as under :

(Production lakh tonnes)

Year	Apples	Potatoes
1981-82	8.98	100.75

During 1980-81, 3681 M.T. was exported to foreign countries. Statewise figures are not available.

(b) With a view to save wood, efforts are being made to develop alternate reasonably priced, packing cases for apples.

Flats Allotted by D.D.A. Under Madipur (Paschimpuri) Residential Scheme

6625. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether many cases are still pending regarding flats allotted by the D.D.A. in 1974 under Madipur (Paschimpuri) residential scheme ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when these cases will be disposed off ?

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

Construction of Dams under Gandhi Sagar

6626. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of small dams have been constructed in the land under Gandhi Sagar Dam ; depriving Rajasthan Government of their share of water from Gandhi Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar and Jawahar Sagar;

(b) if so, how the Central Government

propose to persuade the Madhya Pradesh Government to give up construction of irregular dams ; and

(c) the progress in this respect uptill now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The Government of Rajasthan have been representing to Centre that Madhya Pradesh has been constructing a number of minor and medium irrigation projects in the upper reaches of Chambal basin above Gandhi Sagar reservoir, which will result in reduced inflows into the Gandhi Sagar reservoir affecting irrigation benefits to Rajasthan. The Government of Madhya Pradesh are, however, of the view that construction of these small irrigation works/tanks are not going to affect the irrigation benefits accruing to Rajasthan from Gandhi Sagar reservoir. The matter had, however, been under bilateral discussions between the two States and the Centre was also in touch with both the States on 8.6.1982. The Union Minister of Irrigation had written a letter to the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh requesting that the matter may be settled amicably between the two State Governments. At the request of Rajasthan to use the good offices, the Centre is convening a meeting of both the States to sort out the matter.

निर्माण में कठिनाइयां दूर करने के लिए
उच्च स्तरीय बैठक

6627. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका
श्री एन० ई० होरो
श्री जगदीश टाईटलर

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

(क) क्या भवनों के निर्माण में अनुभव की गई कठिनाइयों को दूर करने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने एक उच्च स्तरीय बैठक बुलाई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और क्या उस बैठक में कोई निर्णय लिए गए थे; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो फैसले की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Wheat Procuring Programme, 1983-84

6628. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a meeting with the officials of the wheat procuring States regarding the wheat procuring programme for the year 1983-84 ;

(b) whether certain States have threatened not to allow the Food Corporation of India to procure wheat unless it ensure the lifting of the procured wheat within a specified time limit ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard along with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Meetings with the officials of the wheat producing States have been held to finalise the rabi procurement programme during 1983-84.

(b) and (c). Some States have expressed their anxiety on the slow movement of wheat from their States pertaining to earlier seasons. Food Corporation of India has been asked to make necessary arrangements for increasing movement of wheat from the States. Arrangements for lifting of wheat that will be procured by the State Governments/agencies during 1983-84 marketing season have been asked to be finalized by the Food Corporation of India in consultation with the officials of the State Governments.

देश में वितरणार्थ अधिक्षित आवश्यक वस्तुओं के नाम तथा उनकी मात्रा

6629. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वितरणार्थ किन-किन आवश्यक वस्तुओं की जरूरत पड़ती है और कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में; और

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81, 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के दौरान प्रत्येक आवश्यक वस्तु की कितनी-कितनी कमी पड़ी जिसके कारण उनका विदेशों से आयात करना पड़ा था और देश के लोगों को उचित दर की दूकानों में उन्हें उपलब्ध कराने हेतु प्रत्येक का कितने-कितने मूल्य का आयात किया गया ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से देने के लिए साफ्ट कोक और नियंत्रित कपड़े के अलावा जो आवश्यक वस्तुएं दी जाती हैं वे हैं—गेहूं, चावल, चीनी, आयातित खाद्यतेल और मिट्टी का तेल। ये आवश्यक वस्तुएं राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को केन्द्रीय पूल में उपलब्ध स्टाक, खुले बाजार में उनकी उपलभ्यता, राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की मांग और हर वस्तु के मामले में अन्य संबंधित बातों तथा परिस्थितियों के अनुसार आवंटित की जाती हैं। इन वस्तुओं की आवश्यकता तथा उनकी उठाई जाने वाली मात्रा एक समान नहीं होती, अपिनु हर महीने भिन्न-भिन्न होती है। खाद्यान्नों के मामले में 1980 के दौरान कुल लगभग 150 लाख मीटरी टन, 1981 में लगभग 130 लाख मीटरी टन और 1982 में लगभग 148 लाख मीटरी टन मात्रा वितरित की गई। सुरक्षित भंडार बनाने और खाद्यान्न सुरक्षा के एक उपाय के रूप में 1981-82 में 21.14 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं का आयात

किया गया और 1982-83 में (28.2.1983 तक) गेहूं के 15.58 लाख मीटरी टन मात्रा और आयात की गई। जहाँ तक चीनी का संबंध है 1980-81 से 1982-83 के वर्षों में इसकी आन्तरिक खपत 50 लाख मीटरी टन से 66 लाख मीटरी टन के बीच थी। इस अवधि में केवल 1980-81 के दौरान 2.14 लाख मीटरी

टन मात्रा आयात की गई थी, जिसका मूल्य लगभग 101 करोड़ रुपये था। अनुमानित माँग और उपलभ्यता के अन्तर को पाटने के लिए खाद्य तेलों और मिट्टी के तेल का आयात भी करना पड़ा। 1980 से 1983 में खाद्य तेलों तथा मिट्टी के तेल की आयात की गई मात्रा तथा उसका मूल्य इस प्रकार है :

वर्ष	आयात किया गया खाद्य तेल	मात्रा (लाख मी० टन में)	मूल्य (करोड़ रु० में)	आयात किया गया मिट्टी का तेल	मात्रा (मी० टन में)	मूल्य (करोड़ रु० में)
1980-81	10.70	527.81	2.07	591.7		
1981-82	10.23	498.36	1.97	606		
1982-83	8.34*	361.00*	2.3	766		
				(अनुमानित)		(अनुमानित)

(*अप्रैल, 1982 से फरवरी, 1983)

इन वर्षों में सोफ्ट कोक अथवा नियंत्रित कपड़े का आयात नहीं किया गया, क्योंकि देश में इनका उत्पादन पर्याप्त था।

Narmada Project in Madhya Pradesh

6630. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are actively considering to take-up the Narmada Valley Project in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the financial provisions for various projects under this scheme in the coming year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Madhya Pradesh Government has not submitted any Narmada Valley Development

projects for consideration of the Centre. Irrigation being a State subject, Irrigation projects are planned, funded and executed by the State Government themselves. However, the State is already executing 5 major and 5 medium on-going projects in the Narmada Basin. As per the recommendations of the Working Group of the Planning Commission Rs. 35 crores have been provided for the year 1983-84 for their execution. The State has also proposed an outlay of Rs. 3.5 crores during the year 1983-84 for two new major and one medium projects.

Assessment of Marine Resources in West Bengal Basin

6631. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the potentialities of the fer-

tile West Bengal basin's immense marine resources have not been properly assessed, explored and tapped so far ; and

(b) if so, the difficulties which Government have to face in formulating any comprehensive plan in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Marine Resources along the West Bengal Coast have been partially explored and tapped.

(b) The exploratory fishery survey vessels of the Government of India based at Calcutta and Paradeep have conducted survey off West Bengal Coast for assessing demersal (bottom) fishery resources and completed preliminary survey of about 12,000 sq. kms of shelf area. During surveys, the vessels located potential rich shrimp grounds in the Sandheads area which paved way for commercial exploitation of these resources by deep sea trawlers. Other exportable quality fishes like pomfrets were also located in the area. Marine fishery resources within 40 fathoms area have been assessed and documented in 1980 and made available to fishing industry.

The Government of West Bengal have undertaken a programme for survey of the coastal waters upto 15 fathoms in collaboration with Marine Products Export Development Authority.

Systematic survey of area by the Government vessels is hampered due to non-availability of adequate shore and infrastructural facilities. Further, Calcutta port is located about 80-120 Nautical miles away from fishing grounds. Hence, vessels have to spend 3-4 days in to and fro sailing through the Hooghly.

Facilities to Persons Working in ICAR Research Work

6632. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the persons engaged in the research work in the

I.C.A.R. do not get the requisite facilities ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take remedial steps in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE : (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No Sir, this is not a fact that most ICAR Scientists engaged in research do not get requisite facilities. Research Institutes/Centres of the ICAR have adequate facilities in terms of laboratories and scientific equipment, farms and workshops, etc. Facilities are comparable with those available at research laboratories of other research agencies in the country. Adequate technical and support services are also available to enable the scientists to conduct research programme smoothly.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question of taking remedial steps does not arise.

Ownership Rights to Occupants of Tenants in Slum Colonies in Delhi

6633. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have had under consideration any proposal to give ownership rights for occupants of tenements in slum colonies and areas in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, which are the slum-areas in respect of tenements where in such ownership rights are sought to be given, especially those situated in the walled city of Delhi ?

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

Increasing the Income of Small and Marginal Farmers

6634. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no study has been undertaken as to how the income of small and marginal farmers can be increased by alternative employment;

(b) steps taken to implement the recommendation of the National Commission of Agriculture to give special preference to the credit needs of the small and marginal farmers; and

(c) what success, if any, has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

(RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The National Commission on Agriculture recommended organisation of Farmers' Service Societies (FSS) at the ground level to provide all types of credit and full package of services and technical guidance to farmers particularly small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for enhancing production and for diversification of activities in an integrated manner at on contact point, and to enable the weaker section to control the society while serving all categories of farmers, there should be two third representation to weaker section on the elected board of management of the society. In pursuance of the recommendation, 1195 FSS have been set up in various States. The scheme of organisation of Farmers' Service Societies, envisages financial, administrative and extension support to FSS by Government and institutional structure.

The Reserve Bank of India has made a review of the working of FSS in the country which revealed that there was considerable scope for improvement in their performance. The findings of this review were communicated to the State Governments by the Ministry of Agriculture for taking remedial measures.

उत्तर प्रदेश की केन्द्र द्वारा सहायता

प्राप्त सिचाई योजनाएं

6635. श्री जनुल बशर : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश की केन्द्र द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त उन सिचाई योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर कार्य निर्दिष्ट अवधि के भीतर अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) ऐसी योजनाओं का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है?

सिचाई भंतालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) सिचाई एक राज्य-विषय होने के कारण, सिचाई स्कीमों के अनेषण, आयोजन, वित्त-पोषण तथा क्रियान्वयन का कार्य राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्वयं किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सहायता, एकमुश्त त्रृणों और अनुदानों के रूप में समग्र राज्य के लिए दी जाती है और यह विकास के किसी सेक्टर अथवा परियोजना से सम्बद्ध नहीं होती है।

(ख) और (ग) : उपर्युक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए, ये प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होते।

धुरोई सिचाई योजना

6636. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) धुरोई सिचाई योजना कब आरंभ की गई थी और यह कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी। उसमें अत्यधिक विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं और विलम्ब के कारण में व्यय में कितनी अतिरिक्त वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) इस समय कितने हेक्टेयर भूमि क्षेत्र में सिचाई की जा रही है; इस परियोजना के पूरा हो जाने के बाद कितने हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सिचाई की जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या विभिन्न जिलों की भूमि को

सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाने के मामले में बार-बार परिवर्तन किए जा रहे हैं और उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति बया है तथा कितने जिलों में सिंचाई की जाएगी और कितने भूमि-क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की जाएगी ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) गुजरात की साबरमती सिंचाई परियोजना, जिसमें धरोई में एक जल-संचयन बांध का निर्माण शामिल है और जिस पर गुजरात सरकार द्वारा निर्माण-कार्य 1971-72 से आरंभ किया गया था, 1984-85 तक पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है।

गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इस परियोजना के पूर्ण होने में देरी के कारण ये हैं :

1. 1973 की अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ों के कारण, बांध की ऊंचाई में वृद्धि होना और बांध के सेवणनों में संशोधन किया जाना;
2. नहर की लम्बाई और सेवण में वृद्धि होना;
3. सम्पूर्ण वितरण प्रणाली का 8 हैक्टेयर ब्लाक तक विस्तार करना और सारी प्रणाली को पक्का भी करना;
4. सिंचाई कमान क्षेत्र का 43,320

हैक्टेयर से बढ़कर 56,680 हैक्टेयर तक हो जाना।

इस परियोजना को योजना आयोग द्वारा 17.59 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर 1971 में स्वीकृत किया गया था और इसकी अद्यतन अनुमानित लागत 70.09 करोड़ रुपये हो जाने की सूचना दी गई है। गुजरात सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन में देरी होने के कारण लागत में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। तथापि, परियोजना की लागत में वृद्धि परियोजना के निर्माण-कार्यों के आकार में परिवर्तन होने और मूलतः परिकल्पित क्षेत्र की तुलना में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक क्षेत्र में लाभों का विस्तार करने और इसके साथ ही, चूंकि यह परियोजना मूलतः 1971 में अनुमोदित की गई थी, उसके बाद कई वर्षों तक मूल्यों में वृद्धि होते रहने के कारण हुई है।

(ख) परियोजना की अन्ततः सूजनीय 56,680 हैक्टेयर क्षमता की तुलना में, जून, 1982 तक 34,500 हैक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता का सूजन किया जा चुका है।

(ग) गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि विभिन्न तालुकों की भूमि को सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाने के मामले में ऐसे कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किए गए हैं। इस परियोजना से विभिन्न तालुकों/जिलों को होने वाले सिंचाई लाभ नीचे दिए गए हैं :

जिला

तालुका

सिचाई क्षमता
(हैक्टेयर)

(क) साबरकंठा

ईदर

8760

हिमतनगर

2734

उप जोड़

11,134

(ख) मेहसाना

खेरालू

18032

विसनगर

11920

बिजापुर

6290

सिंधपुर

7057

मेहसाना

2247

उप जोड़

45,546 हैक्टेयर

कुल (क+ख)

56,680 हैक्टेयर

Financial Difficulties of Small
- Fishing Companies6637. SHRI K.A. SWAMI :
SHRI D.P. JADEJA :Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :(a) whether Government are aware of
the financial difficulties being faced by
small fishing companies based in Visakhapatnam, operating deep-sea trawlers ;(b) the reasons for Government's
reluctance to grant moratoriums on loans
given by Shipping Development Fund to
small fishing companies which purchased
foreign trawlers ; and(c) the reasons for charging penal
interest by Shipping Development Fund on
such loans when fishing industry is in
depression ?THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Certain
representations were received from fishing
companies requesting for financial relief in
the matter of loans granted to them.(b) and (c). According to the existing
terms and conditions of loans granted by the
Shipping Development Fund Committee,
moratorium of one year is already available
in the repayment of loans. The rate of
interest on such loans is 8% per annum.
Concessional rates of interest are applica-
ble in case of timely repayment of loans.
There is, thus, no penal rate of interest.The marine fish production in 1982 is
estimated to be higher than in 1981 and
hence no depression.भाखड़ा और व्यास के जल के बंटवारे
के लिए बोर्ड6638. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या सिचाई मंडी
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या भाखड़ा और ब्यास नदियों के पानी के बंटवारे के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के आधीन कोई प्रबन्ध मण्डल बनाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों को इस प्रबन्ध-मण्डल का वास्तविक नियंत्रण सौंपा गया है और इस संबंध में पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है?

सिचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) (क) जी, हां। भाखड़ा ब्यास प्रबन्ध बोर्ड का गठन, पंजाब पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 1966 के अन्तर्गत किया गया था। भाखड़ा नांगल परियोजना और ब्यास परियोजना से जल आपूर्ति का विनियम, इस बोर्ड के मुख्य कार्यों में से एक है।

(ख) यह बोर्ड केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रण के आधीन है और संबंधित राज्यों को इस बोर्ड में प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त है।

गुजरात राज्य में भूमिहीन श्रमिक

6639. श्री छोत भाई गामित : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात राज्य में उन भूमिहीन श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने 1975 से 1982 के दौरान अपने मकान बनाने के लिए भूमि की मांग की थी; और उन श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी मांग स्वीकार नहीं की गई थी;

(ख) अब तक कितने श्रमिकों को भूमि आवंटित कर दी गई है और उन श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने उस पर मकान बना लिए हैं;

(ग) शेष श्रमिकों को भूमि आवंटित न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) शेष श्रमिकों को भूमि कब तक आवंटित कर दिए जाने की संभावना है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) (क) राज्य सरकार ने, आवास स्थल तथा निर्माण सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, 28.2.83 तक सहायता के लिए पात्र 7,54,448 परिवारों का पंजीकरण किया है।

(ख) 28.2.83 तक ग्रामीण भूमिहीन कामगारों के परिवारों को 6,45,424 आवास स्थल आवंटित किये गये तथा उनमें से 2,36,103 को निर्माण सहायता/मकान दिये गये।

(ग) और (घ) राज्य सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण भूमिहीन कामगारों के सभी पात्र परिवारों को 1985 तक आवास स्थल आवंटित करके परियोजना के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की संभावना है।

FAO'S Views on Production of Paddy in the Country

6640. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the FAO's forecast about lower paddy production this year in India ;

(b) if so, whether according to them it will be 6 million tonnes below last year record ;

(c) whether there will be a major crisis for paddy production in the country ; and

(d) what steps Union Government considers to take in view of the paddy shortage during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). In the FAO publication Food Outlook,

dated the 22nd February, 1983, the preliminary estimate of paddy production in India in 1982 is put at 68'0 million tons, against 80'3 million tons in 1981 and 80.4 million tons in 1980.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As a result of vigorous rabi campaign mounted by the Government, the effect of losses in paddy production due to drought is expected to be mitigated to a large extent.

दुकानदारों द्वारा औषधियों के लिए ऊंचे मूल्य वसूल करना

6641. श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दुकनदार फसलों के लिए प्रयोग की जाने वाली औषधियों और उर्वरकों के लिए किसानों से मनमाने मूल्य वसूल कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या उन औषधियों पर कोई मूल्य अंकित नहीं होता है और यदि कोई मूल्य अंकित होता भी है, तो अधिक ऊंचा होता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि किसानों को औषधियां उचित दर पर मिल सकें, सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) (क) और (ख) उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1957 के अन्तर्गत बहुत से उर्वरकों के फुटकर मूल्य सांविधिक नियंत्रण के तहत हैं। सांविधिक फुटकर मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य पर उर्वरकों की विक्री करना उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1957 और आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत दण्डनीय अपराध है। राज्य सरकारों को उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1957 के उपबंधों को लागू करने के लिए पर्याप्त अधिकार दिए गए हैं। जब कभी इस—आदेश के उपबंधों के उल्लंघन के मामले,

जिसमें अधिक दाम लेना भी शामिल है, को राज्य सरकार के ध्यान में लाया जाता है, तो वे इस मामले में उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करती हैं।

जहाँ तक कीटनाशी औषधियों का संबंध है, उन पर कोई मूल्य नियंत्रण नहीं है। तथापि, भारत मानक पैकेटों में बन्द वस्तुएं नियम, 1977 के अंतर्गत कीटनाशी औषधियों के प्रत्येक पैकेटों पर इन मूल्यों को दर्शाना होता है। मूल्य नियंत्रण न होने की स्थिति में यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि पैकेटों पर लिखे गए मूल्य अधिक अथवा कम हैं।

(ग) सरकार ने किसानों को उचित मूल्यों पर कीटनाशी औषधियों की उपलब्धि सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं :

(1) कीटनाशी औषधियों को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अंतर्गत लाया गया है।

(2) ऐसी कीटनाशी औषधियों का, जो देश में विनिर्मित नहीं होती हैं, लेकिन कीटनाशी औषधि अधिनियम, 1968 के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत हैं, खुले आम लाइसेंस के अंतर्गत आयात किया जा सकता है।

(3) एक चल रही योजना के अन्तर्गत अत्यधिक आम उपयोग में लाई जाने वाली देश में उत्पादित कीटनाशी औषधी का 50 प्रतिशत राज्यों को गैर-सहयोगित विनिर्माताओं के लिए आगे आवंटन करने के लिए आवंटित किया जाता है। यह आवंटन राज्यों द्वारा निर्धारित शर्तों के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है। इसका प्रयोजन राज्य के भीतर निरूपण के लिए तकनीकी ग्रेड सामग्री उपलब्ध

कराना तथा उचित मूल्यों पर इनकी बिक्री करना है।

(4) राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगमों सहकारी समितियों और विपणन संघों को और अधिक कीटनाशी दबाइयां इच्छाद करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

(5) भारत सरकार और विभिन्न राज्य सरकारें विभिन्न दरों पर कीटनाशी नियंत्रण कार्यों, जिनमें कीटनाशी औषधियों की लागत भी शामिल है, के लिए राज सहायता दे रही हैं।

(6) कीटनाशी औषधियों की वितरण प्रणाली में एकल पद्धति से बहु-पद्धति वितरण प्रणाली में परिवर्तन किया गया है।

(7) उन कीटनाशी औषधियों के संबंध में, जो देश में विनियमित नहीं होतीं, लेकिन जिनकी आवश्यकता विशिष्ट किस्म के कृमि/कीटों, पादपे रोगों और खरपतवारों पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए जरूरी है, भारत सरकार तदर्थ आधार पर इस प्रकार की कीटनाशी औषधियों के आयात का प्रवंध सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के माध्यम से करती है और राज्य सरकारों को इनकी आपूर्ति भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्यों पर की जाती है।

Referee and Linesmen Beaten at Ambedkar Stadium

6642. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that on 7 February, 1983, the Referee and the

two linesmen were badly beaten at Ambedkar Stadium in front of police personnel ;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government ;

(c) whether any compensation has been given to the referee and the linesmen ;

(d) if so, details thereof ; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Government are aware of the incident which involved manhandling of the Referee and the linesmen at Ambedkar Stadium on 7th February, 1983 in the course of a semi-final match of the Durand Football Tournament.

(b) Government is not concerned with the conduct of the tournament which is organised by the Durand Football Tournament Committee. The Committee have reported that it had requested for adequate police arrangements in general and it was creditable on the part of the police force that was immediately available to have the situation under control before the re-inforcements arrived.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No compensation was claimed by the Referee or the linesmen from the Tournament Authorities.

Complaints Against Shortage of Grazing Fields Around C.S.W.R.I.

6643. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the Members of Parliament and others that there is acute shortage of grazing fields for sheep around hundreds of kilometres of Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar ;

(b) whether Government are aware that two places of South i.e. Bijapur and Bellary have not bright prospects for the development of research work on sheep and wool ;

(c) if so, whether Government will make efforts to open atleast one such Research Institute in South in the next financial year ; and

(d) if not, will Government consult the Director, Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, to open another Research Institute in South or shift the existing one from Avikanagar to Bijapur/Bellary ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes in Rajasthan viz. the Central Arid Zone Research Institute and the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute (CSWRI) have developed the necessary technology for pasture development and have demonstrated the same through their transfer of technology programmes. The development of large scale pastures is the responsibility of the State Government of Rajasthan.

(b) to (d). The Government of India/ICAR are examining the possibility of starting a Southern Regional Research Centre of the CSWRI during the Sixth Plan period. After the proposal is finally approved, an expert committee would be set up to advise on the selection of a suitable site. Bijapur and Bellary could also be considered for the purpose if the State Government desires.

Ban on Registration of Group Housing Societies

6644. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a ban for registration of Group Housing Societies in the Union Territory of Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether Government would relax this ban for the weaker sections of the society residing in the villages in the Union Territory of Delhi ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Administration has informed that no decision has yet been taken for re-opening the registration of new cooperative group housing societies.

सीतापुर में चीनी मिल और तेल निकालने के सरकारी संयंत्र की स्थापना

6645. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि सीतापुर जिले में मिसरिख देश का विशेषकर उत्तरी भारत का एक शीर्षक धार्मिक स्थान है किन्तु इस बात के बावजूद वहां बहुत अधिक मात्रा में मूँग-फली और गन्ना पैदा होता है, वहां किसी भी प्रकार की कोई मिल नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस क्षेत्र के 'पिसावा' ब्लाक में चीनी कारखाना अथवा मूँगफली का तेल निकालने का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागचत भा आजाद) (क) और (ख) विलायक निस्सारण तेल, तेल रहित भोजन और खाद्य फ्लोर नियंत्रण आदेश, 1967 के अधीन दो लाइसेंस सीतापुर जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) की दो पार्टियों को जारी किए गये हैं जिनके ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :

1. मैसर्स सेठिया आयल इन्डस्ट्रीज, सीतापुर (उप्र०)

खली के हिसाब से 60 मीटरी टक्क की दैनिक

क्षमता का एक लाइसेंस जारी किया गया था ताकि उनके तेल मिल में उत्पादित खली का अन्य विलायक निस्सारण यूनिट द्वारा तेल प्राप्त करने के लिए विधायन किया जा सके। यह लाइसेंस 28-2-1985 तक वैध है।

2. मैसर्स हरगांव आयल प्रोडक्ट्स, हरगांव जिला सीतापुर।

खली के हिसाब से 70 मीटरी टन की दैनिक क्षमता का एक लाइसेंस जारी किया गया था ताकि उनके विलायक निस्सारण संयंत्र में उस तेल का जिसमें सामग्री हो का विलायक निस्सारण किया किया जा सके। यह लाइसेंस 31-10-1983 तक वैध है।

पिसावा ब्लाक में मूंगफली तेल निस्सारण फैक्ट्री की स्थापना के लिए वनस्पति, वनस्पति तेल और वसा निदेशालय में कोई अन्य आवेदन-पत्र लम्बित नहीं पड़ा हुआ है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले में पिसावा ब्लाक अथवा किसी अन्य क्षेत्र में नई चीनी फैक्ट्री की स्थापना के लिए कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। जब कभी कोई आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त होगा तब छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना की शेष अवधि के दौरान अतिरिक्त क्षमता हेतु लाइसेंस देने के लिए जारी किए गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अनुसार और अन्तर-क्षेत्रीय तथा पिछड़े जिलों की प्राथमिकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए उस पर विचार किया जाएगा।

Liberalisation of Rules for Creation of Second Charge on Property

6646. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have decided to liberalise the rules governing the creation of second charge on the property to enable their employees

to secure loans from banks in addition to the house advance obtained from Government which is not enough to build the houses in view of the rising costs ; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

The Government vide Ministry of Works and Housing O.M. No. 1/17011/4/82-H. III, dt. 2nd Dec., 1982 have decided that the Central Govt. servants who have obtained HBA from the Government may be permitted to create second charge on the properties to enable them to obtain additional loans from some recognised financial institutions, provided they obtain prior permission of the Head of the Deptt. and the draft deed of second mortgage is submitted to the Head of the Department for scrutiny. Such a second charge may be created only in respect of loans to be granted for meeting the balance cost of the houses/flats by recognised financial institutions, such as the following :

1. Banking institutions, including Cooperative Banks ;
2. Financing Corporations set up by the State Governments which provide loans for house construction ;
3. Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Institutions, such as Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society.
4. Public Companies formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes, like the Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited.

2. Total amount of the House Building Advance sanctioned by the Govt. and the loan raised by the Government servants from outside institutions, taken together, shall not exceed the prescribed cost ceiling limits as applicable to a particular case.

3. It would be for the Government Employees to ascertain the willingness of the financial institutions concerned to accept the second charge before applying for permission of the Head of the Deptt. In all cases, the expenditure on registration of the Mortgage Deed etc. shall be borne by the Government servants themselves as at present.

Construction by CPWD of Road from Dhankota to Dalalghat, Nepal

6647. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the CPWD has been entrusted with the construction of road from Dhankota to Dalalghat in Nepal ; and

(b) if so, the total, mileage to be constructed and when does the CPWD propose to start the work ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to Shift Nagpur Electrical Circle of CPWD to Madras

6648. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Nagpur Electrical Circle of CPWD has jurisdiction in three different Zones of the Department, that is South, West and Food Zones ;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to shift this circle to Madras ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is already an Electrical Circle at Madras and another Electrical Circle is not required there at present.

Central Assistance for Minor Schemes in Tribal Sub Plan

6649. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government provided Central assistance of Rs. 8.62 crore for minor schemes in Tribal Sub Plan during 1981-82 which was reduced to Rs. One crore in 1982-83 ; and

(b) what is the percentage of tribal population in M.P. in terms of the area and percentage of irrigation in 1974-75 and in 1980-81 what percentage is expected by the end of Sixth Plan and if rate of growth of potential is slow what special consideration will be given to tribal area while formulating the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A Special Central Assistance of Rs. 8.62 crores was provided for minor schemes during 1981-82 but it was out of the unspent balance for the period 1978-80. During 1982-83 an allocation of Rs. 5 crores was made by the Ministry of Home Affairs as Special Central Assistance including completing minor Irrigation Projects.

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

Increase in Dog Population

6651. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the dog

population is increasing in the country day by day ;

(b) if so, what measures have been adopted by Government for controlling dog population in the country ; and

(c) whether Government will consider that stray dogs should not be killed but should instead be sterilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Statistics on dog population is not available.

(b) The Municipal Corporations and other Local Bodies in major towns have squads to catch and destroy the stray dogs.

(c) Sterilisation for controlling the dog population was tried in some countries but was found expensive and impracticable. Hence, there is no other way of controlling stray dog population excepting their destruction.

Cauvery Waters

6652. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently Central Government have placed some suggestions for arriving to any conclusion regarding the Cauvery talks between Tamilnadu, Kerala and Karnataka State ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Discussions are being held with the Chief Ministers and Ministers of the basin States. The latest talks were held on 5th April, 1983 when it was decided that bilateral discussions will be resumed amongst the Chief Ministers and efforts made to reach understanding on sharing of waters. It was also decided that discussions will be held amongst the technical officers of the States to reassess the total availability of waters.

Sports Institutions Functioning in the Country

6653. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the National Sports Institutions functioning in India and the details of the training being given in those institutions ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more sports institutions in the country during the next year ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the total amount earmarked for the uplift of sports in the country for the year 1983-84 ?

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

(a) There is only one national level Sports Institution namely, the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (Patiala) functioning at present in India, with its South and East Centres located at Bangalore and Calcutta respectively.

The Institute offers training facilities in sports coaching in sixteen (16) sports disciplines through the following courses :

Course	Duration
(i) Master's Diploma Course	22 months
(ii) Regular Diploma Course	10 months
(iii) Condensed Diploma Course	6 months
(iv) Certificate in Sports Course	6 weeks
(v) Refresher Courses (For In-service teachers)	

(b) No, Sir. Government have no such proposal under consideration.

(c) Rs. 635.97 Lakhs for the Central schemes of Sports and Games.

Shifting of CPWD Civil Circles to States Capitals

6654. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the policy of the C.P.W.D. to have at least one Civil Circle office in every State Capital ;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to shift Allahabad Circle to Lucknow, Agra Circle to Jaipur and Nagpur Circle to Ahmedabad ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No such formal policy has been laid down.

(b) Even though no such formal policy exists, owing to the workload in these places, orders have been issued to shift Allahabad Central Circle to Lucknow and shifting of Agra Central Circle to Jaipur is under consideration. At present there is no proposal to shift Nagpur Central Circle to Ahmedabad.

(c) About Lucknow and Jaipur, position has been stated above. Since proposal to open a Circle office is examined keeping in view the development of work load, and Nagpur Circle has adequate work load, there is no necessity of shifting it to Ahmedabad at present.

Composition of Civil Circle of CPWD in Nepal for Mahendra Raj Marg

6655. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether CPWD has a Civil Circle in Nepal for Mahendra Raj Marg works ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are Electrical and Mechanical Sub-Divisions and Sections under the Civil Divisions of the circle ;

(c) if so, the number of such Sub-Divisions and Sections ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to open an Electrical Division for these electrical and mechanical sub-divisions and sections ?

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

(c) Two Sub Divisions and eight sections.

(d) No, Madam.

Building Cost Index Maintained by CPWD

6656. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the C.P.W.D. is maintaining a Building Cost Index ;

(b) if so, when was it started ; and

(c) what have been the Index figures during the last ten years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). The C.P.W.D. has been maintaining a Building Cost Index since 1957.

(c) The index figures for the last 10 years are indicated below :—

Year	Cost Index	Base 100
1972	134	1-1-70
1973	166	1-1-70
1975	180	1-1-70
1977	113	1-10-76
1979	130	1-10-76
1980	176	1-10-76
1981	200	1-10-76
1982	217	1-10-76
1983	245	1-10-76

Soil Erosion in Dhanbad District

6657. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of large scale erosion of soil by the Khudia river in Dhanbad district of Bihar disturbing the soil fertility ;

(b) if so, facts in details and steps taken thereon ;

(c) whether there is any agency with the Central Government to act and advise the State Government to take necessary steps to stop soil erosion in the hilly area ;

(d) if so, details of such agencies ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

(c) and (d). The subject of soil erosion is being handled by the Ministry of Agriculture which has been giving advice to the States in respect of steps to be taken to tackle the problem. Recently the National Land Board and the National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission have been set up to provide advice to the Government in regard to policy planning, coordination and monitoring all issues relating to health and scientific management of soil and land resources.

(e) Does not arise.

Survey Conducted in States for Dry Farming in 1982

6658. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area in each State where survey has been conducted to start dry farming during the year 1982 ;

(b) the area in each State where dry farming is being done ; and

(c) steps being taken by Government to popularise dry farming in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No systematic survey has been conducted for starting dry farming during 1982. However, at the National Workshop on Agricultural Development in the context of the Productivity Year 1982 and New 20-Point Programme held at New Delhi in February 1982 and subsequently, in the Research-cum-Development Forum on Dryland Farming etc. held in April 1982, it was decided to adopt integrated dryland agricultural development on an area of 3.82 million ha. in selected micro-watersheds. The States have so far identified an area of about 2.69 million ha. in 3811 micro-watersheds. Besides, the States are also encouraging adoption of dryland technology in an area of 17.45 million ha. outside the above micro-watersheds. The State-wise position is given in Statement—I.

(b) The State-wise net cultivated area which is entirely dependent on rainfall and follow dryland farming is given in Statement—II.

(c) The dryland farming technology developed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Agricultural Universities etc. is popularised by Extension agencies through training and demonstrations. Two pronged strategy has been adopted for development of dry farming in the country : (i) *Intensive approach*—permanent and on-going improvement in the productivity of dry farming areas through integrated and scientific watershed development and (ii) *Extensive approach*—optimal utilisation of existing resources under on-going programmes of agricultural development for stepping up production.

Under intensive approach, a Centrally sponsored scheme 'Pilot Project for Propagation of Water Conservation/Harvesting Technology for Dry Farming

Areas' has been formulated for selected districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamilnadu to minimise the adverse effect of erratic rainfall through scientific utilisation of rain water for optimising and stabilising production under dry farming conditions. Besides, all the States have been advised to draw an action programme for planning, implementing, coordinating and monitoring of the dryland farming practices keeping in view the multi-disciplinary approach involved therein. They have also been advised to ensure availability of agricultural inputs within the easy reach of the farmers in

adequate quantities at right time. They have in particular been requested for the constitution of a multi-disciplinary committee at the block level for planning, implementation and monitoring of the integrated watershed development project for dry land areas and also setting up an inter-departmental committee at the State level to over-see and coordinate the various on-going programmes of the agriculture, rural development and other concerned departments for development of dryland farming. The identified watersheds should receive preference in the distribution of agricultural inputs and credit. The development of dryland agriculture is also an important component of Drought Prone Areas Programme.

Statement—I

State-wise progress of selection of watersheds and area covered under dryland farming.

State/U.T.	Target 1982-83		Progress upto January 1983		
	No. of selected micro-watersheds (Nos.)	Total area of selected micro-watersheds (000 ha.)	No of selected micro-watersheds (Nos.)	Area covered under selected micro-watersheds (000 ha.)	Area outside water sheds covered under dryland farming practices (000 ha.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Andhra Pradesh	250	250	250	506.00	111.95
2. Assam	125	125	125	125.00	350.00
3. Bihar	300	300	350	—	1419.00
4. Gujarat	200	200	200	242.00	—
5. Haryana	87	87	134	130.00	2100.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	50	50	50	4.06	40.72
7. Jammu and Kashmir	75	75	62	1.30	2.92
8. Karnataka	150	150	170	87.48	156.13
9. Kerala	140	140	165	29.49	—
10. Madhya Pradesh	420	420	320	395.00	1076.31

State/U.T.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
11. Maharashtra	296	296	269	269.00	8949.00	
12. Manipur	26	26	5	6.75	15.00	
13. Meghalaya	24	24	—	—	—	
14. Nagaland	21	21	2	—	—	
15. Orissa	280	280	370	64.00	12.92	
16. Punjab	60	60	16	50.00	587.00	
17. Rajasthan	200	200	187	—	1814.00	
18. Sikkim	3	3	—	—	—	
19. Tamilnadu	200	200	212	101.53	324.41	
20. Tripura	17	17	17	39.00	—	
21. Uttar Pradesh	600	600	600	627.00	453.00	
22. West Bengal	200	200	298	15.00	40.00	
23. A. and N. Islands	5	5	—	—	—	
24. Arunachal Pradesh	48	48	—	—	—	
25. Chandigarh	—	—	9	0.02	0.02	
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	—	—	—	
27. Delhi	5	5	—	—	—	
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	12	12	—	—	—	
29. Lakshadweep	5	5	—	—	—	
30. Mizoram	20	20	—	—	—	
31. Pondicherry	4	4	—	—	—	
Total	3824	3824	3811	2692.63	17452.38	

Statement-II

Statement showing the State-wise net rainfall area during 1978-79

S. No.	State/U.T.	Net rainfed area (000 ha.)
1	2	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7694
2.	Assam	2107
3.	Bihar	5572
4.	Gujarat	7828
5.	Haryana	1732
6.	Himachal Pradesh	372
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	419
8.	Karnataka	8906
9.	Kerala	1976
10.	Madhya Pradesh	16532
11.	Maharashtra	16349

	1	2
12. Manipur	75	
13. Meghalaya	145	
14. Nagaland	96	
15. Orissa	4949	
16. Punjab	915	
17. Rajasthan	12576	
18. Sikkim	51	
19. Tamilnadu	3378	
20. Tripura	217	
21. Uttar Pradesh	8590	
22. West Bengal	4050	
23. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32	
24. Arunachal Pradesh	88	
25. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19	
26. Delhi	12	
27. Goa, Daman and Diu	121	
28. Lakshadweep	3	
29. Mizoram	69	
30. Pondicherry	4	
All India	105077	

Development of Agriculture in Gujarat

6659. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the programmes being implemented for the development of agriculture in Gujarat State and particularly in Adivasi areas ;

(b) the amount of Central assistance given to Gujarat Government for the pur-

pose for the year 1982-83 and the progress achieved so far ; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the purpose for the year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The programmes for Department of Agriculture being implemented in the State as also in the tribal areas of Gujarat are mainly as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programmes	Plan outlay 82-83		
		Normal	Tribal area sub- plan	Special central assistance
1.	Direction and Administration	390.00	37.81	—
2.	Multiplication and distribution of seeds	56.61	30.35	65.00
3.	Manures and Fertilisers	68.36	51.39	—
4.	Plant Protection	61.60	3.50	—
5.	Commercial Crops	90.80	18.75	—
6.	Extension and Farmers Training	79.41	18.00	—
7.	Agricultural Engineering	36.70	20.45	35.00
8.	Agricultural Economics and Statistics	21.69	14.00	—
9.	Horticulture	46.83	12.75	—
10.	Other expenditure	250.00	—	—
11.	Nucleus Budget	13.00	—	—
Total		1115.00	207.00	100.00

A total plan provision of Rs. 1115.00 lakhs has been earmarked for agricultural development programme for the year 1982-83. For the tribal areas sub-plan a total amount of Rs. 307.00 lakhs is provided for agriculture development which includes Rs. 100.00 lakhs as special Central assistance for agriculture development.

The estimated expenditure incurred during the year 1982-83 as against the total plan provision earmarked for normal and tribal areas including special Central assistance is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Normal	Tribal area sub-plan including special central assistance
Agricultural development	1156.33 256.00

(c) A provision of Rs. 1300.00 lakhs has been earmarked for agriculture development for the year 1983-84, out of which Rs. 227.60 lakhs are earmarked for agriculture development in tribal area sub-plan. In addition a special Central assistance of Rs. 95.00 lakhs is also provided for agriculture development under tribal area sub-plan for 1983-84.

Distribution of Civil Supplies through Public Distribution System

6660. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make satisfactory arrangements for the distribution of civil supplies through public distribution system ; and

(b) whether some States have requested the Central Government in this regard and if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b), The primary responsibility for implementation and supervision over the public distribution system in their respective territories is with the State Governments themselves. Reports received periodically from them indicate that the system is generally functioning well. Directions have already been issued from the Central Government to State Governments to expand, strengthen and streamline the public distribution system and to ensure that the commodities meant for issue under the System do reach the *bona fide* consumers at pre-determined prices.

Increasing the Production of Marine Fish

6661. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed some targets to increase the production of marine fishing during the Sixth Plan Period ;

(b) if so, the quantum of different varieties of marine fish likely to be produced in Karnataka during Sixth Plan period ; and

(c) the steps Government have so far taken to achieve the targets fixed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During five years of the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) marine production along Karnataka coast is likely to be of the order of 9.5 lakh tonnes. Important varieties of marine fish caught on this coast are : mackerel, sardines, anchovies, pomfrets and prawn. The quantum of different varieties of marine fish likely to be produced cannot be indicated with precision.

(c) The following are some of the important steps taken up by the Government to increase deep sea fish production :

(i) Augmentation of fishing fleet through the Charter of Foreign vessels, joint

ventures, import and indigenous construction.

- (ii) Provision of loans on soft terms for purchase of fishing vessels to the extent of 95% of the cost of indigenous vessels and 90% of the cost of imported vessels which is to be repaid in 15 annual instalments excluding one year of moratorium.
- (iii) Grant of subsidy of 33% on the cost of indigenously constructed vessels.
- (iv) Intensification of fishery survey through larger and more sophisticated vessels.
- (v) Augmentation of training facilities to meet manpower requirements.
- (vi) Assistance for the construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports and of landing and berthing facilities at smaller fishing centres.
- (vii) Regulation of fishing by the foreign vessels through enactment of Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981 and the rules framed thereunder to deal effectively with the problem of poaching in our waters by unauthorised vessels.

Supply of essential commodities to Orissa

6662. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the severe scarcity of essential commodities in the drought affected areas in the country and particularly in Orissa ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by Government to expedite the supply of essential commodities such as foodgrains, edible oils, kerosene oil etc. in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA

AZAD) : (a) and (b). Government are fully aware of the drought affecting certain areas in the country including Orissa and have already taken a number of steps to maintain the supply-line of essential commodities such as foodgrains, edible oils, kerosene etc. In addition to the normal allocations of these commodities that are periodically made, demand from the concerned State Governments for extra allocations was considered and wherever possible and feasible such extra allocations have been made to the drought affected States including Orissa.

Big Houses/Foreign Vessels Engaged in Fishing in India

6663. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of trawlers operated by each big houses/Foreign vessels engaged in the fishing trade in India ;
- (b) whether any other concern has applied for issuing licence for fishing in Indian ocean during the year 1982 ; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The number of trawlers operated by M.R.T.P. houses is as follows :

	No. of trawlers operated (20 M and above in length)
(i) Union Carbide India Ltd.	8
(ii) Britannia Industries Ltd.	3
(iii) Tata Oil Mills Ltd.	2
(iv) India Tobacco Co. Ltd.	2
(v) Chowgule & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	4
(vi) Chowgule Steam Ship Ltd.	2
(vii) Konkan Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.	2

No foreign vessel is presently being operated by big houses.

(b) and (c). No application for issue of "licence" for fishing in the Indian Ocean as envisaged under Section 4 of the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981 has been received.

तालकटोरा तरणताल की छत का निर्माण

6664. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तालकटोरा तरणताल के डिजायन के चयन करते समय तरणताल की छत का निर्माण करने का निर्णय लिया गया था और यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि ठेकेदार ने डिजायन के गलत चयन के कारण छत का निर्माण करने से इंकार कर दिया था और यह दलील दी थी कि उसकी छत गिर जाएगी;

(ख) क्या देश के विशेषज्ञ ठेकेदारों द्वारा छत का निर्माण करने से इंकार करने के बाद विदेशी विशेषज्ञों को भी इसके लिए आमंत्रित किया गया था तथा उन्होंने भी इस मत का समर्थन किया था कि उस डिजायन के अनुसार तरणताल में छत का निर्माण करने की सलाह देना उचित नहीं है और यदि हां, तो विदेशी विशेषज्ञ बुलाने आदि पर कितनी धन राशि खर्च हुई, और

(ग) गलत डिजायन का चयन करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) (क) और (ग) मूल रूप में यह प्रस्ताव किया गया था कि ताल कटोरा गार्डन का तरणताल, जिसकी निर्माण-एजेन्सी नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका थी, एक अन्तर्रंग तरणताल होना चाहिए। नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा गठित मूल्यांकन बोर्ड ने डिजाइन का चुनाव अखिल भारतीय आधार पर डिजाइन प्रतियोगिता बुलाने के बाद किया था

और यह अन्तर्रंग तरणताल के लिए ही था। तैयार किए गए डिजाइन के अनुसार, छत का ढांचा जटिल स्वरूप का था और ठेकेदार को इसकी स्थिरता के बारे में कुछ आशंकाएं थीं। अतः भारतीय प्रोद्योगिकी संस्थान, दिल्ली द्वारा बनाये गए छत के डिजाइन की दूसरी बार जांच करने का निर्णय लिया गया। दूसरी बार जांच करने के पश्चात् यह पाया गया कि इसमें कुछ संशोधन अनिवार्य हैं। जटिल स्वरूप के ढांचे और सुझाये गए संशोधनों को देखते हुए यह महसूस किया गया कि नवें एशियाई खेलों के शुरू होने से पहले, ढके हुए तरण-ताल का कार्य पूरा करना संभव नहीं होगा। एशियाई खेलों में तैराकी क्योंकि एक अनिवार्य खेल है और खुला तरण-ताल एशियाई खेलों की अपेक्षाओं को अच्छी तरह से पूरा कर सकता था अतः एशियाड 82, के लिए खुला तरणताल बनाने का ही निर्णय किया गया था। नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने तैयार किए गए डिजाइन के अनुसार छत की संरचनात्मक स्थिरता पर सलाह लेने के लिए किसी भी विदेशी विशेषज्ञ को आमंत्रित नहीं किया गया था और इस प्रकार इस पर किसी व्यय अथवा किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कार्रवाही करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Promotion to the post of Dy. Director Horticulture, C.P.W.D.

6665. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the rules for promotion to the post of Deputy Director of Horticulture, C.P.W.D. New Delhi ;

(b) whether the above rules were violated in the matter of recent promotion to the post of Deputy Director in that Directorate and even the advice of U.P.S.C. was ignored in the matter ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether it is a fact that no meeting of the departmental promotion committee

was held in the last 10 years and whether all ad-hoc promotees have been allowed to continue ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not holding the departmental promotion committee meetings over the last 10 years and action taken against the officers concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) According to the CPWD Horticulture Directorate (Class I and II Posts) Recruitment Rules, 1973, promotion to the post of Deputy Director of Horticulture is to be made from the grade of Asstt. Director of Horticulture having a degree in Agriculture or Botany with Horticulture as a special subject with seven years service in the grade rendered after appointment thereto on a regular basis.

(b) and (c). As promotions to the post of Deputy Director has been made on an-ad-hoc basis only, the said Recruitment Rules have not strictly been followed. The UPSC had initially approved some of these adhoc promotions but did not agree to their continuance beyond certain periods. The matter has again been taken up with it for its approval.

(d) Yes Sir, After notifying the CPWD Horticulture Directorate (Class I and II Posts) Recruitment Rules, 1973, no post of Deputy Director (Horticulture) fell vacant till 1979 and thus the question of holding a meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee till that period did not arise.

(e) As stated in reply to part (a) above, Asstt. Directors of Horticulture having a degree in Agriculture or Botany with Horticulture as a special subject are eligible for promotion to the post of Deputy Director. The CPWD have reported that no University (except one or two in the South) in India provides a special subject in Horticulture and hence most of the Asstt. Directors working in the Directorate of Horticulture are not eligible for promotion. The question of amending the Recruitment Rules suitably has already been taken up with the U.P.S.C.

Price Rise in Phosphatic and Nitrogenous Fertilizers

6666. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many times the price of fertilizers has been raised in the last five years ; and

(b) what was the rise each time for popular phosphatic and nitrogenous fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The prices of fertilizers were revised twice during the last 5 years.

(b) The prices of Phosphatic and Nitrogenous fertilizers were increased by about 38% w.e.f. 8th June, 1980 followed by another increase by about 17.5% w.e.f. 11th July, 1981.

Number of Villages Unconnected with Roads

6667. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : (SHRI SURAJ BHAN) :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) number of villages in each State and Union Territory which are unconnected by roads ;

(b) what is the national average of length of roads per hundred sq. kilometres and which States are below this average ;

(c) number of villages in each State and Union Territory which were connected by road in each of the last three years and in the current year ; and

(d) number of villages in each State and Union Territory which are unconnected by all weather roads ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d), A Statement is attached.

Statement

State/Union Territory	Number of villages connected by all wheather roads during			No. of villages not connected by all wheather roads as on 1.4.1982	Road length in Kms. per 100 sq. Km. of area*
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		
	(Provisional)				
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	30	35	30	16569	42.34
2. Assam	393	404	342	10589	39.34
3. Bihar	1060	449	630	48023	48.86
4. Gujarat	1279	1100	340	8484	28.08
5. Haryana	450	—	43	173	48.89
6. Himachal Pradesh	201	209	210	10327	33.71
7. Jammu and Kashmir	51	48	27	2724	5.46
8. Karnataka	68	273	170	19150	56.72
9. Kerala	—	—	—	—	242.24
10. Madhya Pradesh	832	663	400	56148	25.27
11. Maharashtra	154	1139	1518	25340	55.89
12. Manipur	—	8	9	1547	24.78
13. Meghalaya	217	105	58	2294	20.92
14. Nagaland	6	4	—	332	38.47
15. Orissa	205	205	320	53684	75.79
16. Punjab	177	11	—	176	90.34
17. Rajasthan	240	238	255	27780	20.18
18. Sikkim	3	15	15	258	16.55
19. Tamil Nadu	392	322	320	11195	87.43
20. Tripura	265	220	275	3253	73.70
21. Uttar Pradesh	598	245	380	103235	54.20
22. West Bengal	90	130	250	21074	159.50
23. A. and N. Islands	—	—	—	145	7.43
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	3463	14.45
25. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	113.16
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	1	17	43.99
27. Delhi	2	2	—	—	888.96
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	—	1	—	32	157.15
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	6.25
30. Mizoram	3	7	1	585	4.23
31. Pondicherry	13	12	14	35	441.46
Total	6729	5845	5608	426632	46.67

Source : Annual Plan 1983-84 documents of State/Union Territories and Planning Commission.

* Basic Road Statistics of India—1979-80 brought out by the Transport Research Division of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport in January, 1982.

Hike in Prices of Foodgrains

6668. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of foodgrains in the country during the last two months have registered a sharp increase ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the same ; and

(c) to what extent this has affected adversely the price index and the poorer sections of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) There has been an increase of about 5 percent in the wholesale prices of foodgrains during the period from 22.1.1983 to 19.3.1983.

(b) The increase in prices is due mainly to significant fall in production of Kharif cereals, the off-seasonal rise in the prices of rabi foodgrains and continued pressure of demand.

(c) The increase in all-commodities wholesale price index during this period is about 2 percent ; the contribution of foodgrains in this increase is not significant. The interests of the poorer sections of the people are being taken care of by the Public Distribution System.

Achievement of Objectives Set-out for Distribution of Fertilisers

6669. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the success achieved in realising the objectives set out in Sixth Plan to have equitable and efficient fertilisers distribution system in the country accompanied with infrastructural and organisational support to reduce regional disparities in fertilisers consumption ; to ensure that benefits of fertilisers are received by the farming community ; and to promote integrated nutrient supply system by better and increased mobilisation

of organic and bio-fertilisers resources in order to supplement and optimise use of chemical fertilizers as also to maximise the efficiency of fertilisers use ;

(b) whether achievement is in tune with targets set to boost agricultural production ;

(c) if not, the steps proposed to achieve the targets ; and

(d) has the scheme to transport the fertilizers to the doorsteps of farmers launched by Government been implemented in all Blocks which do not have rail-head facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The growth rate in fertilisers consumption has been consistently registering an upward trend, though the rate of growth has been lower than the target, mainly due to aberrant weather conditions. In order to achieve the objectives, in question, the noteworthy achievements vis-a-vis sixth plan targets in question are :—

(1) Distribution system in backward areas has been strengthened by opening about 27,000 additional retail fertiliser outlets since the beginning of the plan period. The retail outlets prior to the plan period were 1,06,899.

(2) Distribution system in backward areas has been strengthened by launching the block delivery scheme. Under this scheme most of the fertilisers are now taken to the block level at Government cost. Earlier they were only taken to the rail head at Government cost.

(3) Intensive fertiliser promotion campaign has been launched in 104 selected districts through the lead fertilisers manufacturers in the country where consumption potential existed but the consumption was low.

(4) Short term loans to the States for purchase and distribution of inputs, including fertilisers have been increased from Rs. 136 crores in 1979 to Rs. 200 crores in 1980-81 and to Rs. 250 crores in 1982-83. This has strengthened the fertilisers distribution infrastructure.

(5) Subsidy on phosphatic and potassic fertilisers to the small and marginal farmers @ 25% and 33- $\frac{1}{3}$ % and to Tribal farmers @ 50% under Integrated Rural Development Programme has been granted.

(6) Government is indirectly subsidising fertilisers in a big way by keeping the cultivator's prices at levels lower than the cost of imports and/or cost of production of domestic fertilisers. Prices have been kept low so that the fertilisers are within easy reach of the farming community.

(7) To ensure greater use of organic manures, programmes on utilisation of rural/urban compost, sewage/sullage, green manure are being implemented by State Governments. A New national project for development and use of bio-fertilisers has recently been approved for providing of sources of nitrogen through renewable living micro-organism to further supplement the use of chemical fertilisers.

(8) Further, to promote integrated supply system by better and increased mobilisation of organic and bio-fertiliser resources in order to supplement and optimise use of chemical fertilisers as also to maximise the efficiency in fertiliser use :—

(i) A scheme for installation of 4 lakh bio-gas plants during the Sixth Plan is in operation.

(ii) Under the auspices of the State Government urban and rural compost scheme are in operation.

(iii) The National Project on Development and use of Bio-Fertilisers has recently been approved for implementation.

(iv) To encourage use of organic manures, programmes on utilisation of rural/urban compost, sewage/sullage, green manures are being implemented by the State Governments.

(d) The scheme provides for coverage of all the Blocks in the country.

Reserved quota posts in N.C.C.F.

6670. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that reserved quota posts are not being filled in National Cooperative Consumer Federation Limited ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that reservation in promotion is not being extended to SC/ST employees ; and

(c) whether there is no Liaison Officer for SC/ST in N.C.C.F. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited (NCCF) has reported that action is being taken to fill up the posts reserved for SC/ST.

(b) The Board of Directors of NCCF in its meeting held on 15.12.1982 has agreed to reserve posts for SC/ST employees in promotion quota also. The NCCF has reported that this aspect will be kept in view while making promotions in future.

(c) The officer incharge of Administration, is acting as Liaison Officer in respect of matters relating to SC/ST employees.

Development of Park/Green Belt in Village Vohapur, Delhi

6671. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Khasra Nos. 570, 572 and 573 of Vohapur village in Delhi were developed by D.D.A. as park/green belt ; and

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the details of action taken by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). It is presumed that the refer-

ence is to Bahapur village existing in the Union Territory of Delhi. Position about Khasras Nos. 570, 572 and 573 is as under :—

Khasra No. 570

1 Bigha and 1 Biswa of land was taken possession of on 10.8.62 after acquisition. That land has been allotted to 'Sara Hitkari Co-operative House Building Society'.

Possession of 10 Big. and 5 Bis. of land was taken over on 28.3.68 and is being developed as green.

Khasra No. 572 and 573 :

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Number of Families Benefited under IRDP in Gujarat

6672. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total families below the poverty line benefited under the IRD Programme in Gujarat against the target fixed by the State during the year 1982-83 ; and

(b) the outlay proposed to be made for implementing the programme and target fixed for covering the number of families under different schemes of IRDP by Gujarat for the year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Against the target of 1,30,800 families proposed to be covered during 1982-83, 1,17,389 families have been assisted under IRDP in Gujarat till February, 1983 during 1982-83.

(b) During the year 1983-84, the State Government have an allocation of Rs. 17.44 crores @ Rs. 8 lakhs per block for IRDP on the basis of 218 blocks in Gujarat. The target will be again 1,30,800 families. The

sectoral break-up of targets will be available only after the annual action plan for 1983-84 is approved.

एशियाड निर्माण कार्यों के लिए नियत सीमेंट का काले बाजार में बेचा जाना

6673. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 23 अक्टूबर, 1982 के हिन्दी "ब्लिट्ज़" में एशियाड निर्माण कार्यों के लिए दिए गए सीमेंट को काले बाजार में बेच आने के बारे में छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना सीमेंट पकड़ा गया है क्या सरकार ने इस घोटाले में शामिल व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्ययाही की है; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ़) (क) से (ग) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Quantity of Wheat and Rice given to Card Holders

6674. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the quantity of wheat and rice given to the card holders per head per month, State-wise and Union Territory-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : As per the reports received from time to time from the States/Union Territories, a statement on the subject is enclosed.

Statement**Quantum of Wheat/Rice Issued to Consumers through Fair Price Shops in Different States/Union Territories**

State	Quantum of Wheat/Rice per Adult per Month	
	1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad : Rice : 50 kg/card Wheat : 25 kg/card Rest of the State : Rice : 5-20 kg/card Wheat : 2-7 kg/card	(Actual quantum (fixed by Distt. Collector)
2. Assam	Rice 300 gms to 8 kgs.	
3. Bihar	(i) Urban, Rural, Mineral and Industrial areas : Rice : 4 kgs. Wheat : 12 kgs. (ii) University and College students residing in approved mess and lodges : Rice : 2 kgs. Wheat : 9 kgs. (iii) Police, Homeguards, Naik Havaldar, NCC, Jamadar and Jail Warden living in barracks : Wheat : 15 kgs. (iv) School students living in approved Mess and lodges : Wheat : 7.5 kgs. (v) Railway employees : Wheat : 4 kgs.	
4. Gujarat	Rice : 0.500 kgs. Wheat and Coarse grains : 7 kgs.	
5. Haryana	Rice : 2 kgs. Wheat : Atta : 10 kgs. Maximum 80 kgs per family	
6. Himachal Pradesh	Rice : 1 kg. Wheat : 8 kgs. in non-subsidized areas 10 kgs. in subsidised areas.	

1

2

7. Jammu and Kashmir	City of Srinagar and towns of Anantnag and Pulwana	Rice : 6 kgs. 5 kgs.
Kashmir Division	Town :	Atta : 2 kgs. Rice : 6 kgs. Wheat : 5 kgs.
Jammu Division	Kandi (Leanest Months)	Rice : 3.450 kgs. Atta : 6 kgs. Rice : 2 kgs. Atta : 6 kgs. Wheat : 5 kgs.
Town :		
Kandi (Leanest Months)		
8. Karnataka		Rice : 4 kgs. Wheat : 3 kgs. Suji : 2 kgs. Maida : 5 kgs.
9. Kerala		Rice : 320 gms per day Wheat : 240 gms per day
10. Madhya Pradesh	Rice eater areas (Districts of Raipur and Bilaspur Sambhag, Jabalpur Sambhag, and Balaghat and Shehdol)	Rice : 9 kgs. Wheat : 3 kgs.
	Wheat eater areas (Districts of Indore, Ujjain, Chambal, Gwalior, and Bhopal Sambhag).	Rice : 5 kgs. Wheat : 7 kgs.
		Wheat and Rice eater areas.
		Rice : 7 kgs. Wheat : 5 kgs.
11. Maharashtra	<i>Fair Price Shops</i>	
	10 kgs.	
	(All foodgrains)	
12. Manipur	Rice : 4 kgs.	
13. Meghalaya	Rice : Urban area 4/6 kgs. Rural areas 2/4 kgs.	
14. Nagaland	Rice : 10 kgs.	
15. Orissa	(i) <i>Urban Areas</i> : 'A' Class card 3 kgs. Wheat/Atta 'B' Class card 5 kgs. Rice/Wheat or Atta (ii) <i>Rural Areas</i> : 5 kgs. Wheat or Atta/Rice mostly to landless labourers and marginal farmers.	

1

2

16. Punjab	Rice : 5 kgs per card per month maximum Wheat/Atta : 10 kgs. per head per month maximum 80 kgs per card per month.		
17. Rajasthan	Wheat and Coarse grains : 10 kgs. Rice : 6 kgs. per ration card.		
18. Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris' : Rice : 1.5 kgs. per adult per week or Districts : 28 kgs. per card per month which ever is lesser (w.e.f. 1.8.1981) Other areas : Rice 1 kg. per adult per week or 20 kgs. per card per month which ever is lesser (w.e.f. 1.7.81)		
19. Tripura	Rice : 4 kgs. (8 kgs. in Municipal areas). Wheat : 6 kgs. (2 kgs. in Municipal areas).		
20. Uttar Pradesh	<p><i>Hill Areas :</i> Rice : 8 kgs. Wheat : 10 kgs. <i>Other Areas :</i> Rice : 8 kgs. Wheat : 8 kgs.</p>		
21. West Bengal	(i) Calcutta Industrial areas (including extended) and Asansol Group of Towns (31.8.82)	Raton Quantum per unit per week Rice : 3 kgs. Wheat : 1 kg. Wheat products.	
	(ii) Modified rationing areas (31.5.82)	13.5 kgs. of food-grains monthly average depending on availability of stocks.	
22. A. and N. Islands	Rice : 5 kgs. Wheat : No quantitative restriction.		
23. Arunachal Pradesh	<i>For Genl. issue</i> Rice : 8 kgs. Atta : 4 kgs.	<i>For labourers</i> 12 kgs. 4 kgs.	
24. Chandigarh	Rice : 1 kg. per unit per month 6 kgs. per month to habitual rice eaters. Atta : 10 kgs. per unit per month and maximum 40 kgs. per ration card.		
25. D. and N. Haveli	Rice : 1.5 kgs. Wheat : 9 kgs.		

1

2

26. Delhi (i) Wheat Eaters : Wheat : 10 kgs., Rice : 9 kgs. R. Atta 8 kg.
(ii) Rice Eaters : Wheat : 3 kgs. Rice : 16 kgs. R. Atta : 1 kg.

27. Goa, Daman and Diu Rice : 5kgs.
Wheat : 7 kgs.

28. Lakshadweep Rice : 12 kgs.

29. Mizoram In urban areas Rice : 3 kgs.
In rural areas Rice : 2 kgs. } Per week.

30. Pondicherry In Pondicherry wheat was supplied @ 10 kgs.
per month for all cards irrespective of Grades.
Rice was also supplied 4 kgs. per unit per month/
20 kgs. maximum per card whichever is less.
In Karaikal rice was supplied 4 kgs. per unit/
20 kgs. per card per month maximum whichever is less.

Recommendations of Study Group on Bastar Pine Plantation Project

6675. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether his Ministry has examined the recommendations made by the In-depth Study Group on Bastar Pine Plantation Project ;
- (b) if so, which are the recommendations acceptable to his Ministry ;
- (c) whether the proposal to plant pine in forty thousand hectares of forest land and forest area has been given up ;
- (d) if so, the reasons for taking such drastic decision by Government after spending lot of money on this project ; and
- (e) whether the agreement with the World Bank on this Technical Assistance Project has been discontinued after the decision taken by Government not to destroy the valuable sal and forest areas for plantation of tropical pines in Bastar district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The list of recommendations made by the Study Group is given in Statement-I. These recommendations were considered and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture subject to certain conditions. These conditions are given in Statement-II.

(c) and (d). According to the conditions stipulated by the Ministry of Agriculture, the proposal to plant pine in forty thousand hectares of forest land has been given up as clear-felling of sal forests and planting with Pine would have adversely affected the life style of tribal population and the environment.

(e) Although it was decided by the Government not to fell sal forests for plantation of tropical pines, the agreement with the World Bank was continued till 31st December, 1982 to complete other components of the project subject to conditions stipulated by the Agriculture Ministry,

Statement—I

Recommendations of the Group for In-Depth Study of Impacts Likely to be caused by Raising Tropical Pine Plantations after Clearfelling Sal Forests in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh

(i) The forest based industries in Bastar District should be in joint ventures between the Forest Development Corporation, the entrepreneurs and the tribal producers and collectors of raw materials. The present "letter of intent" given to the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation should, therefore be cancelled because such a venture will be against the recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture as accepted by the Government of India and also it will not benefit the tribals of Bastar.

(ii) The proposed industry should be set up during the next 5 years simultaneously with the trial plantations as indicated above.

(iii) Proposed plantations in public forests should not be located close to tribal habitations so that the 'Nistar' of tribals is not interfered with. The location of the plantations should be determined by the local officers only after discussion with the local tribals concerned.

(iv) The plantations should not be more than 300 ha, in extent of any one place. There should be a belt of at least 250 metres width of natural forest in between two blocks of pine plantations.

(v) Relatively open area with less of sal or where sal regeneration is absent, if otherwise suitable, should only be taken up for plantations. These plantations should only be taken up after proper site assessment.

(vi) Compensatory plantations should be raised near habitations. The choice of economic species should be made in consultation with the local tribals.

(vii) The Corporation should also take up experimental plantations in the degraded open forest areas without clear felling such areas so as to assess its growth under such conditions.

(viii) The Corporation should take up strong extension activities to motivate tribals to rise industrial raw material on their farms as well as on available community lands.

(ix) Support activities such as establishment of fuelwood, small timber and bamboo depots, grain banks etc. should be undertaken so as to ensure that the basic needs of the tribals are met at their door steps.

(x) The Forest Executives in charge of the project should be oriented to tribal needs which they should consider as their primary objective.

(xi) A Committee should be set up including representatives of the Inspector General of Forests, Department of Environment, the Ministry of Home Affairs (Tribal Development) and the local Members of Parliament to monitor implementation of the recommendations of this Group.

Statement—II

The Ministry of Agriculture has approved the recommendations of the Study Group subject to the following :—

(1) No further deforestation should be done for experimental pine plantations. Also, the proposal to clear about 40,000 hectares of forest land for plantation of pines should be given up. Evaluation of the results of the trial plantations done hitherto should be carried out.

(2) Action should be taken to plant degraded forests with Sal to make good the loss of Sal and other tree species felled for the purpose of raising tropical pines in the area.

(3) With the support of Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, the State Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur, should initiate investigations into the soil-tree nutrition relationship with reference to selected tree species. Further, a survey of the forest area of Bastar needs to be done to identify measures for improving forest cover in the area and for raising of Sal trees without felling of existing forest stand. Besides the possibility of raising bamboo as an under-

crop in the pine plantation area should be examined.

(4) The setting up of a paper mill in the area should be considered in the context of a cooperative venture with the participation of the tribals and stress should be laid on use of bamboo as raw materials. The capacity of the paper mill should also be ex-

amined and reviewed in light of the availability of bamboo in the area.

(5) The desirability or otherwise of motivating the tribals to raise trees as industrial raw material on their lands as well as Community lands should be examined.

(6) The Composition of the Monitoring Committees to monitor implementation of the recommendations may be as follows :—

(i) Inspector General of Forest, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.	Chairman
(ii) Forest Secretary to the Government of Madhya Pradesh	Member
(iii) Joint Secretary (F and SC) Deptt. of Agri. and Cooperation	Member
(iv) Representative of the Central Deptt. of Environment	Member
(v) Representative of Tribal Development Division, Ministry of Home Affairs	Member
(vi) Director, Forestry Research, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun	Member
(vii) Deputy Inspector General of Forests(M), Deptt. of Agri. and Cooperation.	Member-Secretary

Survey of Tributaries of River Vansadhara

6676. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2522 on 14 March, 1983 regarding flood projects under execution in Orissa and state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa had conducted preliminary survey of tributaries of river Vansadhara after heavy flood in the year 1980 to prepare the project reports to check the flood in the river ;

(b) if so, the names of the irrigation projects under the stages of survey and investigation and the projects under execution as flood control measure on upstream of river Vansadhara ;

(c) whether officers of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa Governments have started joint survey on common boundary portion to check the flood in river Vansadhara ; if so, since when ;

(d) outcome of the joint survey ; and

(e) whether Government of Orissa have included river Vansadhara as flood prone river and accordingly preparing the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa has informed that Bonda Pipili, Harabhangi and Badnalla irrigation projects in Vansadhara basin are under execution and Sambiri, Kodama, Lilibadi-Kanjodi reservoir schemes are under investigation. Vansadhara, Peddagedda, lower Harabhanga, Dimuru Chheli-garh, Sannadi, Badjore and Mohendra Tanaya dams are being planned for future investigations.

(c) to (e). The State Government has reported that in a joint meeting of the officers of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa held in Bhubaneswar on 22nd June, 1981, it was decided to conduct joint survey by officers

influence ads to right of boundary line within of both the States in common boundary portion to identify the flood control schemes. Joint survey as decided is in hand by the concerned State Governments. After the joint surveys are completed and flood control projects identified, Master Plan will be prepared for the Vansadhara basin.

Neradi Barrage

6677. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2318 on 14 March, 1983 and state :

(a) the contents of agreement on river Vansadhara between Governments of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) the main features of Neradi project report submitted to Central Water Commission by Andhra Pradesh Government in 1979 and objection raised by Orissa Government thereon after flood in river Vansadhara in 1980 ;

(c) the features of revised project report on Neradi Barrage submitted to Central Water Commission for clearance by Andhra Pradesh Government in 1982 ;

(d) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have already started first phase of the Barrage in 1980-81 and the work is nearing completion, though there was objection from Orissa and before clearance from the Central Water Commission ; and

(e) if so, the reasons given by Andhra Pradesh Government and the views expressed by Orissa Government on this issue during recent official discussion at Vizag ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The reference is presumably to an Agreement reached between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh in July 1961 wherein Orissa agreed for construction of Neradi Barrage by Andhra Pradesh involving a submergence of 106 acres of land in Orissa territory. Another Agreement between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh concluded in September 1962 pro-

vides for sharing Vansadhara waters on a 50:50 basis.

(b) The Project Report prepared by Andhra Pradesh in March, 1979 for Vansadhara Project Stage-II of which Neradi barrage is one of the components, the area coming under submergence in Orissa was indicated to be 540 acres. In view of the unprecedented floods in Vansadhara river in 1980, Orissa requested Andhra Pradesh to modify the project proposals of 1979.

(c) In the revised project report prepared by Andhra Pradesh for Neradi Barrage in July 1982, an area of 1266 acres is stated to be coming under submergence in Orissa.

(d) and (e). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have not started construction of Neradi Barrage. Only some works on right flood embankments had been taken up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and it has been intimated by them that the extent of works done on this flood embankment will not have any adverse effect on Orissa side. Further work has been stopped.

In the official discussions held at Vizag in August, 1982 it was, inter-alia stated by Orissa that their views on the revised project proposals of 1982 would be indicated only after necessary verification of submergence on ground in their areas from Neradi Barrage is carried out by them.

दिल्ली में बुद्ध विहारों की स्थापना

6678. श्री दयाराम शास्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली की उन कालो-नियमों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें बुद्ध विहार स्थापित किए गए हैं;

(ख) उन बुद्ध विहारों के नाम तथा व्यौरे क्या हैं जिन्हें पंजीकृत सोसायटियों द्वारा संचालित किया जा रहा है;

(ग) उन पंजीकृत सोसायटियों के व्यौरे क्या हैं तथा उनके पदाधिकारी कौन हैं;

(घ) प्रत्येक बुद्ध विहार के कब्जे में कितनी भूमि है;

(ङ) यदि कोई बुद्ध भिक्षु है तो उसका नाम क्या है; और

(च) उन बुद्ध विहारों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके भवनों/सीमा दिवारों को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण अथवा किसी अन्य प्राधिकरण द्वारा गिराया गया है?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपसंचारी (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने बताया है कि बुद्ध विहार निर्माण-कित कालोनियों में स्थापित किए गए हैं :

1. यमुना नदी के पिछवाड़े बेला रोड बुद्ध विहार
2. सिद्धार्थ बस्ती, नई दिल्ली
3. भोगल, नई दिल्ली
4. तैमूर नगर
5. सन्त नगर, नई दिल्ली
6. राम कृष्ण पुरम, सैक्टर नं० III, नई दिल्ली
7. शाखा नं० IV, मुनीरका, डाक-खाना, बसन्त विहार, नई दिल्ली
8. कुतुब मीनार के समीप महरौली, नई दिल्ली

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने उन बुद्ध विहारों के नाम और व्योरे दिए हैं जिनका संचालन पंजीकृत समितियों द्वारा किया जा रहा है। वे इस प्रकार हैं :

1. बुद्ध विहार, डी—15 के सामने, सिद्धार्थ बस्ती
2. बुद्ध विहार, शाही अस्पताल, भोगल, नई दिल्ली
3. नवजीवन बुद्ध विहार, तैमूर नगर
4. जगत जीत विहार, सन्त नगर, नई दिल्ली
5. नव निर्माण संघ पंजीकृत सं० 3939, नव निर्माण बुद्ध विहार, सैक्टर-3, रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली।
6. भारतीय बौद्ध समिति (पंजीकृत) दिल्ली राज्य शाखा नं० 4, मुनीरका डाकखाना बसन्त विहार, नई दिल्ली
7. बुद्ध विहार (बशोक मिशन विहार), महरौली, मुख्यालय, लद्दाख बुद्ध विहार, बेला रोड, नई दिल्ली।
8. लद्दाख बौद्ध समिति, बेला रोड द्वारा संचालित लद्दाख बुद्ध विहार

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा प्रस्तुत व्योरा इस प्रकार है :

1. लद्दाख बौद्ध समिति, अध्यक्ष : एच० एच० कुशोक बाकुला, लद्दाख के प्रधान लामा
2. नव निर्माण संघ पंजीकृत सं० 3939 नव निर्माण बुद्ध विहार, सैक्टर III, रामकृष्ण पुरम
3. भारतीय बौद्ध समिति, (पंजीकृत) दिल्ली राज्य शाखा नं० 4, मुनीरका

डाकखाना, वसन्त विहार, नई दिल्ली

4. बुद्ध विहार (अशोक मिशन विहार)
महरौली
5. लामा लोह जंग, मुख्यालय लहाख
बुद्ध विहार, बेला रोड
6. भारतीय बुद्ध महल सभा, अम्बेडकर
भवन, रानी जांसी रोड, नई दिल्ली।

(घ) जैसा कि उपर्युक्त (क) में दिया गया है, बुद्ध विहार के महल की भूमि का क्षेत्रफल दिल्ली नगर निगम ने निम्नांकित दिया है :

1. बेला रोड बुद्ध विहार—ज्ञात नहीं
2. सिद्धार्थ बस्ती—लगभग 1000 वर्ग-फुट
3. भोगल, नई दिल्ली लगभग 10,000 वर्गफुट
4. तैमूर नगर, लगभग 2000 वर्गफुट
5. सन्त नगर लगभग 2000 वर्गफुट
6. राम कृष्ण पुरम, सैकटर—III
लगभग 489 वर्गफुट (दक्षा हुआ क्षेत्र)
7. शाखा नं० IV, मुनीरका—लगभग 315 वर्गफुट
8. कुतुब मीनार—(ज्ञात नहीं)

(ङ) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने (क) के क्रम सं० 2 से 5 पर बुद्ध मठवासियों के नाम इस प्रकार दिए हैं :

1. भिक्षु महा वीरियो
2. बानो विखु
3. महा वीरियो भन्ते
4. भिक्षु करुण नन्दा

(च) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि दो बुद्धविहारों का अनधिकृत रूप से निर्माण किया गया है और उनकी स्थिति इस प्रकार है :

(1) राजधानी : यहां पर दो कमरों की ईंटों की संरचना है जो कि निर्मित हैं। इस संरचना के चारों ओर जाड़ियों को उगाकर बनाई गई बाड़ को हटा दिया गया था क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र को इन्द्रप्रस्थ स्टेडियम परिसर के अनुमोदित विन्यास नक्शे के अनुसार भरा जा रहा था।

(2) पश्चिमपुरी : बौद्ध मन्दिर के नाम पर एक छोटी सी कच्ची संरचना बनाई गई थी और इसके चारों ओर के क्षेत्र पर चाहर दीवारी बनाकर अतिक्रमण किया जा रहा था। क्योंकि यह एक नया अतिक्रमण था इसलिए चाहर दीवारी को गिरा दिया गया था।

Reasons for Lower Output of Foodgrains

6679. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the main problems for which the agricultural sector suffers in so far as the foodgrains output is concerned ;

(b) what are the concrete steps Government have adopted and propose to adopt in future to solve the problems ;

(c) what are the reasons for the slackness in the momentum of growth in wheat yields ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove such slackness ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The major problems from which the agricultural sector suffers in so far as foodgrains output is concerned, inter-alia, are :

(i) aberrant weather conditions in dry land areas ;

- (ii) low percentage of irrigated area under foodgrains.
- (iii) low consumption of plant nutrients.
- (iv) poor economic conditions of the farmers.

(b) The concrete steps taken by the Government to solve these problems include :—

- (i) price support policy for major foodgrains.
- (ii) intensive research and extension to improve productivity of both dry land and irrigated areas.
- (iii) popularisation of improved practices, plant nutrients and plant protection measures.

(c) There has been no slackness in the momentum of growth in wheat yields. Wheat yields have been showing a rising trend.

- (d) Does not arise.

Grants to States for Natural Calamities

6680. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of grants given in the case of natural calamity such as cyclone, drought and flood etc. to the affected people and States for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : A Statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing Ceiling of Expenditure Sanctioned by Government of India to Various States on Account of Floods and Drought During 1980-81 to 1982-83

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of States	Calamity	Ceiling of Expenditure Approved		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra Pradesh	Drought	4297.08	2625.00	6877.00
	Cyclone	—	—	—
	Flood	839.84	—	—
2. Assam	Drought	—	—	—
	Floods	1272.14	—	947.12
3. Bihar	Drought	2482.00	—	2500.63
	Floods	2647.00	2074.00	1748.19
4. Gujarat	Drought	612.00	—	3059.56
	Floods	1897.54	—	—
	Cyclone	—	—	4194.09
5. Haryana	Drought	402.00	825.00	1182.00
	Floods	524.26	—	—
	Hailstorm	—	—	40.00

1	2	3	4	5
6. Himachal Pradesh	Drought	1001.10	265.00	1302.00
	Hailstorm	—	241.21	402.91
7. Kerala	Drought	—	—	410.00
	Floods	909.42	843.00	10.60
8. Madhya Pradesh	Drought	4790.00	—	4099.00
	Floods	—	—	206.83
	Hailstorm	—	—	14.00
9. Maharashtra	Drought	1624.53	—	5638.00*
				*includes Rs. 770.00 lakhs for 1983-84.
10. Manipur	Drought	—	160.53	—
11. Meghalaya	Drought	—	—	—
	Floods	—	—	33.13
12. Orissa	Drought	1766.00	—	1398.40
	Floods	4288.58	—	11396.72
	Cyclone	—	—	5655.72
13. Rajasthan	Drought	4030.25	8782.08	6690.00
	Floods	—	4506.67	—
	Hailstorm	—	—	32.00
14. Tamil Nadu	Drought	—	4977.00	Central Team visited from 1st to 5th March 1983. Report under processing.
15. Tripura	Drought	—	94.60	91.20
	Floods	—	—	55.77
16. Uttar Pradesh	Drought	4752.00	—	—
	Floods	7905.00	4545.67	6682.00
17. West Bengal	Drought	—	150.00	7427.00
	Floods	2356.47	—	+ 300.00 loan
18. Karnataka	Drought	665.00	1381.00	Central Team visited from 17 to 23rd Feb. 1983. Report under processing.
	Floods	347.50	281.37	417.46
				+ 25.49 (Udipi).
19. Sikkim	Earthquake	—	222.30	—
	Drought	—	—	—
	Floods	—	—	17.23
Union Territories				
20. Pondicherry	Drought	—	43.74	31.40
21. Goa	Floods	—	—	11.20

Swiss Aided Dairy Development Project in Orissa

6681. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved to run some Swiss-aided Dairy Development projects in the State of Orissa ;

(b) if so, the quantum of aid extended by Swiss Government for implementation of those Dairy Development Projects ;

(c) the details regarding the names of the districts where those Dairy Development Projects are functioning ; and

(d) the details regarding the performance and progress made by those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d). The Government of Switzerland have evinced interest in providing assistance for implementation of a dairy project in Orissa. The project report received from the Government of Orissa needs to be modified. Accordingly, the State Government of Orissa has been advised to revise the project report which is yet to be received. The district of Ganjam is proposed to be covered under the project initially.

Genetic Improvement of Cattle

6682. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the performance regarding experiments as well as the efforts of the National Dairy Development Board and the Indian Dairy Corporation so far in genetic improvement of country's cattle wealth ;

(b) to what extent it has succeeded to increase in milk production during last three years ;

(c) whether some experimental efforts have been made through the frozen semen technology of artificial insemination from pedigree stock to help to improve the nation-

al milk herd covering both cows and buffaloes ; and

(d) the efforts that have been made by the National Dairy Development Board to solve the problem of fodder for cattle ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The performance characters, including milk production, are affected both by geno-type (genetic factors) and environment. This can only be measured when the progenies from planned breeding come into production after their maturity. The frozen semen technology has helped in improving the rate of conception by 15 to 20% over liquid semen. The improvement in breeding efficiency has resulted in more milk production.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Indian Dairy Corporation has arranged for supply of minikits to farmer members of village dairy cooperatives, with the help of the National Dairy Development Board. The minikits contain packages of seeds, fertilisers and leaflets on agronomical practices to be followed. This is backed by extension services and followed up by spearhead team members. This programme has proved to be an effective method for popularising fodder cultivation and for introducing improved varieties of fodder. Provision has been made under the Operation Flood II programme for widening the scope of this activity.

Special Assistance Sought by Kerala Government for Water Supply Schemes

6683. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have requested for special assistance outside the Plan provision for Water Supply Schemes to weaker sections such as Harijans, Girijans and the people in coastal villages ; and

(b) if so, details of those schemes and the steps taken by Government for providing the special assistance ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A letter from the Chief Minister of Kerala dated the 21st October 1982 was received by the Housing Minister requesting a total special assistance of Rs. 130 crores for the implementation of two programmes for covering coastal areas and Harijan and Girijan populations in the State by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Drinking water supply is a State subject and funds required for the programme are to be found from the States budget. Central assistance under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is, however, provided to augment the State resources to cover identified problem villages. The allocation for Kerala under this programme for the Sixth Plan is Rs. 27.22 crores which has already been communicated to the State Government. The Government of Kerala was informed that there was no other programme under which special assistance, as requested, could be given.

Central Assistance for Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour

6684. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have requested the Central Government for 100 per cent Central assistance for Fishing Harbour at Vizhinjam in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the details of the request and the action taken by the Central Government thereon ?

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

(b) The request of Kerala Government was for 100% Central assistance for the second and third stages of fishing harbour at Vizhinjam. This has not been agreed to since Vizhinjam is a "minor harbour" and is eligible for 50% grant from the Centre as per the approved pattern of assistance under

Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the Sixth Plan period.

Import of Edible Oils

6685. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of edible oils in some countries are substantially lower in the current year due to good crops ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether edible oils will be imported from those countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The prices of edible oils in the international markets vary from time to time. Purchases are made by STC on the basis of internationally competitive offers received against STC's tenders from registered suppliers all over the world, on principal to principal basis. The supplies are normally made from those countries wherein export surplus are available and prices are comparatively lower.

Visit of Central Team to Drought Hit Ramanathapuram Distt., Tamil Nadu

6686. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Team visited Ramanathapuram district in Tamil Nadu where 1417 villages, out of the total 1512 villages, have been declared as drought-hit by the district authority ;

(b) the details of memorandum submitted by the State Government to the Central Team ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

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

(b) According to the memorandum, 14 districts and the city of Madras have been affected, involving a total population of 328.20 lakhs. Against the normal area under paddy cultivation, of 25.65 lakh hectares, paddy was sown in 16.69 lakh hectares. In respect of the sown areas, the crop was damaged by drought in 5.3 lakh hectares. Drinking water availability has also been adversely affected. To meet the drought conditions, the State Government have requested for central assistance of Rs. 190 crores for taking up drinking water supply programme, relief employment, veterinary cover and arranging agricultural inputs to help small and marginal farmers etc.

(c) The report of the central team was considered by the High Level Committee and its recommendations are under processing.

Pending this, the Government of India sanctioned an ad-hoc advance of Rs. 15 crores to the State Government during 1982-83 for drought relief measures.

Committee to Change Norms Re : Granting of Assistance to States Affected by Natural Calamities

6687. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee set up to recommend changes in the norms for the grant of assistance to the States affected by natural calamities has submitted its report ; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken on the recommendations contained in this report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Further action shall be taken after receipt of the report of VIIth Finance Commission.

Proposal to Enact Uniform Land Ceiling Act

6688. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a wide variation in the ceiling limits of cultivable land in different parts of the country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that land being in the State sector the ceiling varies according to the different States Acts ; and

(c) whether there is any move to bring land to the concurrent list enabling Centre to enact a uniform Land Ceiling Act for the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). The national guidelines on land ceiling provide for fixation of different ceilings for different classes of land. For the best category of irrigated land capable of yielding at least two crops a year, the ceiling for a family of 5 persons or less should not exceed 7.25 ha. For the poorest category of land, the corresponding ceiling is 20.8 ha. It is neither practicable nor desirable to lay down one uniform ceiling for all categories of land which differ widely in terms of their productivity, facilities for irrigation and so on. All the State laws on land ceiling have made provisions, by and large, within the ambit of the national guidelines.

(c) No, Sir.

Low Stock of Foodgrains with Eastern States

6689. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) stocks of foodgrains with Eastern States with particular mention of West Bengal and Bihar as on 1.3.1983 ;

(b) whether the stocks have reached a dangerously low level to continue public distribution system and NREP programme there ;

(c) if so, facts in details ;

(d) whether message to this effect has reached from the State Governments in these three months ; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (e). A statement showing total stocks of foodgrains held by the Food Corporation of India and State Governments in Assam/NEF States as also in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa as on 1.3.1983 is attached (Statement). These stocks are adequate to meet the allocations for public distribution system and NREP made from the Central Pool. While there have been no recent complaints about the level of stocks in these States, some of the State Governments had demanded increased monthly allocations for public distribution system.

Statement

Statement showing total stocks of foodgrains held by the Food Corporation of India and State Governments in Assam/NEF States, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa as on 1.3.1983

(In '000 tonnes)

State	Stocks of foodgrains
Assam/NEF	222.9
West Bengal	733.5
Bihar	298.9
Orissa	144.3

Share of Water to Madhya Pradesh From Rajasthan

6690. **SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problem of Madhya Pradesh for getting the share of water from Rajasthan for irrigation in Chambal command area ;

(b) whether the order to regulate supplies it was agreed to the State/Central Board meeting on 30th October, 1982 to establish a Field Agency for Water Regulation (FAWR) ;

(c) is this FAWR established and if not reasons therefor ;

(d) is it fact that the representative from the Central Water Commission was to be included as a member in the standing committee No. 2 already set up for taking decision on the water regulation ;

(e) is this being implemented ;

(f) if not, the reasons therefore ; and

(g) is it a fact that the State is continuously facing hardship due to inadequate water supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Right Bank Canal taking off from the Kota Barrage is the common carrier catering to the irrigation water needs of both the States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. This canal runs for a length of 128 Kms. in Rajasthan enters Madhya Pradesh at the Parvati Aqueduct. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have been complaining that they are not receiving their share of supplies of Chambal waters in the canal across the border at the Parvati Aqueduct.

(b) and (c). It is learnt that no such decision for setting up a Field Agency for Water Regulation (FAWR) has been taken.

(d) to (f). The Madhya Pradesh-Rajasthan Inter-State Control Board which is managing the operation of the Chambal Complex has a Standing Committee No. 2 which is trusted with the work of laying down the schedule for water releases for irrigation and power needs of both the States. There was a proposal for inclusion of a Member from Central Water Commission in the said Standing Committee. However, the Government of Rajasthan did not agree to the same.

(g) Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh

Governments hold the view that the bilateral issue of supply of water from Chambal between them could be settled through mutual discussions.

Pensions to Infirm and Old Peasants

6691. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have conducted any survey regarding the infirm peasants in the country, State-wise, in regard to the grant of payment of pensions ;

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

(c) the number of infirm and old farmers who are really in need of financial assistance (pension) ; and

(d) the guidelines issued by the Central Government to the States to find financial resources for granting pension to the old and infirm farmers ?

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

Engineers on Deputation

6692. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has directed all Central Ministries to repatriate all the deputationists to their parent cadre and not to extend their tenure on one reason or the other ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some State Engineers are still serving under the Ministry of Irrigation and its attached/subordinate offices, though they have already served on deputation for more than the maximum of five years' term at one or the other post, in one or the other organisation ; if so, the details of such officers and their periods of deputation in these various organisations ;

(c) if so, by when Government will repatriate all State deputationists to their parent cadre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir.

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

Manning of Engineering Posts by CWES in Central Soil and Materials Research Station

6693. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Water Engineering Service (CWES) Group A officers have been manning all the engineering posts in Central Soils and Materials Research Station since its inception ; if so, what are the number of such posts, level-wise ;

(b) whether there is a proposal of exclusion of CSMRS Engineering posts from CWES cadre strength ;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to retain CSMRS Engineering posts in the schedule of CWES ; and

(d) if not, what are the particular reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The details of the Engineering posts of Central Soil and Materials Research Station being manned by CWES officers are given in Statement-I.

(b) C.S.M.R.S. is going to have its own cadre as per their recruitment rules.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) On the recommendations of a High Level Committee, it was decided by the Government that the Central Soil and Materials Research Station should have its own cadre in various groups. This was

considered essential to enable the Research Station to function effectively and to achieve its goals and objectives. Consequently, the Cadres of Central Water Commission and

Central Soil and Materials Research Station have been bifurcated. Recruitment Rules for the various categories of posts under the CSMRS are being notified.

Statement—I

Engineering posts of Central Soil and Materials Research Station being manned by Central Water Engineering Service Officers

Sr. No.	Designation of the post	Sanctioned strength	Posts manned by CWES Group A Officers	Remarks
1.	Director (New Post)	1	Nil	
2.	Chief Research Officer (Engineering)	5	1	Officiating Director
3.	Senior Research Officer (Engineering)	15	13	
4.	Research Officer (Engineering)	23	11	

Supply of Essential Commodities at controlled rates in remote areas

6694. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have collected information regarding the villages in which facility to get essential commodities at controlled rates are not provided by Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide facilities in favour of such persons who are living in remote areas, State-wise, during last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Information is being

collected from States/Union territories and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The public distribution system has been operating in all the States/Union territories, and the various sections of the population, including those living in far-flung areas, are to be covered by the net-work of fair-price shops under this system. As against 2.35 lakh fair-price shops in January, 1980 there were at the beginning of the year 1983, about 2.81 lakh such shops in the rural and urban areas of the country. In addition, under the New 20-Point Programme, the coverage of public distribution system is sought to be expanded through opening of more fair price shops, including mobile shops for farflung areas. The State Governments have also been requested to take effective steps to strengthen and streamline the system for serving the consumers better.

Pension to Infirm and Old Farmers

6695. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU

MALLU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have granted pensions to the infirm and old farmers ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the procedure followed in this regard ;

(c) the number of old and infirm farmers who are getting pension State-wise ; and

(d) the fund granted by Central Government to different States in this regard during last two years particularly to the State of Andhra Pradesh ?

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

Central Assistance to States for Development of Towns

6696. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the financial assistance given to each State and Union Territory for the development of various towns in those States particularly in backward districts for the year 1982-83 ;

(b) the details of the work done in each State ; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the year 1983-84 to each State for the said scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) So far, Rs. 3434.39 lakhs have been released as Central assistance to all the States/Union Territories. Out of which Rs. 1107.00 lakhs were released during the financial year 1982-83.

The Statewise releases of Central assistance is given in Statement-I. Releases are made to various States for development of towns and not Districts.

(b) The following works may be undertaken under the scheme :

(i) Land acquisition and development, for residential/commercial and industrial use.

(ii) In residential development 50% of the plots are earmarked for economically weaker sections and 20% for low income groups.

(iii) Commercial schemes including construction of shops/markets and mandis.

(iv) Under traffic and transportation schemes, new road, widening of existing roads and construction of bus stand/truck stands are included.

(v) Apart from above referred schemes, construction of slaughter houses are also taken up in some of the towns.

Out of 230 towns where Central loan assistance has been released, work is in various stages of development which is to be completed within the Plan period.

(c) Rs. 1500.00 lakhs have been earmarked for 1983-84. This amount will be distributed to various States/UTs on the basis of utilisation certificate and progress reports furnished by the State Governments/Union Territories.

Statement

Details of release of Central loan assistance to the States/U.Ts

(Rs. in lakhs)

States/U.Ts.	1982-83*	1979-83*	Amount released
	Amount released	Towns covered	
1. Andhra Pradesh	53.83	18	236.58
2. Assam	85.12	5	139.04
3. Bihar	75.00	15	213.00
4. Gujarat	63.30	17	230.03
5. Haryana	30.00	6	82.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	13.12	1	28.12
7. Jammu and Kashmir	5.00	1	5.00
8. Karnataka	21.00	16	100.85
9. Kerala	27.00	9	201.40
10. Madhya Pradesh	55.00	14	184.50
11. Maharashtra	99.68	22	273.73
12. Manipur	4.60	2	9.10
13. Meghalaya	10.00	1	10.00
14. Nagaland	10.00	1	10.00
15. Orissa	41.00	6	89.64
16. Punjab	65.25	8	254.50
17. Rajasthan	83.85	11	271.05
18. Sikkim	—	1	5.50
19. Tamil Nadu	149.55	29	526.05
20. Tripura	8.00	1	17.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	59.00	24	262.10
22. West Bengal	100.20	20	230.20
Union Territories			
1. A and N Islands	25.00	1	25.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
4. Goa, Daman and Diu	—	1	3.50
5. Mizoram	—	1	22.50
6. Pondicherry	22.50	1	4.00
Total	1107.00	232**	3434.39

Note :

*includes amount released as second and third instalment.

**Total number of towns covered so far 230 (232—2 Shamli and Mannamadurai withdrawn)

पशुओं के गर्भाधान के लिए शीतल
वीर्य तकनीकी

6697. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या कृषि
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शीतल वीर्य तकनीक द्वारा संकर संतति प्राप्त करने के अनुभव से यह सिद्ध हो गया कि इससे मादा पशु बांझ हो जाती हैं;

(ख) इस पर सरकार का ध्यान न देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है तो इसकी रोक-थाम के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

केन्द्रीय राज्य कृषि फार्म सूरतगढ़,
सरदारगढ़ और जेतसर (राजस्थान) में
नियुक्त कर्मचारी

6698. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या कृषि
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय राज्य कृषि फार्म सूरतगढ़, सरदारगढ़ और जेतसर में कितने अस्थायी और स्थायी श्रमिक कार्यरत हैं;

(ख) इनमें से कितने श्रमिक स्थानीय और कितने श्रमिक अन्य स्थानों के हैं;

(ग) स्थानीय व्यक्तियों के अलावा अन्य स्थानों के व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) यदि स्थानीय व्यक्तियों की कमी नहीं है तो स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को ही नियुक्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) क्या राजस्थान से बाहर के श्रमिकों को भी नियुक्त किया गया है;

(च) यदि हां, तो क्या अकाल पीड़ित राजस्थान राज्य के व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने के स्थान पर बाहरी व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने का कोई निदेश केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जारी किया है; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) इन तीन फार्मों में 655 नियमित श्रमिक हैं। स्थायी नियमित श्रमिकों की संख्या 334 है और शेष 321 अस्थायी हैं।

(ख) उपर्युक्त नियमित श्रमिकों की संख्या में से 179 स्थानीय श्रमिक हैं और शेष बाहर के हैं।

(ग) प्रारम्भ में फार्म उन कर्मचारियों की सहायता से खोले गए थे जो भूतपूर्व केन्द्रीय ट्रैक्टर संगठन जे० एण्ड के० फार्म और अन्य सरकारी विभागों से स्थानान्तरित किए गए थे। उसके बाद भारत सरकार/भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम द्वारा निर्धारित भर्ती नियमों तथा विनियमों के अनुसार स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से भर्ती की गयी। जब स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालय कोई उम्मीदवार नहीं भेज सकता तथा उनके द्वारा अनुपलब्धता का प्रमाण पत्र जारी किया जाता है, तब खुले विज्ञापनों का सहारा लिया जाता है और भारत के सभी प्रत्याशियों के नामों पर भी विचार किया जाता है।

(घ) स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालय से अनुपलब्धता का प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त होने के बाद ही

खुले विज्ञापन के माध्यम से भर्ती की जाती है। इस प्रकार की भर्ती में सारे देश से प्राप्त आवेदकों के आवेदनों पर विचार किया जाता है।

(इ) जी, हां।

(च) जी, नहीं।

(छ) निगम के अपने निजी भर्ती नियम/प्रक्रिया हैं।

Construction of Houses for the Weaker Sections

6699. SHRI K. PRADHANI : SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

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

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the progress made in regard to targets achieved in the construction of houses for the economically weaker sections of the society ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the progress made during last two years, State-wise and year-wise, so far as the question of achieving the performance of construction of houses is concerned ; and

(c) the details regarding the targets fixed for the current financial year in the State of Orissa ?

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

Poverty of Fishermen

6700. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of economic backwardness and poverty of the fishermen in the country ;

(b) whether any study or analysis has

been made into the reasons of the fishermen not getting benefits and better returns from the fish catch ;

(c) the proposals of Government for new technology, availing essential services and assuring better returns to the poor fishermen ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) The National Council of Applied Economic Research in its study (1981) has identified lack of suitable organization to help the fish farmers in their marketing operations as one of the reasons for the fish farmers not getting remunerative prices. In another study conducted by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (1981), it has been observed that in the marine sector fishermen's share in consumer price was the lowest in sales involving multilocational distribution system.

(c) and (d). An outlay of Rs. 371 crores has been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan for fisheries development in the Central, Centrally Sponsored and State Sectors. Important schemes undertaken for fisheries development and better returns to the fishermen are :

(i) Setting up of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies ;

(ii) Production and distribution of quality fish seed ;

(iii) Exploitation of deep sea fisheries resources ;

(iv) Development of coastal aquaculture including prawn cultivation ;

(v) Building up necessary infrastructure like processing, storage and transportation of fish and fish products.

धींवर, मल्लाह, नाविक और मछुआ समुदायों के लिए राष्ट्रीय कल्याण निधि

6701. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार धींवर, मल्लाह, नाविक और मछुआ समुदायों के लोगों के कल्याण के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय कल्याण निधि बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रकार की निधि बनाने के बारे में निर्णय कब तक लिया जाएगा;

(ख) प्रस्तावित मछुआ कल्याण निधि की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

(ग) इससे कुल कितने मछुआ परिवारों को लाभ पहुंचेगा; और

(घ) राष्ट्रीय मछुआ कल्याण निधि के लिए सरकार का विचार 1983-84 के लिए कितनी राशि नियत करने का है?

कृषि मन्त्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) कुछ मछुआ संघों ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया था कि समुद्री उत्पादों के नियांत पर उपकर लगाकर मछुओं के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय कल्याण निधि बनायी जाये, जिसे अभी तक सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

खेती योग्य भूमि का क्षेत्र

6702. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान खेती योग्य भूमि

कृषि मन्त्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : श्रीजयपाल सिंह का अनुरोध गहरा है। इसका उल्लेख नियमित रूप से किया जाता है। इसका उल्लेख

का कितना अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र खेती के लिए उपलब्ध हो सकेगा?

कृषि मन्त्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : सकल सस्यगत क्षेत्र को 1979-80 के 1710 लाख हैक्टेयर के अनुमानित आधार स्तर से 1984-85 में 1810 लाख हैक्टर तक बढ़ाने का विचार है। निवल बुवाई क्षेत्र में वृद्धि करने की सीमित गंजाइश है। अतः सिंचाई तथा बहु-फसल संवर्धन के माध्यम से सकल सस्यगत क्षेत्र में अधिक लक्षित वृद्धि होने की आशा है। तथापि परती, लवणीय तथा क्षारीय भूमि को खेती के तहत लाने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

मछली पकड़ने के क्षेत्र

6703. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में मछली पकड़ने के लिए कुल कितना समुद्री और गैर समुद्री क्षेत्र उपलब्ध है; और

(ख) तत्संबंधी व्यीरा क्या है?

कृषि मन्त्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : समुद्री तथा गैर समुद्री मछली पकड़ने का उपलब्ध अनुमानित क्षेत्र राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग की रिपोर्ट (1976) के भाग 8 में दिया गया है और अनुवंध में उद्धृत किया गया है।

विवरण

1. समुद्रीय मत्स्यन के लिए उपलब्ध क्षेत्र का राज्यवार अनुमान

राज्य संघ/राज्य क्षेत्र	महाद्वीपीय शेल्फ क्षेत्र 60 मी० की गहराई तक	(वर्ग किलो मीटर) 200 मी० की गहराई तक
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	16,607	31,044
2. गुजरात	64,810	99,373
3. कर्नाटक	7,936	25,473
4. केरल	12,569	35,941
5. महाराष्ट्र	25,512	104,758
6. तमिलनाडु	23,255	41,412
7. पश्चिम बंगाल तथा उड़ीसा	27,001	46,491
8. अन्धमान निकोबार	—	16,056
9. गोआ	2,849	9,984
10. लक्षद्वीप	—	4,336
11. पांडिचेरी	—	—
योग :	180,539	414,868

2. गैर-समुद्री मत्स्यनों के लिए उपलब्ध क्षेत्र का अनुमान

- प्रमुख नदियों और उनकी सहायक नदियों की कुल लम्बाई 29,000 कि० मी०
- जलाशयों के तहत का क्षेत्र 30 लाख हैक्टर
- परिस्थित ताजे पानी के तहत का क्षेत्र 4 लाख हैक्टर
- मुहान्त मात्स्यकी के तहत का क्षेत्र 26 लाख हैक्टर

गेहूं का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य

6704 : श्री हरीश रावत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष गेहूं की खरीद के लिए कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा कितने न्यूनतम मूल्य की सिफारिश की गई है, और

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय का विचार डीजल के मूल्य में हाल में हुई वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए गेहूं का न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करने का है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने 1983-84 विषयन मौसम के लिए गेहूं का प्रति किंवटल मूल्य 150 रुपये निर्धारित करने

की सिफारिश की थी। हाल में डीजल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने के बाद आयोग ने अपनी सिफारिश में संशोधन कर 151 रुपये प्रति किवटल की सिफारिश की।

(ख) सरकार ने कृषि मूल्य आयोग की संशोधित सिफारिश के अनुसार चालू विपणन के लिए गेहूं का वसूली मूल्य 151 रुपये प्रति किवटल पहले ही निर्धारित कर दिया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों में भू-कटाव से हुई हानि का अध्ययन

6705. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों में विभिन्न नदियों के जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में भू-कटाव के कारण हुई हानि का कोई अध्ययन किया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार भू-कटाव रोकने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से विभिन्न भू-संरक्षण परियोजनायें कार्यान्वित करने का है; और

(ग) इन जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में भू-कटाव से किस प्रकार की हानि हो रही है और इस कटाव को रोकने के लिए कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता होगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) और (ख) : जी, हां। उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कुछ चुने हुए जल ग्रहण क्षेत्रों में भू-कटाव और इसके फलस्वरूप पैदा होने वाली गाद का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए अध्ययन कार्य प्रगति पर है। केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र और राज्य क्षेत्र दोनों के अंतर्गत इस क्षेत्र में भू तथा जल संरक्षण कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

(ग) भू-कटाव से उत्पादकता की हानि होती है, जलाशयों में गाद भर जाती है और बाढ़े तथा अन्य प्राकृतिक आपदाएं आती हैं। समग्र समस्या के विस्तार का ठीक-ठीक मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है, इसलिए समस्या से निपटने के लिए वास्तविक धनराशि की आवश्यकता अभी नहीं बताई जा सकती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पेय जल की समस्या वाले ग्रामों की सूची में संशोधन

6706. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि गत दस वर्षों के दौरान सूखा पड़ने, वृक्षों के काटे जाने तथा भूकम्प आदि प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में अनेक पेय जल स्रोत सूख गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके मन्त्रालय का विचार 1972 के सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर बनाई गई पेय जल अभावग्रस्त ग्रामों की सूची को संशोधित करने का है;

(ग) 1972 के सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिले के कुल कितने गांव समस्याग्रस्त थे और उनमें से कितने गांवों को पेयजल उपलब्ध करवा दिया गया है;

(घ) 1972 के सर्वेक्षण के दौरान पता लगाए गए ग्रामों के अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश के उपरोक्त जिलों के कितने और ऐसे ग्राम थे जिनमें पेयजल की समस्या है; और

(ङ) इन ग्रामों को पेयजल की सुविधा प्रदान करने का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

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

(ख) : छठी योजना (1980-85) को आरम्भ करने से पहले, सभी राज्य सरकारों से समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की एक संशोधित एवं अद्यतन सूची भेजने के लिए कहा गया था। उत्तर प्रदेश ने 28,505 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों का पता लगाया था जिन्हें 1-4-1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार पेय जल पूर्ति सुविधाएं मुहैया की जानी शेष थी। इस समय उपर्युक्त सूची का और संशोधन करने पर विचार नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) : 1972 के सर्वेक्षणानुसार, अल्मोड़ा और पिथोरागढ़ के दो जिलों में समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना इस मन्त्रालय में उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 31-3-1982 तक लाभान्वित समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या निम्नांकित है—

जिले का नाम	1-4-1980 को समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की कुल संख्या	31-3-1982 तक उन समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या जिनमें जल पूर्ति सुविधाएं मुहैया की गईं
-------------	--	--

अल्मोड़ा	1821	812
पिथोरागढ़	1035	774

(ड) नए 20-सूची कार्यक्रम के अन्तरित, छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान सारे साल उपलब्ध स्वच्छ पेय जल का कम से कम एक स्रोत सहित पता लगाए गए सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को लाभान्वित करने के प्रयास किए जाएंगे।

पांडिचेरी में गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाए गए परिवारों की संख्या

6707. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र पांडिचेरी के कितने परिवारों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाया गया है;

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रति वर्ष

केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र के कितने परिवारों को गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठाने का विचार है; और

(ग) केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र के कितने व्यक्ति गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रह रहे हैं?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पांडिचेरी में 1981-82 में 2591 परिवारों तथा 1982-83 में (फरवरी, 1983 तक) 1164 परिवारों को सहायता पहुंचाई गई थी।

(ख) प्रति खण्ड 600 परिवारों के आधार पर प्रतिवर्ष 2400 परिवारों को सहायता पहुंचाई जानी है। तथापि, वे धीरे-धीरे ही गरीबी की रेखा को पार कर पाएंगे।

(ग) सभी केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में 1977-78

में कुल मिलाकर 17.59 लाख व्यक्ति (6.35 लाख ग्रामीण तथा 11.24 लाख शहरी) जो जनसंख्या का 21.69 प्रतिशत बनता है (34.32 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण तथा 17.96 प्रतिशत शहरी) गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे थे। पांडिचेरी का अलग से कोई व्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

पांडिचेरी में सिंचाई व्यवस्था को अधीन कृषि योग्य भूमि

6708. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांडिचेरी में कुल कितने एकड़ खेती योग्य भूमि है और इस भू क्षेत्र के कितने भाग में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है; और

(ख) शेष भूमि की सिंचाई के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या योजना तैयार की जा रही है?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) : (क) पांडिचेरी में कृषियोग्य भूमि का कुल क्षेत्र 38,000 हैक्टेयर है। इसमें से 32,500 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र सिंचित है।

(ख) सूजित की गई क्षमता के उपयोग में सुधार लाने के लिए, इस संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में व्यष्ट-वर्तन निर्माण-कार्य तथा नदी प्रणालियों के सुधार संबंधी कार्य और नौ लघु सिंचाई स्कीमें क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं और इस प्रकार और अधिक क्षेत्र सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाया जा रहा है।

बिहार में गांवों को पक्की सड़कों से जोड़ना

6709. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के उन गांवों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके लिए 1980 के दौरान पक्की संपर्क

सड़कें उपलब्ध कराने की योजना को स्वीकृति दी गई थी और उसकी कुल लागत कितनी थी;

(ख) इसके क्रियान्वयन के लिए 1980, 1981, 1982 और 1983 के लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई थी;

(ग) उसमें से कितनी-कितनी धनराशि प्रत्येक जिले को आवंटित की गई थी; और

(घ) इस धनराशि से अब तक कितनी परियोजनाओं को पूरा किया गया है और कितनी परियोजनाएं निर्माणाधीन हैं और कितनी परियोजनाओं पर प्रचले दो वर्षों के दौरान कोई कार्य आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) बिहार में लगभग 700 किलोमीटर लम्बे लगभग 120 मार्गों पर सभी मौसमों में खुली रहने वाली सड़कें सुलभ करने के लिए तैयार की गई विश्व बैंक द्वारा सहायित एक परियोजना को दिसम्बर, 1980 में अनुमोदित किया गया था। परियोजना की कुल लागत 44.4 करोड़ रुपये आंकी गई थी।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने परियोजना पर 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 के दौरान क्रमशः 0.79 करोड़ रुपये और 6.00 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए थे। 1982-83 के दौरान, राज्य सरकार ने 13 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय सुलभ किया था और सम्पूर्ण धनराशि को उपयोग में लाए जाने की प्रत्याशा है। 1983-84 के लिए, राज्य सरकार ने परियोजना के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय सुलभ किया है।

(ग) इस प्रकार की सूचना मंत्रालय में नहीं रखी जाती है।

(घ) परियोजना को विभिन्न चरणों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। राज्य सरकार के

अनुसार, मार्च, 1983 के अंत तक 178.10 किलोमीटर लम्बी सड़कों का निर्माण पूरा होने की सम्भावना है।

बिहार में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेलों के लिए स्टेडियम

6710. श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेलों के आगामी आयोजन के लिए बिहार में कोई भी उपयुक्त कीड़ागार (स्टेडियम) है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या अफीशियाई खेलों अथवा निर्गुट राष्ट्र खेलों के आयोजन के समय उसके इस्तेमाल का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि बिहार में कोई उपयुक्त कीड़ागार नहीं है तो क्या सरकार का वहाँ ऐसी किसी कीड़ागार के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) (क) से (ग) : इस समय अफीकी एशियाई खेल अथवा गुट-निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों की खेल प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित करने का कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। अतः उक्त अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेल आयोजित करने के लिए बिहार अथवा किसी अन्य स्थान पर स्टेडियम के निर्माण करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। हमें बिहार में किसी ऐसे स्टेडियम की जानकारी नहीं है, जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेलों के आयोजन के लिए उपयुक्त हो।

Construction of Mahendra Raj Marg in Nepal by CPWD

6711. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C.P.W.D. is constructing Central sector of Mahendra Raj Marg in Nepal;

(b) if so, the total mileage which was to be constructed, total mileage constructed so far and the balance still to be constructed;

(c) the number of workcharged staff and the number of muster roll workers with more than two years of service according to each category of post employed on these works;

(d) whether there is any proposal to retrench any of these workers or staff; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 290 Kms road was to be constructed. Of this 160 Kms road has been completed and the balance 130 Kms is in different stages of completion.

(c) The number of workcharged and muster roll workers employed in this work is about 1100 and 700 respectively. Detailed break-up of these figures is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) and (e). No such proposal has been finalised.

Vehicles with CPWD Divisions on Mahendra Raj Marg in Nepal

6712. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CPWD Divisions on Mahendra Raj Marg in Nepal have Departmental Trucks, Motor Lorries and Bulldozers;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that these Departmental Trucks and motor Lorries are lying idle and transport of cement, steel, bitumen, earth etc. is being done by the contractors;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Departmental Bulldozers are lying idle and earth work is being given on contract; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The departmental trucks and lorries are fully utilised for carrying out departmental works, including removal earth. These are also given on hire to the contractors for carrying out road works.

However, the work of transportation of cement, steel, bitumen etc. is done through the contractors, as the department is not equipped with adequate staff to handle these works, which involve dealing with several agencies, like Railways, Customs etc. Moreover, if the materials are not removed and transported in time the department are required to pay heavy demurrage and also to incur additional expenditure on storage and watch and ward.

(c) No, Sir. All the departmental machineries is fully utilised. The earth work is done by the contractors only in those cases where the strata is rocky and wherever places are inaccessible and bull-dozers cannot work.

(d) Does not arise.

Amount Released to Six States for Central Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

6713. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has released a further amount of Rs. 14.63 crores to six States for execution of works under the Central Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme ;

(b) if so, the States which have been provided and amount to each State ;

(c) whether the States have also been asked to increase the total number of identified problem villages to be provided drinking facilities with the State and Central funds to make efforts to cover the maximum number of additional problem villages or initiate schemes to identified problem villages ;

(d) whether any reports for the implementation of these programmes are being obtained from these States ; and

(e) if so, how many States have so far provided this ?

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

(a) An amount of Rs. 14.93 crores was released as additional allocation to six States in March, 1983.

(b) State-wise information for the six States released additional funds is given in the attached statement.

(c) The concerned States have been requested to do so.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Most of the States have furnished quarterly progress reports for the quarter ended December, 1982. The final report for the Year 1982-83 will be due in May, 1983.

Statement

Additional allocation to six States

S. No.	State	Additional allocation to six States (Rs. in crores)
1.	Gujarat	1.43
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.50
3.	Karnataka	1.50
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1.50
5.	Tamil Nadu	1.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh	8.00

Food Security System

6714. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Seventh Non-Aligned

Summit Conference had called upon the non-aligned developing countries to continue their consultations and examination of proposals for a food security system for non-aligned and other developing countries ;

(b) if so, whether any action programme adopted by the Conference has also been taken into consideration ;

(c) what steps are being taken by India to see that this proposal is implemented ; and

(d) what are the steps that are being taken by India for achieving the same ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Non-Aligned Summit Conference adopted the following action programme in respect of food security system :

"The Conference decided that the non-aligned countries should continue consultations and examination of the proposals concerning food security issues and the details of different schemes in this regard through existing non-aligned mechanisms, the Group of 77 and other appropriate sub-regional, regional and inter-regional mechanisms of developing countries, with the objective of establishing of food security systems of non-aligned and other developing countries. As a viable system of food security for developing countries can be greatly facilitated through adequate augmentation of food production in these countries, the Conference recommended that the report of the meeting of the Coordinating Group of Experts, held in New Delhi in February, 1983 to elaborate a matrix based on need, potential, technology and capital for working out specific programmes of cooperation in this sector, be studied in national capitals for appropriate follow-up action."

(c) and (d). The decision of the Conference is being transmitted to the members of the Non-Aligned Movement for appropriate follow-up action.

Following is the broad frame-work of action plan for pursuing the proposal :

(1) Third Meeting of Non-Aligned Coor-

dinating Countries on Food and Agriculture will be held for which Guinea has made an offer to host it.

(2) A meeting of high level experts of Coordinating Countries in the field of Food and Agriculture will be convened in consultation with other Member Countries. The meeting will carry out in-depth review of cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in Food and Agriculture and provide necessary guidance with respect to policy issues and operational matters.

(3) A meeting of experts to examine ways and means to make full use of the potentials of developing countries in the field of Food and Agriculture will be convened.

Drought in Gulbarga District of Karnataka

6715. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prolonged dry spell both in the kharif and rabi seasons and the scanty rainfall has created drought conditions all over the district of Gulbarga ;

(b) whether tanks and wells in the district have dried up and the water level in majority of 18,921 wells has reached the bottom ;

(c) if so, whether the total damage to the crops during the current year was between 40 to 60 per cent estimated by the farmers and the officials' circles ; and

(d) if so, what steps Union Government are taking to help the State of Karnataka in meeting famine conditions at Gulbarga ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) According to the Memorandum received from the State Government, Gulbarga is one of the districts affected by drought.

(b) The water table in most of the

drought affected areas has gone down considerably and wells and tubewells have dried up.

(c) Results of the crop cutting experiments are yet to be finalised by the State Government.

(d) The report of the Central Team has been received and considered by the High Level Committee on Relief whose recommendations are under processing. Pending this, the Government of India have sanctioned an adhoc advance of Rs. 15 crores to the Government of Karnataka last month for drought relief. The State Government shall be allotting necessary assistance to drought affected districts, including Gulbarga for undertaking relief measures.

Strategy for Rational Management of Water Resources

6716. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the hydrology scientists and engineers have worked out a strategy for rational management of water resources, for economic and social development at all levels ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the time when such a strategy is likely to be worked out and how far it will go in development of water resources and their better utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). A National Water Resources Council under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister has recently been set up by the Government of India which, inter-alia, will lay down the National Water policy, advise the State Governments for proper distribution and utilisation of water resources for optimum development and maximum benefit to the people.

Linking of Rise and Fall in Prices of Agricultural Inputs with the Price of Agricultural Produce

6717. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the desirability of evolving a formula to link rise or fall in prices of agricultural inputs with the prices of agricultural produce and to fix a reasonable margin of profit for the farmers has been examined ;

(b) if so, with what results ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that the consumer is not affected and the trader gets his service charges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Government fixes support/procurement prices of agricultural commodities on the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission which, inter-alia, takes into account the available estimates of cost of production of the crop, changes in input prices, levels of administered prices for competing crops, production prospects, the expected trends in the market prices, likely effects of the changes in prices on the other sectors, the terms of trade between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and the overall needs of the economy, etc. These considerations cannot be reduced to any formula which could be automatically applied. However, the support/procurement prices cover inter-alia the cost of production and also allow for a reasonable margin of profit.

(c) The interests of the consumer and of the distributing agency are taken care of by the Government while fixing administered prices for foodgrains.

World Bank Loan Sought by Orissa for Agricultural Development

6718. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of World Bank loan sought by the Government of Orissa for agricultural development ;

(b) the details of agricultural development programme proposed to be implemented by Orissa with the loan sought from the World Bank ; and

(c) the efforts made by his Ministry to help Orissa in getting the World Bank loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY [OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Total amount of World Bank loan for agricultural development in Orissa State is Rs. 23.26 crores.

(b) The loan is proposed to be utilised for the following agricultural development programmes in Orissa :—

1. To reorganise and strengthen the agricultural extension services and adaptive research facilities with a view to persuading farmers to adopt improved agricultural practices.
2. To improve the quality of seed production particularly of foodgrains by setting up agencies for production of seeds and by strengthening infrastructure for storage, marketing and research in seed technology.
3. To undertake cashew plantation programme in selected areas of Orissa including the coastal dunes.

(c) The Ministry of Agriculture has supported, wherever appropriate, proposals from Government of Orissa for agricultural development, like those from other States, for World Bank assistance.

Cooperation in Agriculture among Non-aligned Nations

6719. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for better and wider cooperation between the member

nations in the sphere of agriculture was discussed in recently conducted summit of non-aligned countries ;

(b) if so, whether any working group has been formed to pursue the objective ; and

(c) the broad frame work for action devised, if any ?

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

(b) and (c). No Working Group has been set up. However, there is a Group of Coordinating Countries on Food and Agriculture which was set up by the Sixth Session of the Summit at Havana. Following is the broad frame work for the follow up action to be taken :—

1. Third Meeting of Non-aligned Coordinating Countries on Food and Agriculture will be held for which Guinea has made an offer to host.
2. A meeting of high level experts of Coordinating Countries in the field of Food and Agriculture will be convened in consultation with other Member Countries. The meeting will carry out in depth review of cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in Food and Agriculture and provide necessary guidance with respect to policy issues and operational matters.
3. A meeting of experts to examine ways and means to make full use of the potentials of developing countries in the field of Food and Agriculture will be convened.
4. A meeting of experts in irrigation will be convened in order to promote technical cooperation in the design, construction and management of large, medium and small scale Irrigation Projects.

Opening of more F.P.Ss.

6720. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the fact that the price of cereals in the country has gone up over the years, the weaker section is finding it difficult to make open market purchases, Government have considered opening of more fair price shops in the country ;

(b) whether Government have also thought of adding more items for distribution through the fair price shops ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken on each ; and

(d) when these are going to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). The primary responsibility of administering the public distribu-

tion system in their respective areas, including the opening of fair-price shops, is of the State Governments. Under the New 20-Point Programme, State Governments have already been asked to take effective steps to expand, strengthen and streamline the public distribution system, including opening of additional fair-price shops with particular attention being given to rural, hilly, and tribal areas.

The essential commodities at present recommended by the Central Government to the States/Union territories for issue through the public distribution system, are wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oils and kerosene, apart from soft coke and controlled cloth. In addition, the State Governments have been given the option to include in the public distribution system, such other items of mass consumption as they deem fit by arranging supplies on their own. A State-wise break-up of commodities being issued through the fair-price shops is given in the attached statement, based on the reports received from the various States/Union territories.

Statement

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

S. No.	Name of the State	Commodities Supplied
1		2
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rice, wheat, palmolein oil, palm oil, kerosene and sugar.
2.	Assam	Rice, wheat products, sugar, salt, edible oils, kerosene, controlled cloth, exercise books and wheat bran.
		In addition tea, match boxes, soap etc. are distributed through cooperative marketing and consumer federation.
3.	Bihar	Wheat, wheat products, rice, kerosene oil, sugar, edible oils, controlled cloth, exercise books.
4.	Gujarat	Wheat, rice, sugar, coarse grains, edible oils, controlled cloth.

1

2

5. Haryana

Wheat, atta, sugar, rice and kerosene oil. In addition vanaspati, controlled cloth, match boxes, soaps (toilet & washing), tyres and tubes, pulses, soda ash, exercise books, battery cells, tea and salt are being distributed through cooperative societies/stores.

6. Himachal Pradesh

Wheat, wheat atta, rice, edible oil, sugar, controlled cloth, exercise books, pulses and salt.

7. Jammu and Kashmir

Rice, wheat, atta, kerosene oil and sugar are supplied through departmental outlets and authorised dealers. In rural areas kerosene oil, sugar, controlled cloth, rapeseed oil are supplied through outlets of co-operatives.

Rapeseed oil and vanaspati in cities are supplied through cooperative agencies.

8. Karnataka

Sugar, rice, wheat, suji, milo, ragi, palmolein oil, kerosene oil and jawar.

9. Kerala

Rice, wheat, sugar, kerosene, palmolein, tea and wheat products.

10. Madhya Pradesh

Wheat, rice, sugar, edible oil, kerosene oil, controlled cloth, tea, match boxes and soap.

11. Maharashtra

Rice, wheat, jowar, edible oils, sugar and kerosene oil.

12. Manipur

Rice, sugar, atta, kerosene oil, salt.

Imported edible oils are supplied through dealers nominated by the Government.

13. Meghalaya

Rice, sugar, salt, wheat products, rapeseed oil and R.B.D. palm oil.

14. Nagaland

Sugar, salt, rice and wheat products.

15. Orissa

Rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene oil. Besides—controlled cloth and imported edible oils are distributed through consumer cooperatives.

16. Punjab

Sugar, wheat atta, rice, kerosene oil and R.B.D. palm oil.

17. Rajasthan

Wheat, rice, sugar, edible oils and controlled cloth.

18. Sikkim

Rice, wheat, wheat products, sugar, palm oil and refined rapeseed oil.

19. Tamil Nadu

Rice, wheat, wheat products, sugar, kerosene oil and palmolein.

In addition turmeric, jeera, mustard, sonuf, pepper, garlic, methi, jaggery, salt, coffee, tea, pulses, edible oils, soap, face powder, baby food, blades, dry cell, match box, nirodh, vicks and amrutanjan are supplied by village fair price shops run by Cooperatives.

20. Tripura

Salt, sugar, rice, wheat, atta, controlled cloth, kerosene oil, pulses and mustard oil.

21. Uttar Pradesh

Wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene oil and edible oil.

22. West Bengal

Rice, wheat, sugar, wheat products, pulses, tea, toilet soap, laundry soap, salt, kerosene, H.S.D., edible oils (R.B.D. palm oil and rapeseed oil), soft coke, cement, match box, exercise books, candle sticks, spices, controlled janta cloth (total 19 items).

23. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Rice, wheat, sugar, edible oil, pulses, salt, tea, coffee, matches, kerosene oil, soap (washing and toilets), maida, suji, potato, onion, cloth and spices.

24. Arunachal Pradesh

Rice, atta, sugar, kerosene oil and salt.

25. Chandigarh

Sugar, rice, atta and kerosene oil.

Imported edible oils are being distributed through consumer cooperatives.

26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Sugar, wheat, rice and cloth.

27. Delhi

Wheat, resultant atta, maida, suji, sugar, rice, R.B.D. palm oil, rapeseed oil and candles.

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

28. Goa, Daman and Diu

Rice, wheat, sugar, edible oils and controlled cloth.

29. Lakshadweep

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

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

30. Mizoram

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

31. Pondicherry

Rice, wheat, maida, suji, sugar, palmolein, and kerosene oil.

Supply of Essential Commodities to the States

6721. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to supply the essential commodities including sugar and cement on prorata population basis to the States and Union Territories ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have received a demand from the West Bengal Government that allotment of essential commodities including sugar and cement should be on prorata population basis ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and what action Government have taken thereon so far ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). The Central Government allots certain essential commodities to State Governments/Union Territories, taking into consideration a number of factors, including the stocks available with Central Government, the demands of States and the availability in the open market. The West Bengal Government had written to Central Government for increasing their monthly levy sugar quota to 40,000 tonnes and if that were not possible ; then allotting levy sugar to them at the rate of 425 grams per-head per month on the basis of 1981 census population. They had also raised the issue regarding the allotment of cement prorata on population basis. The levy sugar is already being allocated from April, 1982 to various States including West Bengal on the basis of population as per 1981 census and at the rate of 425 grams per head. Cement is being allocated to States/U.Ts., keeping in view the overall availability, the past levels of consumption etc. and not on prorata population basis because this commodity is not needed by each and every individual. Nevertheless, some weightage is being given for population in making cement allocations to the States.

Cost of Irrigation Schemes

6722. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of each irrigation scheme submitted by the States for approval of Central Government since 1977 till date and the area of land to be irrigated ; and

(b) the details of the schemes approved by the Central Government so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction and Allotment of Houses by DDA

6723. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of houses of each category so far constructed by the DDA since its inception ;

(b) the number of houses each category so far allotted by the DDA ;

(c) the number of houses of each category which have so far not been allotted by the DDA to any one and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the number of houses of each category which are likely to be constructed during the remaining period of Sixth Five Year Plan and what would be mode of allotment of these houses ?

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

Muster Roll Employees of CPWD in Continuous Service

6724. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per para 27.01 of the CPWD Manual vol. III (1972 Edition), Muster Roll Staff can be employed on jobs of purely casual nature and for a very short duration ;

(b) whether even after the issue of these instructions in the manual a number of Muster Roll employees were kept in continuous service for more than even three to five years or even more than that ;

(c) if so, the reasons for violation of the instructions in CPWD Manual by the CPWD engineers ; and

(d) what action Government propose to take against the CPWD Engineers for violation of these instructions ?

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

(a) and (b). The provisions in the Manual have since been modified. The present position is that wherever the work for which muster roll labour is required is likely to continue for long period or is of a continuous nature, the services of muster roll labour should not be dispensed with merely to avoid payment of retrenchment compensation.

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

Completion of Irrigation Projects in Bihar

6725. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1273 on 28 February, 1983 regarding on-going irrigation project in Bihar and state :

(a) the specific "uncertainty of resources position of the State" of Bihar owing to which "time schedule for completion of irrigation projects in Bihar has not been discussed in the latest plan discussion" and what steps are being taken to fix responsibility and remedy the situation ; and

(b) what is the latest position about the time-schedule for the completion of Western Koshi Canal and other major projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a). The total resource available to the State Government being limited, the funds available for the irrigation sector and therefore for the individual projects in the irrigation sector cannot be fully met with certainty. The outlay is determined from year to year. The question of fixing responsibility does not arise. Efforts are made to allocate as much funds as possible within the total resources available, to on-going projects.

(b) The latest position about the time schedule for the completion of major irrigation projects of the State is given below :

(i) Western Kosi Canal

	Phase I	June 1984
	Phase II	June 1985
	Phase III	June 1987
(ii)	Gandak Project	1984-85
(iii)	Kosi Barrage and Eastern Canal	1984-85
(iv)	Sone High Level Canal	1984-85
(v)	Rajpur Canal	1983-84
(vi)	Barna	1984-85
(vii)	Bateswarthan Pump Canal	Phase I 1984-85
(viii)	Subernarekha	
(ix)	North Koel	
(x)	Durgawati	Late 7th Plan or 8th Plan
(xi)	Upper Kiul	
(xii)	Konar diversion	
(xiii)	Tilaiya diversion	
(xiv)	Ajay Barrage	

Assistance for Construction of Indoor Stadium at Bhubaneswar

6726. **SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA :** Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have requested the Central Government for giving assistance for the construction of an Indoor Stadium in Bhubaneswar, Orissa ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction there-to ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Under the Central Scheme of

Grants to State Sports Councils, a request was received from the Government of Orissa for the construction of a composite stadium at Bhubaneswar. The project included, inter alia, construction of an indoor gymnasium. The Central Government have approved in principle giving of financial assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs for this project, which is the maximum amount admissible under the Scheme for this purpose. Out of this amount, a grant of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been released to the State Government. The balance amount will be released in due course when the State Government has fulfilled the conditions and requirements prescribed in this behalf.

(b) Promotion	94
Total number of posts	94
Quota reserved for SC and ST	21

Direct Recruitment

Out of a total of 40 posts, 34 posts lapsed on account of their lying vacant for more than six months. Of the remaining 6 posts, 2 posts are reserved for SC/ST candidates.

(c) Promotion

There were only 10 SC candidates in the consideration zone and they were promoted. Since there were no other SC/ST candidates available, other posts reserved for SC and ST could not be filled by SC/ST employees.

Direct Recruitment

No direct recruitment was made.

(d) Promotion

Being selection posts, the quota is not required to be carried forward.

Direct Recruitment

Steps are being taken to fill up one post each reserved for SC and ST candidates.

SC/ST Candidates Interviewed for various Posts Advertised by Management of F.C.I.

6728. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) cadre-wise, grade-wise total number of candidates interviewed for Category-I and II posts in 1982 in the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) total number of posts advertised, grade-wise and cadre-wise and the number of posts reserved for SC and ST communities out of them ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) Promotion 66-2/3%

Direct recruitment 33-1/3%
(sailing which by transfer on deputation)

(c) total number of SC and ST candidates interviewed for each cadre and grade ;
 (d) was there any candidate called for under 'relaxed conditions' ; and

(e) if so, the details therefor and if not, the steps the management has taken or is taking to fulfil the reserved quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (c). So far as Category I posts are concerned, the information is given below :

Post	Total No. of candidates interviewed	SC/ST candidates interviewed
Deputy Manager (Public Relations)	7	1 (SC)
Deputy Manager (Accounts)	27	Nil

Information relating to Category II posts is not readily available as recruitment action is also taken in respective Zones.

(b) : During the year 1982, the following Category-I posts were advertised :

S. No.	Post	Total vacancies	Reserved for	
			ST	SC
1.	Manager (A/Cs)	2	1	—
2.	Jt. Manager (A/Cs)	2	1	—
3.	Dy. Manager (A/Cs)	2	1	*
4.	Jt. Manager (Genl)	4	1	1
5.	Dy. Manager (Genl)	22	1	4
6.	Dy. Manager (Tech)	3	—	—
7.	Dy. Manager (P.R.)	2	—	1
8.	Dy. Manager (Legal)	2	—	—
9.	Medical Officer	4	2	1

*The vacancy position was reviewed at the time of interview and determined to be 5 instead of 2. Of these 5 vacancies, one post each was reserved for SC and ST candidates respectively.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The unfilled posts reserved for SC/ST are proposed to be re-advertised by the Corporation.

Non Representation of SC/ST Officer in Personnel Department of F.C.I.

6729. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) total number of category-II and category-I officers working in the personnel departments of each of the Regional and Zonal Offices and the Headquarters of the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) whether there is no Scheduled Caste Officer of category-II and category-I posted in the personnel departments of the above offices of the Food Corporation of India ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for practising discriminatory attitude by the management in the posting of SC/ST officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). At present there are 16 category I and 23 category II officers posted in the Personnel Division at the Headquarters of the Food Corporation of India, out of which no officer belongs to Scheduled Caste. The information regarding Zonal and Regional Offices is not readily available.

(c) There is no discrimination in the posting of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes officers in the Personnel Divisions of the Corporation.

Connecting of Sinapalli and Borden Blocks with Sub-division Headquarters

6731. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sinapalli and Borden Blocks of Kalahandi district in

Orissa have not yet connected with Sub-division headquarters and Nawapare sub-division has not yet been connected with district headquarters ; and

(b) if so, the immediate steps taken up by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). The programme of rural roads development under the Minimum Needs Programme is in the State sector. Information of this nature is not maintained in the Ministry.

Effect of Natural Calamities on Economy of Orissa

6732. **SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the successive visitation of natural calamities has severely crippled the economy of Orissa resulting in heavy drainage of resources both under plan and non-plan sectors ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the entire marginal money has been exhausted ;

(c) if so, whether the State Government have urged Central Government to meet the entire requirement of funds ; and

(d) the steps taken by the Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Orissa has been affected by cyclone, flood and drought during the year 1982-83. The Government of India have provided financial assistance to the State over and above its Plan to meet the situation arising from these natural calamities.

(b) The State has a margin money of Rs. 871 lakhs and is available in the budget of the State every year. This money is meant for meeting emergent requirements of relief. During the year 1982-83, the entire margin money was spent in meeting the expenditure on relief.

(c) The Government of Orissa in the memorandum on floods had requested 100% Central assistance. This was considered by the Government of India but was not agreed to.

(d) The Central Government have sanctioned following ceilings of expenditure to Orissa for meeting expenditure on relief :

	1982-83	1983-84
(i) Cyclone	56.55	—
(ii) Floods	113.96	—
(iii) Drought	16.98*	17.64

*including Rs. 2.00 crores as loan.

Misuse Charges Levied by L.D.O.

6733. **SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 1183 (a) dated 28 February, 1983 and 9644 (b) dated 26 April, 1982 which list three and seven premises respectively where 1% misuse charges were recovered by L.D.O. and for each of these ten premises state :

(a) the dates when (i) misuse came to notice of L.D.O. for first time, (ii) date of L.D.O.'s notice for breach of lease, (iii) date of issue of legal notice and filling of eviction suit by lessee, (iv) date when lessee informed L.D.O. of legal proceedings and the actual date of eviction ;

(b) which of these premises were re-entered during misuse alongwith dates of re-entry and withdrawal of re-entry with reasons ; and

(c) how much misuse areas charges were calculated and what was actually recovered in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). The information is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Property number	Part (a) of the Question				Part (b) of the Question			Part (c) of the Question	
		Date when misuse came to notice	Date of show cause notice	Date of issue of legal notice	Date when lessee in- formed	Whether re- entered	Date of re- entry	Date of with- drawal	Amount of mis- use charges calculated (in Rs.)	Misuse charges recovered (in Rs.)
1.	66, Babar Road	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	3(iv)	4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)	5(i)	5(ii)
		12-7-68	24-8-68	15-7-69	Summons dated 20-8-76	No	—	—	(i) 6648.27 for the period from 15-4-68 to 12-9-73. (ii) 34426.66 for the period from 13-9-73 to 14-1-81.	To be done as per Supreme Court's order on 18-12-80.

1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	3(iv)	4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)	5(i)	5(ii)
2.	36, Cottage Plot (West Patel Nagar)	29-5-64	9-6-67	Not known	Not known	Yes	3-5-73	4-8-75	3498.72	34.99
3.	72, Lajpat Nagar, Ring Road.	22-2-68	17-5-68	31-5-68 & 15-2-73 & 13-11-73	6-3-73 (Court's notice)	Yes	19-1-73	29-4-76	70107.18	770.40
4.	157, Jorbagh New Delhi	28-4-70	11-11-70	22-11-71 & 16-2-72	22-11-71 & 9-4-74	Yes	3-5-73	26-3-80	9482.15	94.82
5.	BP No. 2, Jangpura, 'B', New Delhi	10-12-70	23-6-72	24-7-72	1-2-74	Yes	22-6-72	9-11-74	24319.86	243.20
6.	F/21, Jangpura Extn.	11-3-70	29-4-70	6-4-71	1-3-73/ 25-2-74	Yes	29-6-73	10-4-74	22100.89	221.00

1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	3(iv)	4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)	5(i)	5(ii)
7.	K/29, Jangpura Extension: New Delhi	27-1-66	7-2-66	17-2-66/ 19-2-66	17-2-66/ 6-11-67	Yes	4-4-67	28-9-68 On payment of Govt. dues	2679.03	27.00
8.	A-349, Defence Colony	7-10-64	6-8-65	17-8-65 & 2-6-66	11-3-68 & 30-3-70	Yes	9-2-68	22-3-76 On payment of Govt. dues	3828.88	38.28
9.	B/105, Defence Colony	9-3-64	8-4-64	14-6-68	26-10-70 & 29-11-76	Yes	11-1-70	5-6-81 On payment of Govt. dues	30742.49	307.43
10.	E/11, Defence Colony	27-2-68	1-8-75	4-4-73	9-8-75 & 30-1-76	Yes	24-11-75	22-7-80 On payment of Govt. dues	50637.91	50637.37

Revenue Leaks in Land and Development Office

6734. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to page 143 of issue dated 31-3-1983 of 'India Today' and state :

(a) names of 26 properties in which loss of revenue was reported by Land and Development Office to the Ministry in 1973 ;

(b) which of these 26 vigilance and lease files are missing presently and what action has been taken to fix responsibility for loss of files ; and

(c) what was the total loss of revenue originally reported in each case and how much amount has been recovered in each case up to 14 January, 1983 ?

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

(a) The information is given in the attached Statement.

(b) All vigilance files are available except one which is not readily traceable at present. However, action in pursuance of the cases had already been taken. No further action is pending in these cases.

Regarding the lease files, one file was missing. However, the same has been reconstructed.

(c) No loss of revenue could be established. However, the information regarding the alleged loss of revenue reported and the amounts of dues, where established, that were recovered are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Property Number	Alleged loss of revenue originally reported (in Rs.)	Amount recovered where claim of dues was established (in Rs.)	Remarks, if any
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Non-auction of Jamuna land for cultivation.	43,00,000.00	—	Land in question already stood transferred to D.D.A. The question of recovery did not arise.
2.	1 Tees January Marg	15,00,000.00	—	Dues not established
3.	26-A, Aurangazeb Road	7,24,000.00	—	—do—
4.	14-16, Aurangazeb Road	5,70,530.00	—	—do—

1

2

3

4

5

5.	41-41A, Prithviraj Road	3,34,500.00	—	The matter regarding recovery of dues is <i>sub-judice</i> .
6.	5, Sunder Nagar	77,288.00	99,810.00	For recovery of further dues, action under PPE Act is in progress.
7.	132, Sunder Nagar	71,008.00	27,554.99	No other dues established.
8.	72, Lajpat Nagar	(i) 39,914.00 (ii) 8,159.00	—	The matter is <i>sub-judice</i> .
9.	10, Curzon Road	45,000.00	—	There was no question of loss of revenue. The terms for regularisation of breaches offered are being enforced.
10.	13, Lajpat Nagar	23,152.00	—	The matter is <i>sub-judice</i> .
11.	142, Sunder Nagar	21,500.00	—	The property was re-entered and eviction orders under PPE Act issued. The appeal filed by the ex-licencee in Court, was dismissed. On request for terms of withdrawal of re-entry, the same were offered. For non-compliance of the terms offered, eviction, orders will be enforced.
12.	12, Sunder Nagar	16,000.00	7,298.05	No other dues were established.

1	2	3	4	5
13.	2-B, Jangpura	10,478.00	—	No such loss was established. However, on satisfying the conditions for 1% token penalty of Rs. 243.20, the same were recovered.
14.	86, Sunder Nagar	10,920.00	—	No loss of revenue was established. Ground rent due upto 14-1-1983 has been recovered. For breaches noticed in September 1982, action has been initiated under the existing Govt. instructions.
15.	35, Sunder Nagar	6,300.00	11,349.05	—
16.	127, Sunder Nagar	6,300.00	24,007.35	—
17.	Shop 4, Sunder Nagar	5,000.00	—	The property has been re-entered. Action under PPE Act for eviction and recovery of dues is in progress.
18.	135, Sunder Nagar	1,590.00	2,996.26	—
19.	145, Sunder Nagar	1,300.00	19,023.19	—
20.	37, Sunder Nagar	No specified amount.	45,417.14	—
21.	94, Diplomatic Enclave	—do—	—	No loss could be established.
22.	63, Sunder Nagar	—do—	—	—do—
23.	129, Sunder Nagar	—do—	7,548.58	—
24.	48, Sunder Nagar	—do—	—	Action under PPE Act for eviction and recovery of dues is in progress
25.	110, Baird Road	—do—	—	No loss of revenue was involved. The charges for breaches during their existence were recovered.
26.	20, Sunder Nagar	—do—	—	The matter is <i>sub-judice</i> .

Recognised Staff Union in F.C.I.

6735. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no staff body recognised in the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) what is the criteria for giving them official meetings ;

(c) whether there is any staff body for representing Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees ;

(d) if so, whether the SC/ST body is not being called for official meetings to discuss the problems of SC/ST employees ; and

(e) if so, why discriminatory treatment is being given to SC/ST body ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES : (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The management of the Corporation holds informal meetings with the Staff Bodies as and when considered necessary.

(c) Several staff bodies including the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Employees Welfare Association claim to represent SC/ST employees.

(d) and (e). The Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Employees Welfare Association is also given informal meetings at various levels. The Association has requested for a meeting at the Headquarters level and the matter is under consideration of the Corporation. No discriminatory treatment is being given to this Association.

Supply of quota of Rice to Fair Price Shops

6736. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is acute shortage of rice in the country and against entitlements

of 190 bags of rice of a fair price shop holder in Delhi, only 30 bags are given to him ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and steps taken to tackle the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The availability of rice in the open market varies from State to State. In so far as issues through the Public Distribution System are concerned, the Central Government allots rice to various States/Union Territories on the basis of stocks available in the Central Pool, the availability in open market, demands from various States/Union Territories and other relevant factors. In that context, the Union Territory of Delhi is getting 15,000 M.T. of Rice per month from Central Government which is sub-allotted by Delhi Administration to all the Fair-Price Shops on the basis of units registered with individual fair-price shops.

Teachers of N.D.M.C. not Allotted Accommodation

6737. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of teachers of New Delhi Municipal Committee who have so far not been allotted accommodation for the last 10 years or so by the N.D.M.C. ; and the present policy of N.D.M.C. for the allotment of houses to these teachers ; and

(b) what further steps Government propose to take in this regard and when they are likely to get accommodation from N.D.M.C. ?

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

(a) The NDMC has reported that residential accommodation to its employees is allotted on licence fee basis as per provisions of the New Delhi Municipal Committee Residential Rules, 1964 and the teachers are treated at par with other NDMC employees for such allotments.

As per the waiting list drawn up by the NDMC in 1981, for allotment of residential accommodation, there are 337 teachers, who have put in more than 10 years' service, on the waiting list.

(b) The information is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

News Item "Use of Outdated Statistical Norms Alleged"

6738. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : SHRI B.D. SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Financial Express dated 26 March, 1983, alleging the use of outdated statistical norms to tone down the dismal food situation during the Sixth Plan period ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report of the Technical Group on Buffer Stock of Foodgrains to examine the feasibility of the buffer stocking policy of foodgrains for the Sixth Plan period is under consideration of the Government.

Setting up of Board for Horticulture

6739. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state at what stage the proposal for setting up new Board of Horticulture for promoting fruits and vegetable industries is at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : The proposal to set up a National Horticulture Board as a registered Society under Registration of Societies Act, 1860 has been approved by the Cabinet. Action has been taken accordingly for preparing Articles of

Association giving details of the functions and organisation of the Board for the purpose of registering it as a Society.

Setting up of a New Board for the Development of Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils

6740. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to set up new board for the development of oil seeds and vegetable oils ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN [THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : A Bill for setting up of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board giving details of its function and organisation is being finalised by the Ministry of Law for introduction in the Lok Sabha.

डॉ. डॉ. ए. द्वारा आवंटित प्लाटों पर मकानों के निर्माण के लिए समय बढ़ाना

6741. श्री अनबर अहमद : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने उन सभी प्लाटवासियों को मकान बनाने हेतु समय बढ़ाने की अनुमति दी दी है जिन्होंने किसी विशेष तारीख तक अपने 'ले-आउट प्लान' स्वीकृत करवा लिए थे;

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

(ग) क्या उन प्लाटधारियों को भी ऐसी अनुमति दी जाएगी जिन्होंने उस विशेष तारीख के बाद अपने प्लाटों के 'प्लान' स्वीकृत करवा लिए थे;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो प्लाटधारियों के प्रति भेदभाव बरतने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) क्या सरकार उपरोक्त प्लाट-धारियों के लिए मकान बनाने की समर्यसीमा बढ़ाएगी ताकि इनमें से प्रत्येक प्लाटधारी को दिल्ली विकास

प्राधिकरण का समय और फिर समय सीमा बढ़वाने के लिए अपना अलग-अलग समय बर्बाद न करना पड़े; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) (क) और (ख) : पट्टाकर्त्ता द्वारा निर्धारित मार्ग निर्देशनों के अनुसार प्लाट के कब्जे की तिथि से बिना किसी जुर्माने के निर्माण के लिए तीन वर्षों की अवधि अनुमेय है। इस अवधि के बाद मार्ग निर्देशनों में तक किए गए जुर्माने को वसूल करने पर समय वृद्धि दी जाती है। प्लाट धारियों की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने 26-3-1982 को एक सार्वजनिक नोटिस जारी किया जिसकी प्रतिलिपि सभा पट्टल पर रखी है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई। देखिए संख्या LT—6359-85)

(ग) और (घ) : जुर्माना यदि कोई हो वसूल करने के बाद प्रत्येक मामले में, गुणावगुण के आधार पर अनुमति दी जाएगी।

(ङ) और (च) : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Staff Training Colleges

6742. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) is there any proposal before Government to establish staff training colleges to achieve better, efficient and organisational control in the problems now being faced and to be faced in future and to impart training to the serving engineers and also to the new entrants on the intricacies and efficient management of water resource ; and

(b) if so, how many staff training colleges have been established at the Centre and in the States and how many serving

engineers have been given training therefrom State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Irrigation for the setting up of a Training institute in the Central Water Commission to provide induction training and in-service training to the engineers and scientists of the Central Water Commission and the Central Ground Water Board. Information about training institutes in the States and training of engineers State-wise is not available.

Import of Bullock Cart Wheel

6743. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Press reports, after Australia, U.S.A. has now developed a bullock cart wheel ;

(b) whether Government propose to import a large number of the bullock carts with IMF loan ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will also ensure that the bullock carts are imported along with new varieties of wheat seeds as the earlier Mexican varieties are now facing problems with Karnal Bunt ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Government have no such information.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) The question does not arise.

Losses suffered by F.C.I.

6744. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been loss due to spoilage and other handling etc. of about 12-16 million tonnes of wheat with FCI during last three years and if so,

full facts of the losses incurred leading to imports ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the distribution of Karnal Bunt infected seed by FCI has aggravated future prospects of increase in wheat production ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that picture is dismal due to failure to develop immune varieties of wheat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) Some losses to wheat occur in Food Corporation of India on account of various factors. The total transit and storage losses during the last three years are given below :

(in lakh tonnes)

Year	Total transit and storage losses in wheat
1979-80	1.79
1980-81	2.35
1981-82	2.08

The imports are not due to the losses but they are made with a view to building up buffer stocks and as a measure for combating pressure on prices.

(b) No, Sir. The Food Corporation of India does not sell wheat for seed purposes, except on rare occasions at the request of the State Governments who take delivery after examining the suitability of the grain for seed purposes.

(c) Research is being carried out at several centres to develop wheat varieties which are less susceptible to Karnal bunt and a few such varieties have been identified.

**Development of Regularised Colonies,
Laxmi Nagar, Shakarpur and Pandav
Nagar, Delhi**

6745. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of development work undertaken for the development of regularised unauthorised colonies in trans-Jamuna area (Delhi) i.e. Laxmi Nagar, Shakarpur and Pandav Nagar during 1982-83 and the amount spent on each work and in each above-mentioned area ;

(b) whether the works undertaken have been completed ;

(c) if not, how long it will take ;

(d) the areas in the above colonies where no work has been undertaken ;

(e) steps proposed to be taken during 1983-84 in the matter with regard to above areas ; and

(f) the amount proposed to be spent for development of these colonies during the year 1983-84 ?

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

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

**Supply of Drinking Water Facilities to
Villages in Andhra Pradesh**

6746. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target to cover the number of villages for drinking water facilities during the year 1982-83 has been fully achieved in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) the number of villages proposed to be covered during the year 1983-84 in Andhra Pradesh ?

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

(a) According to the report received from the State Government, out of a target of 2761 problem villages for the year 1982-83,

1651 problem villages (including partially covered) have been covered till December, 1982. The achievement for the entire year 1982-83 will be known only in May 1983.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The target for the year 1983-84 will be fixed after the budget is passed by Parliament, and the allocation for the State under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is finalised.

Entitlement of Officers having General Pool Accommodation on Deputation to other Offices

6747. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether officers having general pool accommodation in Delhi are entitled to retain the same accommodation after going on deputation to such offices, where employees are not entitled for general pool accommodation ;

(b) whether such deputationists are also allowed to retain Government accommodation even after their absorption in these offices ;

(c) the number of such general pool quarters which are occupied by the officers absorbed in such offices, alongwith the names

of officers and the offices in which absorbed ;

(d) whether Government propose to issue institutions that either the Market/ Penal Rent should be charged from such employees from the date of their absorption in these offices or to get the general pool accommodation vacated so that the general pool employees should not suffer further ; and

(e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) No, Sir, except for a period of two months on payment of normal licence fee and for a subsequent period for six months, only on request, on payment of enhanced licence fee as provided in the rules.

(b) and (c). Only those lien holders who had gone on deputation to these organisations prior to 16th December, 1968 were allowed to retain the Government accommodation till their retirement. A list indicating the number of cases in different categories of houses where retention has been allowed till retirement of the employees concerned is given in statement attached.

(d) and (e). In such cases licence fee is recovered only at market rate.

Statement

**Statement showing the number of cases in different categories
of houses where retention has been allowed to the lien
holders prior to 16th December, 1968**

S. No.	Name of the individual/ Orgn.	Particulars of accommo- dation and dt. of allotment	Purpose for which allotted and rate of L/Fee Charged	Period upto which allotment is to continue
1	2	3	4	5
1. (i) Food Corporation of India				
	Kishan Lal, Chowkidar	S-II/145, R.K. Puram ; 5.3.64	Resi. Market Rent	Till Retirement
	Faquir Singh, Peon	S-II/334, R.K. Puram ; 20.2.64		
(ii) National Physical Laboratory				
	Puran Singh, Jamadar	7/74, P.K. Rood 30.9.53	—do—	—do—
	Prem Singh	34/404, P.K. Road 19.2.64	—do—	—do—
(iii) Industrial Finance Corporation				
	Kula Nand, Clerk	A-447, Kasturba Nagar ; 5.7.51	—do—	—do—
	Kula Nand, Jamadar	18/221, Prem Nagar ; 12.1.55	—do—	—do—
	Khacheru Ram, AGO	N-328, Kasturba Nagar ; 25.11.55	—do—	—do—
	Gita Ram, Peon	S-II/144, R.K. Puram ; 24.2.64	—do—	—do—
2. Indian Standard Institute				
	Manohar Lal, Daftry	M-303, Kasturba Nagar ; 19.2.61	—do—	—do—
	Alam Singh	S-II/362, R.K. Puram ; 4.1.63	—do—	—do—
	B.D. Pant, G. Optr.	4/61, Prem Nagar 16.1.74	—do—	—do—
	Matber Singh, Lab. Attd.	28/331, P.K. Road	—do—	—do—

1

2

3

4

5

3. E.S.I.C.

Govind Singh	S-II/571, R.K. Puram ; 17.9.63	—do—	—do—
Mathura Dass, Daftary	O-415, Kasturba Nagar ; 9.12.52	—do—	—do—
Govind Singh, Cl. IV	S. II/397, R.K. Puram ; 29.11.62	—do—	—do—
Kanwar Singh, Peon	3/118, Andrews Ganj ; 3.6.61	—do—	—do—
Prabhu Singh, Daftary	7/183, Andrews Ganj ; 6.12.60	—do—	—do—
Prem Singh, Daftary	7/148, Andrews Ganj ; 8.11.60	—do—	—do—
Akbar, Daftary	6/28, Andrews Ganj ; 8.11.60	—do—	—do—
Kanwar Singh, Daftary	3/8, Andrews Ganj ; 30.1.61	—do—	—do—
Bachi Pd., Daftary	S-II/917, R.K. Puram ; 15.7.64	—do—	—do—
Ram Kishan, Daftary	H-410, Kasturba Nagar ; 25.1.64	—do—	—do—
Narotam, Peon	F-320, Kasturba Nagar ; 22.7.64	—do—	—do—
Ram Singh, Daftary	32/385, Prem Nagar 18.4.55	—do—	—do—
Gokal Singh, Daftary	N-531, Kasturba Nagar ; 22.9.52	—do—	—do—
Ram Chander, Peon	45/532, P.K. Road 14.8.64	—do—	—do—
Raja Ram, Peon	45/90, Raja Bazar 3.10.64	—do—	—do—
Bishan Singh, Daftary	90/90, Raja Bazar 19.6.62	—do—	—do—

4. Industrial Finance
Corporation

Shri A.S. Tirmulpad

B-170, Moti Bagh,
18.6.56

—do— —do—

Smt. Kamla Kaushal

A-210, Pandara
Road ; 20.12.62

—do— —do—

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Employees State Insurance Corporation			
	B.N. Sunder	684-S-IV, R.K. Puram ; 10.8.65	—do—	—do—
	S.L. Sachar	250/S-IV, R.K. Puram ; 23.1.63	—do—	—do—
	D.D. Sethi	10-L.F. Babar Place ; 9.4.64	—do—	—do—
	B.R. Mada	9-U.F. Todal Mal Sq. ; 22.5.62	—do—	—do—
6.	Food Corporation of India			
	L.M. Chavan	S-III/617, R.K. Puram ; 25.3.63	—do—	—do—
	J.K. Badani	16-D, Lumsdon Sq. ; 13.12.64	—do—	—do—

Construction Projects in Rajkot District for Central Government Employees

6748. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of construction projects are going on the Rajkot District of Gujarat for Central Government Employees of various departments at present ;

(b) if so, the details ;

(c) what are the detailed plans, projects and estimates of each one ;

(d) how many houses have been constructed during the last 5 years and allotted to Central Government employees of various departments ; and

(e) how many are likely to be completed and allotted to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No "general pool" residential and office building projects are under construction at Rajkot, at present.

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

Construction of Houses for Central Government Employees in Bulsar, Surat, Districts of Gujarat and Dadra, Nagar Haveli

6749. SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of steps have been taken by Centre for the construction of houses of various categories of employees and officers of various Central Government departments in Bulsar, Surat districts of Gujarat and Union Territory Dadra, Nagar Haveli ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) how many houses have been constructed there during the period from 1 February, 1980 to 31 March, 1983 and the amount spent thereon ;

(d) what is the target for the construction of the same during 1983, 1984 and 1985 ;

(e) how many Central Government employees have been provided and will be

provided accommodation during the above period ;

(f) what is the number of staff in each of the above districts who are on waiting list ; and

(g) when they are likely to be provided Government accommodation ?

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

(a) It has not been possible to undertake construction of 'general pool' residential accommodation for Central Government employees and officers in Bulsar, Surat districts of Gujarat and Union Territory Dadra, Nagar Haveli due to constraints on financial resources.

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

Steps taken for Effective Transfer of Technology to Farmers

6750. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA : SHRI H.N. NANIE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research the transfer of technology to farmers is the main cause and weak link in the effort to achieve self reliance in agriculture and food security ;

(b) if so, whether ICAR have suggested steps for effective transfer of technology being developed by the scientists to the farmers ; and

(c) if so, steps contemplated by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. There are several factors responsible for increasing agricultural production. For instance, there are over 70 per cent small and marginal farmers who do not have enough means to purchase inputs required for the recommended improved practices.

Likewise in about 70 per cent of the cultivable areas only dry-land/rainfed practices are followed where all the available technologies cannot be utilised. Vigorous efforts are being made by the Agricultural Universities and Research Institutes to develop appropriate technologies for dry-land agriculture. The inputs supply is another factor which has not matched the demand made by the farmers. In other words, the transfer of technology has several aspects, which requires strengthening ?

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main responsibility for transfer of technology lies with the State Departments of Agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India has been introducing the Training and Visit system (T and V) of Extension in the States as an important step towards strengthening the extension system. The ICAR is concerned with the first-line extension activities for which it has launched transfer of technology projects such as National Demonstrations, Operational Research Projects, Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Lab to Land Programme. These projects are being further strengthened in order to improve the extension system in the country as also for getting the necessary feed-back. Besides this, the ICAR is assisting the agricultural universities in the States through the National Agricultural Research Project for improving their regional research capabilities. At each Regional Research Station/Sub-Station, a component of transfer of technology is being developed to augment the existing extension efforts. The agricultural universities are also being supported by the ICAR to strengthen their Directorates of Extension for improving the Farm Advisory Services, training of extension personnel and farmers and transfer of technology activities.

Collapse of Water Tanks in Delhi

6751. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA :

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

(a) the reasons for the collapse at over-

head water tank constructed by the Delhi Municipal Corporation of Madipur ;

(b) the total number of such structures constructed by the D.D.A. or Municipal Corporation during 1982-83 which collapsed suddenly and the total loss suffered on that account ; and

(c) the action taken against the persons responsible for the collapse of the water tank ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) The Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi has ordered an enquiry into the collapse of the tank and one of the terms of reference to the Enquiry Officer relates to the causes of the mishap. The reasons for collapse will be known only after the enquiry report is received.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that no water tank of the DDA constructed during 1982-83 has collapsed. According to the Delhi Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal Undertaking, so far as the Municipal Corporation is concerned only the tank at Madipur has collapsed and the loss on account of the collapse of the tank is estimated to be Rs. 6.89 lakhs approximately.

(c) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal Undertaking has reported that three officials connected directly with the work have been placed under suspension and appropriate action shall be taken after receipt of the enquiry report.

Government Accommodation on Compassionate Grounds

6752. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons allotted accommodation on compassionate grounds in 1980 onwards Ministry-wise, and the number of persons rejected allotment by Estate Office ;

(b) whether delay occurs in allotment, if so, the reason thereof ; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to keep the deceased family trouble-free till the decision regarding allotment of quarter is taken ?

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

(a) Number of *ad hoc* allotments made from the General Pool in Delhi/New Delhi to the eligible wards of the deceased employees during the last 3 years upto 31.12.1982 is as under :

1980	173
1981	310
1982	304

No record of allotment of General Pool accommodation is maintained Ministry-wise. Even the waiting lists for regular allotment are prepared on the basis of the priority dates.

All requests of the eligible wards of the deceased employees are sanctioned if they fulfil the conditions laid-down in this regard.

(c) In case, the requisite conditions are fulfilled by the eligible wards of the deceased employees, there is no delay in sanctioning of the allotment. The allotments in such cases are made as and when vacancy occurs.

(c) Every possible effort is made to keep the family of the deceased officers trouble-free till the allotment of *ad-hoc* accommodation.

Diversion of Ganga Water to Delhi for Drinking Purposes

6753. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ganga water will be provided to residents of the trans-Yamuna colonies consisting of regularised colonies and unauthorised colonies ;

- (b) if so, the full details ;
- (c) total estimated cost ;
- (d) whether any proposals are being considered for collecting development charges from the residents of these colonies ;
- (e) if so, the full details ; and
- (f) when the people will be asked to pay the charges and in how many instalments ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that water supply services exist in 70 regularised/unauthorised colonies and that schemes amounting to Rs. 23.32 lacs for laying water mains in 6 colonies have been sanctioned and the work is being taken up. The Undertaking has informed that estimates amounting to Rs. 110.00 lacs have been prepared for providing water supply in 25 more colonies and estimates for providing water supply in another 21 colonies are under preparation.

(d) and (e). The Undertaking has reported that as per its policy, water supply services in regularised colonies and unauthorised colonies are provided on payment of development charges by the beneficiaries subject to technical feasibility. The work is taken in hand if 10% of the estimated cost in respect of the regularised colonies and 25% of the estimated cost in respect of unauthorised colonies is received in advance. A rebate of 10% is, however, given to the beneficiaries.

(f) According to the Undertaking, the residents will be required to pay the charges after the estimates for the schemes are approved and sanctioned. The balance of the development charges is recoverable in 8 annual instalments after the work is executed.

Allocation of Funds for Rural Water Supply Scheme

6754. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the

Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

- (a) the amount earmarked towards implementing water supply scheme in rural areas in 1983-84 ;
- (b) the State-wise allocation made for the above purpose in the above financial year ; and
- (c) the details thereof ?

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

(a) A sum of about Rs. 200 crores has been proposed in the Demands for grants of this Ministry for the year 1983-84 towards grants to be provided to State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The amount is intended to supplement the resources of the State Governments in providing safe drinking water to identified problem villages.

(b) and (c). State-wise allocation will be finalised after the Demands for Grants are voted by the Parliament.

Achievement in Production of Pulses Programme in Orissa

6755. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where Centrally sponsored Production of Pulses programme has been introduced ;

(b) whether such scheme has been introduced in Orissa ; and

(c) if so, since when and the achievement made in this scheme in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Pulses is being implemented in 20 States and 2 Union Territories viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya

Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The scheme was introduced in Orissa in 1972-73. The production of pulses has increased from 488.8 thousand tonnes in 1972-73 to 861.0 thousand tonnes in 1981-82.

Irrigation Projects Received by C.W.C. in Sixth Plan Period and Executed

6756. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government have taken to create additional irrigation potentialities during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) the number of major and medium irrigation schemes received in the Central Water Commission State-wise during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(c) the names of the projects that have been executed so far State-wise ; and

(d) the details regarding the progress in the execution of the much of remaining projects, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Major steps taken to create additional irrigation potential during the Sixth Five Year Plan period are expeditious completion of on-going irrigation projects, monitoring of selected major projects and assisting the State Governments in getting allocation of scarce materials like cement, coal, steel, explosives etc. and in getting railway wagons for their movement.

(b) During the Sixth Plan period (from 1.4.1980 to-date), 78 major and 71 medium irrigation projects have been received in the Central Water Commission. A State-wise list of these projects is enclosed.

(c) Since the commencement of Plans in 1951, 29 major and 469 medium irrigation

schemes have been completed so far. A list of the 29 major projects completed (Statement—I) as well as a list of State-wise number of medium projects completed (Statement—II) are enclosed.

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

Statement—I

No. of Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes received in Central Water Commission (State-wise) during the Sixth Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	Name of State	Major	Medium
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2
2.	Assam	—	1
3.	Bihar	11	11
4.	Gujarat	3	6
5.	Haryana	4	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	—
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	—
8.	Karnataka	3	1
9.	Kerala	—	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6	5
11.	Maharashtra	9	24
12.	Manipur	—	2
13.	Meghalaya	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—
15.	Orissa	4	4
16.	Punjab	4	—
17.	Rajasthan	15	7
18.	Sikkim	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	4
20.	Tripura	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9	3
22.	West Bengal	5	—

UNION TERRITORIES

23.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
24.	Delhi	—	—
25.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	—

TOTAL	78	71
--------------	-----------	-----------

Plan-wise List of Completed Projects**I PLAN**

1. Lower Bhawani (Tamil Nadu)

II PLAN

2. Ghod (Maharashtra)
3. Harike (Punjab)
4. Sirhind Feeder (Punjab)
5. Manimuthar (Tamil Nadu)

III PLAN

6. K.C. Canal (Andhra Pradesh)
7. Badua (Bihar)
8. Shetrunji (Gujarat)
9. Hathmati (Gujarat)
10. Malampuzha (Kerala)
11. Hasdeo Barrage (Madhya Pradesh)
12. Bhakra Nangal (Punjab)
13. Matatila (Uttar Pradesh)
14. Sarda Sagar (Uttar Pradesh)

ANNUAL PLAN (1966-69)

15. Banas Dantiwada (Gujarat)

IV PLAN

16. Kadam (Andhra Pradesh)
17. Tungabhadra LLC (Andhra Pradesh)
18. Tungabhadra HLC (Andhra Pradesh)
19. Sone Barrage Link Canal (Bihar)
20. Pus (Maharashtra)
21. Vir Irrigation (Maharashtra)
22. Girna (Maharashtra)
23. Purna (Maharashtra)
24. Hirakud (Orissa)

V PLAN

25. Chandan (Bihar)
26. Ghataprabha Stage-I (Karnataka)
27. Ghataprabha Stage-II (Karnataka)
28. Haripura (Uttar Pradesh)

ANNUAL PLAN II (1978-80)

29. Tawi Lift Irrigation Scheme

INTER-STATE PROJECTS

- Bhakra Nangal (Haryana) III Plan
- Bhakra Nangal (Rajasthan) III Plan

Number of medium projects completed upto Sixth Plan

S. No.	Name of State	No. of Projects
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41
2.	Assam	6
3.	Bihar	40
4.	Gujarat	59
5.	Haryana	9
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	7
8.	Karnataka	16
9.	Kerala	9
10.	Madhya Pradesh	47
11.	Maharashtra	81
12.	Manipur	—
13.	Meghalaya	—
14.	Nagaland	—
15.	Orissa	11
16.	Punjab	7
17.	Rajasthan	49
18.	Sikkim	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	22
20.	Tripura	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	61
22.	West Bengal	4

Total States : 469

Polavaram Project (A.P.)

6757. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have approached the Central Government with an proposal for the construction of the Polavaram Project ; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the reaction of Central Government so far as the question of its cost is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Andhra Pradesh Government had submitted to the Central Water Commission in December, 1973 a Scheme report for Polavaram Project Phase-I (Stage-I) estimated to cost Rs. 298.5 crores. This Report also mentioned that the total cost of the project was likely to be Rs. 900 crores, including cost of power component of Rs. 200 crores. The State Government was subsequently requested by the Centre to prepare a modified report in the light of the decisions of the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal (1980) which has not been submitted by the State Government.

Legislation on Cooperatives

6758. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to introduce a Bill in Parliament to remove the lacunae in the legislation relating to cooperatives in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : "Cooperative Societies" is a State subject and the legislative responsibility in this regard vests in the State Governments. Each State has, accordingly, enacted its own cooperative legislation in the light of local requirements. There is no proposal to introduce a Bill in Parliament with a view to removing the lacunae in the cooperative legislation of the States.

Watrak Project (Gujarat)

6759. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Watrak Project in Sabarkantha District of Gujarat State, estimated to cost Rs. 1000 lakhs was submitted to the Central Water Commission by the State Government for clearance some time in November 1976 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite the work is in progress the clearance of the Project from CWC is not yet given ; and

(c) if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The Government of Gujarat had submitted in 1976, report on Watrak Project estimated to cost Rs. 10 crores. The Project was examined by Central Water Commission and modifications pertaining to hydrology water availability and water use etc. were suggested. The modified Project Report of Watrak Reservoir Scheme at a cost of Rs. 21.6 crores providing annual irrigation to an area of 16,874 hectares was received in September, 1981. Further comments on economics and irrigation aspects were sent to the State Government in October, 1981 and February, 1982 for which the State Government has not furnished replies. Clearance to the Project depends on the receipt of replies to the comments and its techno-economic viability being established. However, it is observed that the Government of Gujarat have taken up works on the project and an expenditure of Rs. 18.14 crores would be incurred upto March, 1983. The latest estimated cost of the project is reported to be Rs. 26.25 crores.

Land Development Programme in States

6760. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had issued a circular to all the State Governments to take up the programme of land development on priority basis ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). All soil and water conservation programmes are aimed at land development and for increasing the productivity of this resource base. From time to time guidelines have been issued to the States for implementation of these programmes.

सुपर बाजार में तदर्थ आधार पर कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों का विनियमन

6761. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी सुपर बाजार में लगभग 250 कर्मचारी पिछले दस वर्षों से तदर्थ आधार पर काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनकी सेवाओं को नियमित करने का है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें किस तारीख तक नियमित किया जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि उन्हें नियमित करने का विचार नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागबत भा आजाद) (क) से (घ) : 28.2.1983 को कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी :

(1) नियमित	788
(2) तदर्थ	119
(3) दिहाड़ी पर रखे गये	274

सुपर बाजार ने सूचित किया है कि भर्ती तथा पदोन्नति के नियमों को प्रबन्ध समिति द्वारा अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। तदर्थ कर्मचारियों को नियमित करने के बारे में कार्यवाई नियमों को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने के बाद की जाएंगी।

Construction of Rural Godowns

6762. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has given greater emphasis in constructing rural godown in different parts of the country in 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the number of godowns proposed to be set up in the rural areas in Orissa during the above financial year ;

(c) the district-wise number of such rural godowns going to be set up in the State during the year ; and

(d) the details about the Central allocation going to be made for implementing the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Orissa proposes to set up 9 godowns, one each in Dhenkanal, Puri, Kalahandi, Phulbani and Sundargarh districts and two each in Cuttack and Koraput districts, during the year 1983-84 under the scheme for the establishment of a national grid of rural godowns.

(d) The Central subsidy to meet 25% of the cost of construction would be sanctioned after the detailed proposals are received from the State Government and these are approved.

Construction of Houses by D.D.A. and CPWD in Delhi by 1985

6763. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will

the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total area identified by DDA and CPWD each for constructing houses in Delhi and New Delhi by the end of 1985 ;

(b) what are the different type of houses under construction or proposed to be constructed by the CPWD and DDA ;

(c) the purpose of constructing these houses ; and

(d) the progress made so far in this regard ?

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

(a) The DDA has reported that about 21,080 acres of land are being developed for gross residential use, including roads, health, education, neighbourhood recreational and community facilities. Construction of residential houses for General Pool is being undertaken by the CPWD in (i) DIZ area, (ii) Hanuman Road, (iii) Minto Road, (iv) Aram Bagh, (v) Lodhi Road, (vi) M.B. Road, (vii) Mohammadpur, (viii) Timarpur and (ix) South of Vasant Vihar.

(b) Besides hostel apartments and special type of units, residential houses of Types A, B & C and those of types I, II, III, IV and V are under construction or proposed to be constructed by the CPWD. The various schemes under which houses are constructed/have been constructed by the DDA are the General Registration Scheme, New Pattern Scheme and the Self Financing Schemes. In the New Pattern and General Registration Schemes, Janta, LIG, and MIG houses are constructed and under the Self Financing Scheme, Category II (two-bed room) and Category III (three bed-room) houses are being offered to the registrants.

(c) The houses constructed/proposed to be constructed by the CPWD are meant for allotment to Central Government employees eligible for General Pool accommodation. The houses built/proposed to be built by the DDA are meant for allotment to those who

are already registered with it under the relevant housing registration schemes.

(d) The DDA has reported that, so far, it has undertaken the planning and construction of 1,83,000 houses of which 85,914 have already been constructed and allotted, 54,213 are under various stages of construction and 42,814 are in the planning and tendering stage. The CPWD has reported that all the houses planned to be constructed or under construction would be completed by 31.3.1985.

Central Assistance to Orissa for Growing of Non-Paddy Crops

6764. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken a decision to provide financial assistance to State for cultivating non-paddy crops ;

(b) if so, whether Central assistance is proposed to be provided to the State of Orissa to grow non-paddy crops ;

(c) the amount proposed to be allocated to the State of Orissa in 1983-84 ; for non-paddy cultivation ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) to (d). Central assistance of Rs. 66.46 lakhs is proposed to be provided to the State of Orissa during 1983-84 to grow Pulses, Oilseeds, Jute and Cotton.

The details of the schemes with financial outlays proposed are as follows :

Name of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Proposed outlay for 1983-84 (Rs. lakhs)
1. Intensive Pulses development	23.49
2. Development of oilseeds	25.41
3. Intensive Jute Development	13.66
4. Intensive Cotton Development	3.90

Payment of Wages to the Labourers under Food for Work Programme

6765. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to pay wages to the labourers through grain and cash, under the Food for Work Programme ; the details of the wages paid to the labourers under the scheme ;

(b) whether Government have received complaints that foodgrains are not given at the site of work ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for regular and daily supply of food grains to the labourers on work site ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Food for Work Programme has since been replaced by National Rural Employment Programme. Wages of Workers under this programme are paid partly in foodgrains and partly in cash. 1 Kg. of foodgrains is given as payment of part of wages and the rest of wages are paid in cash.

(b) and (c). No complaints as such have been received. However, sometimes due to non-availability of foodgrains, or lack of appropriate distribution arrangement or non acceptance of the foodgrains by the workers etc. the entire wages are paid in cash. States have been requested to improve distribution arrangement. The availability of foodgrains is also being monitored to ensure that problems arising in release and lifting of foodgrains are sorted out in time.

ICAR Joint Staff Council

6766. DR. A.U. AZMI :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the periodicity of constitution of new Joint Staff Council's at ICAR head-

quarter from 1975 and its composition and change upto 1.3.1983 ;

(b) periodicity of meetings as specified in rules governing ICAR headquarter JCM and dates when each JCM meeting was held, its proceedings circulated and actions initiated on recommendations ;

(c) details of Chairman and of member-secretary of present ICAR headquarter JCM and whether staff's elected JCM members are each subordinate workers under its Chairman and member-secretary ;

(d) whether actions have been taken against officials not complying with ICAR rules governing convening of JCM meetings at specified intervals or for non timely actions on its recommendations, if not reasons therefor ; and

(e) how Government ensure non-victimization of subordinate elected staff representatives by seniors for being displeased on items of genuine grievances raised in meetings ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The periodicity of constitution of the Joint Staff Council at ICAR headquarter from 1975 and its composition and change upto 1.3.1983 are given in the attached statement.

(b) The Joint Staff Council meetings are to be held once in three months. A statement showing the dates on which the meetings were held and when the proceedings thereof were circulated is given at Statement-II. As regards action taken on the minutes of the meetings of the Joint Staff Council, it is mentioned that the action taken report in respect of the previous meetings is discussed in the subsequent meetings.

(c) Names and designations of the Chairman, Member Secretary (Official Side) and Member Secretary (Staff Side) of the present ICAR Headquarters Joint Staff Council are as follows :—

1. Shri P.N. Rau Secretary, ICAR	Chairman
2. Shri K.S. Krishnaswami, Additional Secretary (A)	Member Secretary (Official Side)
3. Shri H.L. Anand, S.O.	Member Secretary (Staff Side)

The elected members are not subordinate

to the Chairman or Member Secretary (O.S.) so far as the deliberations of the Joint Staff Council are concerned.

(d) The Council makes every effort to ensure that the rules governing the convening of Joint Staff Council's meetings are followed. The question of taking any action against any official does not, therefore, arise.

(e) No elected member of the Joint Staff Council is victimised for raising genuine grievances in the meetings.

Statement—I

A Statement showing the Periodicity of the Joint Staff Council at I.C.A.R. Headquarters from 1975 to 1.3.1983

The first Joint Staff Council at ICAR Headquarters was constituted on 6.11.1975 for a period of 3 years. The composition was as follows :

Official Side	Staff Side
1. Secretary, ICAR—Chairman	1. Shri S.P. Misra, Secy. (SS), Section Officer
2. A.S. (A), I.C.A.R.	2. Shri Anant Ram, Investigator (E and S)
3. Director (A and A), I.C.A.R.	3. Shri B.B. Nayar, Asstt. Statistician
4. I.F.A., I.C.A.R.	4. Shri M.M. Chawala, Asstt. Production Officer
5. C.P. and P.R.O., I.C.A.R.	5. Shri R.N. Manocha, A.P.O.
6. U.S. (A)—Member Secretary	6. Shri Mela Singh, Assistant
	7. Shri Narinder Kapoor, Assistant
	8. Shri T. Sagar, U.D.C.
	9. Shri Kishori Lal, Daftary
	10. Shri Khem Chand, Daftary.

The second Joint Staff Council was constituted on 19.6.1979 for a period of 3 years. The composition was as follows :

Official Side	Staff Side
1. Secretary, I.C.A.R.—Chairman	1. Shri Sodhi Singh, P.A.
2. Director (P), I.C.A.R.	Secretary (S.S.)
3. Director (F), I.C.A.R.	2. Shri Bishan Singh, T-5
4. C.P. and P.R.O., I.C.A.R.	3. Shri Rajvir Singh, Sub Editor
5. Legal Adviser, I.C.A.R.	4. Shri Shri Bhagwan, L.D.C.
6. A.S. (A)—Member Secretary	5. Shri V.P. Kanwar, S.O.
	6. Shri S.C. Sethi, U.D.C.
	7. Shri Sita Ram, Daftary
	8. Shri Ran Singh, Peon

The third Joint Staff Council was constituted on 4.9.1982 for a period of three years. The composition of the Joint Staff Council was as follows :

Official Side	Staff Side
1. Secretary, I.C.A.R.—Chairman	1. Shri H.L. Anand, S.O.
2. Director (P), I.C.A.R.	Secretary (Staff Side)
3. Director (Fin), I.C.A.R.	2. Shri Kamal Kumar Dey, Technical Assistant
4. Legal Advisor, I.C.A.R.	3. Shri D.S. Bedakar, T-4, STA
5. A.D.G. (C.S.C.), I.C.A.R.	4. Shri K.L. Mehta, Assistant
6. A.S. (A)—Member Secretary	5. Shri G.S. Kukreja, Assistant
	6. Shri O.P. Kakrain, U.D.C.
	7. Shri Prem Singh, Peon
	8. Shri Prevanjan Mondal, Peon.
	9. Shri Ram Kishan, Daftary

Statement-II

Statement showing the Dates of the Meetings Held, Proceedings Circulated

Dates when J.S.C. meetings held	Dates of circulation of the proceedings
IST JOINT STAFF COUNCIL	
2.12.1975	29.12.1975
6.2.1976	12.2.1976
19.4.1976	22.5.1976
5.7.1976	17.7.1976
24.12.1976 6.1.1977	22.1.1977
31.8.1977	26.10.1977
17.1.1978	27.2.1978
20.7.1978	24.8.1978

IND JOINT STAFF COUNCIL

4.7.1979	6.8.1979
1.2.1980	25.3.1980
14.10.1980	15.11.1980
27.11.1980	20.2.1981
15.5.1981	23.6.1981
15.10.1981	17.11.1981
18.2.1982	1.3.1982
IIRD JOINT STAFF COUNCIL	
5.10.1982	28.1.1983
17.2.1983	19.3.1983

Ceiling Fans Stolen From CPWD Store in Pushp Vihar

6767. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some ceiling fans were stolen from the store of C.P.W.D. Enquiry in Pushp Vihar in the year 1980 ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether the fans had not been recovered so far ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any departmental/judicial inquiry has been made in the matter by Government ; if so, the result of the inquiry and names of persons held responsible ; and

(d) action Government have taken or propose to take against the officials/engineers responsible ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

The following items were stolen from C.P.W.D. Maintenance Store at M.B. Road, New Delhi in April, 1980 :

- (i) Ceiling fan motors = 24 Nos
- (ii) Fan Blades = 16 Sets
- (iii) Canopies = 32 Nos
- (iv) Down Rods = 15 Nos

(b) to (d). These items have not been recovered so far. This theft was reported to the police authorities and their final report is awaited. The matter is also being investigated through departmental inquiry and action will be taken when its findings become available.

Car purchased by Super Bazar, Chandigarh

6768. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI J.S. PATIL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that although there is no provision in the rules of Delhi Super Bazar for purchasing a car for the use of Managing Committee Members yet a Matador (CHA-2271) has been purchased for Rs. 85,000 in the name of Super Bazar, Chandigarh ;

(b) what are the facts ; and

(c) the maintenance cost per year of the vehicles of the Super Bazar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Super Bazar Delhi has reported that on the basis of a decision taken by the Managing Committee on 7.7.80, a Matador Vehicle No. CHA-2271 was purchased by Super Bazar, Delhi on 1.9.80 for Rs. 83,677.15, to be used as a staff Car for the use of Members of Managing Committee, officers/Managers in connection with the work of Super Bazar. Since no such vehicle was available then, with the office of M/s Delhi Automobiles, at Delhi, the vehicle was bought from the Chandigarh office of that company. When the Registration Book was later received, it was found that the vehicle stands registered in the name of Super Bazar, Chandigarh. Efforts have since been made to change the name in the book. But this is still to be done. The vehicle, however, continues to be used by Super Bazar, Delhi and all road taxes etc. are being paid in the name of Super Bazar, Delhi.

(c) The total maintenance cost (repairs, fuel, drivers salary etc.) of all the vehicles during 1981-82 was about Rs. 3.77 lakhs.

Expenditure on the Honorary Chairman of Super Bazar

6769. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) average of the all-inclusive total expenditure per year over the Secretary, steno, peons, conveyance, rent and maintenance of the office and other casual allowances given to the Chairman of Super Bazar, Delhi, who works as Honorary ;

(b) net profit/loss earned by Super Bazar as yet since its inception ; and

(c) is there any proposal to put a ceiling on the overall expenditure over the Honorary Chairman ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) On the basis of expenditure for the last two cooperative years (i.e. July, 1980 to June, 1982), the average yearly expenditure on the office of the President, including

salary of the secretarial staff and driver, office and residence telephones, maintenance of the office car and proportionate rental of the area occupied by his office etc., comes to about Rs. one lakh.

(b) A statement showing the profit/loss position of the Super Bazar, Delhi from its inception to 1981-82 is enclosed.

(c) At present there is no such proposal under consideration with the management of Super Bazar, Delhi, as the existing facilities are considered as reasonable.

Statement

Profit/Loss Position of Super Bazar, Delhi from its Inception to 1981-82

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Loss	Profit
1966-67 (A)	7.09	—
1967-68 (A)	22.70	—
1968-69 (A)	19.41	—
1969-70 (A)	18.57	—
1970-71 (A)	16.88	—
1971-72 (A)	15.40	—
	<hr/> (—) 100.05	
1972-73 (A)		0.40
1973-74 (A)		10.66
1974-75 (A)		2.04
1975-76 (A)		0.41
1976-77 (A)		1.04
1977-78 (A)		2.02
1978-79 (A)		2.32
1979-80 (U.A)		16.56
1980-81 (U.A)		17.19
1981-82 (U.A)		25.36
		Provisional subject to audit.
	<hr/> Total : (+) 78.00	

(Expected accumulated loss as on 30.6.1982 is thus only Rs. 22.05 lakhs).

(A) Audited

(U.A) Not audited.

Involvement of Business Houses in the Rural Water Supply Programme

6770. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government unable to get the States to accelerate the tardy pace and rural water supply are turning to big industry to give a fillip to the programme ;

(b) whether during the month of March his Ministry had invited 12 top industrialists for talks ;

(c) if so, whether meeting was follow up by discussions with office bearers of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry held with the Prime Minister on 18 January 1983 on involving business houses in the rural water supply programme ;

(d) if so, the conclusions of decisions arrived at in the meeting which was held on 14 March ;

(e) whether any concrete formula was reached ; and

(f) the details of the same and to what extent the industrialists have agreed to help rural water supply programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (f). On 18th January, 1983 the representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry met the Prime Minister in a delegation. During the meeting with the delegation the question of industrialists helping in water supply came up incidentally.

The meeting held in the Ministry of Works and Housing in March, 1983 was of an explanatory nature. As regards the pace of implementation of the rural water supply programme by the States, it has already been accelerated as would be evident from the following figures of the number of problem villages provided with drinking water supply :

Year	Number of problem villages covered
1980-81	25,978
1981-82	29,837
1982-83	35,582 (up to the end of February, 1983).

Supply of Edible Oils to Card Holders

6771. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the food card holders are being put to much undue harassment by the FPS owners as well as the Civil Supplies Department in respect of getting any edible oil available in ration ;

(b) if so, whether with a view to ensure proper checking and some control over the FPS owners and the Inspecting staff as also to obviate the said undue harassment in public, Government propose to introduce the practice of checking the stock in FPS in the presence of the President/General Secretary of the area Welfare Associations where FPS is situated or their authorised representatives ; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). Central Government allocates imported edible oils to the States/U.Ts on a monthly basis for issue to the consumers through fair-price shops/cooperative retail outlets.

It is the responsibility of the State Governments to take proper steps to ensure that the imported oils are equitably distributed among the consumers in the States. The State Governments have been advised to streamline and energise the public distribution system to ensure that the imported oils actually reach the consumers, fix realistic

quota for issue to each card holder per month and to take up regular checking both planned and surprise, of the shops by the various functionaries of the Civil Supplies Department to reduce malpractices. The State Governments have also been advised to set up Consumers Advisory Committees for fair-price shops at the local levels consisting of representatives of card holders, social workers etc.

Manufacture of soap by Daldia Factory, Ghaziabad

6772. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is permissible under the law to produce industrial Hard Oil for captive consumption in the manufacture of soap under a licence issued for production of vanaspati ;
- (b) if so, the details of such a provision ; and
- (c) if not, the position of Daldia factory of Hindustan Lever Limited at Ghaziabad in the year 1974 in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The production of industrial hard oil is being allowed to vanaspati units in terms of the Proviso to clause 2 of the Vegetable Oil Products (Standards of Quality) Order, 1975, which reads as under :

"Provided that where, for any special reason, any person finds it necessary to manufacture, stock or sell any variety of vegetable oil products not conforming to any or all of the requirements specified in the relevant Schedules, such manufacture may be undertaken or such stock may be kept or such sale may be made by him after obtaining prior permission therefor from the Vegetable Oil Products Controller for India, and the

product shall be manufactured, stocked or sold by him in accordance with the instructions of the said Controller".

12 Hrs.

SOME HON. MEMBERS ROSE—

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) : I would like the Home Minister to make a statement on the alleged disappearance of the RAW chief. If the story is false, he must deny it and protect him....

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनते ही नहीं हैं, कमाल है।

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : If he is an honest officer, he must be protected.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कर रहे हैं, स्वामी जी ?

आपने अगर वह खबर देखी है तो दूसरी भी देखी होगी ? इस तरह से क्या फायदा ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Home Minister must say it here.

MR. SPEAKER : It does not matter. जब आयेगा तब देखेंगे। कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। इधर भी खबर है, उधर भी खबर है।

Not allowed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Is it true or not ? I would like to know from the Government. Why should an officer's name be sullied in this way ? Let the House know what is the source of the story. Who is behind giving all this information ?

MR. SPEAKER : This has been denied.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : How can a story like this come ?

MR. SPEAKER : Free press is there.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : But somebody is planting a story. Who is planting the story ? Is there a power struggle in the RAW itself ? I do not know. We would like to know. The nation is supposed to be protected by RAW.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : The denial should come from the Prime Minister's secretariat.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : The Prime Minister should clarify it. He is a top man from the RAW.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He was to relinquish the charge. A function was also organised....

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : He should either confirm it or deny it.

MR. SPEAKER : It has been denied.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजीव को हटा दिया गया था। उन्हें अपना चार्ज देना था।

(व्यबधान)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing the debate.

कैसे करेंगे ? यहां तो 100 गलत बातें लोग रोज करते हैं। रोज चिट्ठी लिखते हैं और रोज टेलीफोन करते हैं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Who is planting this story ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Let the Home Minister deny it.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, we have come across this news. Yesterday, Mr. Vajpayee also rang me up. We have checked up the matter. This information is absolutely wrong. The RAW officer has gone out on official duty.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The officer was to relinquish the charge. He suddenly disappeared ! Where has he gone ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : He has gone out.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : He went on official duty.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is all irrelevant.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, it is a very serious matter.... (Interruptions) He has confused the whole thing.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record. I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)**

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : The Medical College and the Government Hospital in Calcutta has been closed for five days for want of supply of medicines....

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दीजिए।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Who has planted the story? That must be investigated.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने गृह-मंत्री के खिलाफ एक विशेषाधिकार उल्लंघन का प्रस्ताव दिया है। इन्होंने सदन के सामने गलत-बयानी की थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जानते हैं उसकी असलियत। मैं इसे देख लूँगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप देख लीजिए, गृह-मंत्री को सावधानी बरतनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जानते हैं, आप भी मंत्री रहे हैं। जो इन्फर्मिशन आती है, I will just look into it.

अगर डैलीब्रेटली है तो करेंगे। He cannot be held responsible for it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं बहुत केयर-फुल होकर जवाब देता था। आज के मंत्रियों की तरह नहीं।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want any 'RAW deal' here!

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is your duty to throw some light on this.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see.

I have allowed Mr. Mani Ram Bagri.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस देश के जीवन की बात करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने काम-रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है। राजस्थान में अन्न के बगैर.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस पर दिया है?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर पचास आदमी हल्ला मचायें, तो आप बात सुनते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी के हल्ला मचाए बगैर मैं सुनता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह बिना हल्ला मचाए कहते कब हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you, Vajpayeeji.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह हंसने की बात नहीं है। विरोध पक्ष की लड़ाई आर्थिक लड़ाई है। देश में अन्न और पानी के बगैर आदमी मरते हों, और आर्थिक लड़ाई लड़ने वाले चुप रहें और रा बगैरह के मामले को लाएं, यह अफ़सोस की बात है। मद्रास में लोग प्यासे मर रहे हैं। राजस्थान में 150 आदमी अन्न के बगैर मर गए हैं। इस बारे में मेरा काम रोको प्रस्ताव है। तमिलनाडू में अन्न के बगैर आदमी मर गए हैं। जब लोग पानी और अन्न के अभाव में मर रहे हों और भुखमरी हो, तब उस सवाल पर सारे विरोध-पक्ष को पूरा रोष दिखाना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें सारे पक्ष—विरोध पक्ष और सरकारी पक्ष शामिल हैं। मैंने पहले भी इस पर कितनी दफ़ा ही बहस कराई है। मैंने इस बारे में रूल 377 के मातहत इजाजत दी है और कार्लिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस में भी बहस कराई है। अगर आप कुछ और चाहते हैं, तो मुझे लिख कर दे दीजिए।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैंने काम-रोको प्रस्ताव भी दिया है और कार्लिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस भी दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कार्लिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस के लिए मैंने कह रखा है।

I am getting the information. If there is any basis, I will look into it.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मद्रास में पानी की कमी के बारे में क्या किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख लूँगा ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : It has been reported in the 'DAILY TELEGRAPH'. But the question is about RAW. You are the Speaker. About RAW, you cannot go into it. It is a secret. Only the Prime Minister knows the inner working of the RAW. Allow a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Discussion on what ? I am not allowing it. I have time and again told you I do not allow it. I must tell you that whatever the news might be, that is the privilege of the newspapers, as to why they printed it. There might be some reason or not.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : They have got certain information and on the basis of that, they have given it.

MR. SPEAKER : That might be wrong. Everything printed is not always true.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Equally, all the statements of the Government are not also always true.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शुक्रवार को भी यही बात हुई थी, जिस बक्त थ्रोटिंग तारों और लैटर्ज का जिक्र आया था, श्री चरणसिंह का भी जिक्र आया था, और भी जो बक-बक होती रहती है बाहर से...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यहाँ बक-बक होती रहती है !

MR. SPEAKER : I am not referring to this. I am talking of the anonymous letters being sent.

मैं यहाँ की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं उन

लोगों की बात कर रहा हूँ, जो एनानीमस लेटर और थ्रोटिंग लेटर लिखते हैं या तार देते हैं। ये बातें होती हैं। कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनमें इतनी हिम्मत नहीं होती कि खुले तौर पर या सामने आ कर बात करें। वे इस तरह के गलत काम करते हैं। यहाँ पर दोनों पक्ष आ गए हैं। गृह मंत्री ने खुद यहाँ पर कह दिया है। उसके बाद यहाँ क्या रह गया है ?

Unnecessarily, why are you taking the time of the House ?

(Interruptions)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : जो डेनायल आप बता रहे हैं रेटायमेंट के टाइम में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने खुद यहाँ पर खड़े होकर कहा है, वह भी आपकी समझ में नहीं आया ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि वे दौरे पर गए हैं तो हम रुक जाते हैं और देखते हैं दौरे से वापिस आते हैं या नहीं। अगर नहीं आए तो फिर मामला उठेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, फिर कौन रोकेगा ? फिर मैं रोक पाऊंगा ?

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid—
Shri H.K.L. Bhagat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Saifuddin Choudhury, you do not know anything. Judicial inquiry has been ordered.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY

(Katwa) : I know....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Then, why are you shouting ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing.... Absolutely nothing.

Shri H.K.L. Bhagat.

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : क्या वहाँ से मेरी बात भी आप सुनेंगे या नहीं या मैं यहाँ आकर बैठ जाऊं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या हो गया ? आप चलिए वहाँ पर ।

(च्यवधान)

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statements showing action taken by Government on various Assurances, Promises etc. given by Ministers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Seventh Lok Sabha :

(1) Statement No. XXIII	Third Session, 1980
(2) Statement No. XVII	Fifth Session, 1981
(3) Statement No. XI	Sixth Session, 1981
(4) Statement No. IX	Seventh Session, 1981
(5) Statement No. VIII	Eighth Session, 1982
(6) Statement No. IV	Ninth Session, 1982
(7) Statement No. III	Tenth Session, 1982
(8) Statement No. I	Eleventh Session, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6340/83.]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody.

Not allowed.

Shri Arif Mohd. Khan.

Review on and Annual Report of Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation, Ltd., Bangalore for 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : On behalf of Shri Arif Mohd. Khan, I beg to lay on the Table :

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Ministry's debate is going on.

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6341/83.]

Review on and Annual Report of Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda for 1981-82, etc.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I beg also to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6342/83.]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bhogendra Jha....

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record.

Mr. Bhogendra Jha.... I have allowed Mr. Bhogendra Jha.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया था वह इसलिए कि जो मलेरकोटला...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो कर दिया है। देखिए, जुडिशल इंक्वायरी हो रही है। यहाँ पर होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड्स भी बल रही है।

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I have a point of order. Which should receive precedence ? Point of order must receive precedence.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed him first. I should listen to him. Mr. Mohanty, please sit down.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : The hon. Member came out of the seat making a submission and you have heard him. Why not you hear me ?

MR. SPEAKER : I could not hear him. He did not mean any offence. He is very well behaved. I can vouch for him. He never makes any *Halla gulla*.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow. Secondly, debate on Home Ministry's Demands is going on.... Nothing doing.

Shri Satish Agarwal.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed....

(*Interruptions*)

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Forty-first Report

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Sir, I beg to present the Hundred and Forty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Planning Process and monitoring mechanism with reference to irrigation projects.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't disturb the proceedings.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : You allowed him to submit....

MR. SPEAKER : No submission now.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : In spite of the Home Minister's statement the House is entitled to know and draw inference about this RAW. There is an internal power struggle going on and because of that....

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing. Calling Attention—Shri B.D. Singh.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : मुझे तो आपने सुना ही नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कहते हैं आप ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा भी एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव था। इस राष्ट्र की अखण्डता को तोड़ने की बात पंजाब में हो रही है। कल खालिस्तान की बात कर रहे थे। ये लोग और यह सरकार दबू हैं। आज भी वहाँ पर मन्दिर, मस्जिद और गुरुद्वारों में मुजरिम पनाह पा रहे हैं। ये सब दबू बने हुए यहाँ पर बैठे हैं... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : हमारी बात नहीं सुनी गई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने किसी की बात नहीं सुनी। नॉट एलाउड।

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : हमारे ऊपर चार्ज है कि हम लोग वहाँ जा कर गढ़बढ़ कर रहे हैं। हमारी बात को आपको सुनना चाहिए। अगर आपने बागड़ी जी को एलाउ दिया है, तो हमारी बात आपको सुननी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने किसी की बात को एलाउ नहीं किया है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : हमने ब्रीच-आफ़ प्रिवलेज दिया है, होम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ़।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाँ, मैं देख रहा हूँ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : उन्होंने कहा था—

भगदड़ में लोग मर गए, लेकिन पुलिस की गोली से लोग मरे थे।

(व्यबधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई बात नहीं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मैंने नोटिस दिया है, उसका क्या होगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा, करूंगा।

(व्यबधान)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा हूं। पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़ी गम्भीर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। सारे अस्पतालों में फार्मेसिस्ट्स ने हड्डताल कर रखी है। वहां आठ-दस दिन से...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या बात हुई।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : श्रीमान्, मरीज तड़प रहे हैं। दर्वा नहीं मिल रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिंग एटेंशन दीजिए।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : कालिंग एटेंशन दिया है। काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है। फार्मेसिस्ट ने हड्डताल कर दी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेट सबैकट है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : इसमें सेन्ट्रल गवर्नरमेंट को देखना चाहिए। उनकी कुछ मांगें हैं, उन पर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। (व्यबधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Calling Attention..
Shri B.D. Singh.. Shri K.A. Rajan.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय क्या यह गम्भीर समस्या नहीं है। पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में हड्डताल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैंने कालिंग एटेंशन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा। कालिंग एटेंशन देखूंगा।

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : I have a right to tell you. . . You have to hear me.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already disposed of it. . . Not allowed.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : You are not listening. I know the reason. A judicial inquiry has been ordered. Home Ministry's Demands are going on. But there is another point. . .

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point. . . Not allowed. Nothing will go on record.
Shri Rajan.

I am much more concerned than you.

Shri Rajan.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय स्वास्थ मंत्री जी से कहिए, उत्तर प्रदेश में पूरे अस्पतालों में दवा नहीं मिल रही है। फार्मेसिस्ट ने हड्डताल कर दी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैं खुद वहां गया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया है कि मैं कालिंग एटेंशन देखूंगा। बात हो गई। I will just look into it.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : ठीक है, धन्यवाद।

12.20 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCEReported withdrawal of vital drugs by
Chemists in Delhi

SHRI K.A. RAJAN (Trichur) : I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“Reported withdrawal of vital drugs by chemists in Delhi consequent on the directive issued by the Deputy Controller of Drugs for securing special licences for those drugs and the steps taken by Government to ensure uninterrupted supply of vital drugs to the consumers.”

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been serious public concern regarding the abuse of psychotropic drugs such as Mandrax, Amphetamines, etc. and their adverse effects on the health and well-being of the people, specially the youth. The matter has been discussed in Parliament. In no area of law enforcement is there a greater need for a concerted drive than in dealing with the growing problem of psychotropic and dangerous drugs. On the recommendations of the Drugs Consultative Committee and the Drugs Technical Advisory Board, which are the two statutory bodies under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules were amended in June, 1982 for exercising a stricter control over psychotropic drugs. These Rules were made after the draft Rules were published as required by law, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby. The enforcement of these Rules is being done by the State Drug Control authorities.

In view of the widespread abuse of these drugs, the United Nations have adopted the Convention on Psychotropic Substances which has been ratified by India in 1975. The Convention requires member States to take rigorous measures to control the import, manufacture, sale and export of psychotro-

pic substances. The 17 psychotropic drugs under the Rules notified in June, 1982 are covered by the Convention. These drugs have been placed in a separate Schedule ‘X’ under the Rules.

The Drugs Controller (India) has exempted from the requirements applicable to the drugs included in Schedule ‘X’, certain combinations of Meprobamate or Phenobarbitone with other drugs, which are commonly used in the treatment of epilepsy, asthma, cardiac conditions and gastrointestinal spasm and which are not normally misused. As such, separate licences for the manufacture or sale of these combinations are not required. Examples of these drugs are Belladonal, Bellergal, Equanitrate, Cortasmyl and Asmapax. In the result, only a limited number of preparations come under Schedule ‘X’.

The Deputy Drugs Controller, Delhi Administration has informed both the manufacturer’s and dealer’s Associations that in accordance with the Rules notified in June, 1982 they require separate licences for the manufacture, sale or distribution of drugs specified in Schedule ‘X’. Nine out of ten branches of Super Bazar as well as some chemists have been granted wholesale and retail licences. According to Delhi Administration, no shortage of any drug included in Schedule ‘X’ has been reported.

The State Drug Controllers have been advised to make all Schedule ‘X’ drugs available, particularly phenobarbitone which is used in the treatment of epilepsy, through Super Bazars, Cooperative Stores, etc. The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers have also been requested to ensure that M/s Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, a public sector concern, which is the only manufacturer of the basic drug Phenobarbitone in the country, supplies adequate quantity of drug to other formulators and also makes adequate supplies of its formulations to their retail outlets.

While Government would endeavour to ensure that there is no shortage of Schedule ‘X’ drugs for bona fide medicinal use, I have no doubt that I have the support and cooperation of the House in the efforts

to control the abuse of Psychotropic drugs.

12.21 hrs.

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

SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his statement has exhaustively dealt with the matter. In the first part of his statement he has dealt with the background in which the rules under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act were amended. In the second part of his statement he deals with the present state of affairs regarding the availability of these medicines in Delhi and in the third part of his statement he seeks the cooperation of the House in the implementation of the provisions of the law.

Sir, first I would like to say something about the availability of drugs in Delhi. In his statement the Minister has stated and I quote :

“According to Delhi Administration, no shortage of any drug included in Schedule ‘X’ has been reported.”

Sir, this matter regarding shortage has been mentioned in various newspapers and also this matter has been brought to the notice of the Government. I also understand that so many people had to return from the counters without getting these drugs because the chemists who are dealing with such drugs have withdrawn these medicines.

Sir, we are not for the abuse of these drugs. We are for strict enforcement of this law but the question is—as has been stated by the Minister—as per the rules these chemists were given prior notice in June, 1982 but I would like to know what were the attitude of the chemists regarding this provision of having special licence. I would like to know whether the chemists had any dialogue with you in the matter or the chemists had given prior notice. As I understand, the chemists had given notice to the Government as well as other people concerned..that they will not sell these particular drugs through the counter. Government knew all these things beforehand. They should have come forward and they should have seen that people are not put to difficulties, and that

medicines are made available in those counters. The hon. Minister stated that the Medicines were available in the nine super bazaars under Delhi Administration. There are a few reports which have come out in the Press and this is also the experience of people. They found shortage while they found that these private chemists were withdrawing medicines from these counters. They had to hurry to the Departmental Stores because they thought they will be available in the Departmental Stores. There also unfortunately these medicines were not available. The super bazaar authorities themselves and the dealers of chemical shops themselves had stated to the people that they have not got enough stock. So many patients had to come back without these particular medicines which were in urgent need.

Now, Sir, what prompted us to raise this question is this. ‘These Chemists’ and the particular Dealers’ Association has informed, through their Memorandum, and given prior notice. They gave notice to Government in 1982. What prevented Government in foreseeing these things. Why cannot they devise some mechanism to see that these medicines are made available freely and the patients get them without any difficulty ?

The Home Minister stated that these medicines are available in the nine super bazaars. I am sorry to say that it is not a fact. So many people had to go without getting these Medicines ; they were utterly helpless. These people were not selling them and all these things cannot be compensated with the sole stocks in the departmental stores. So, that was the difficulty. I would like to know from the Home Minister whether the chemists have informed them earlier of their attitude ? If so, what steps have been taken by the Government to see either that the Chemists come to terms with the Government of India rules or strict action is taken against those who do not comply with the rules ? The condition of patients is really very miserable. Government should have taken all these issues much more seriously. They ought to have streamlined the whole distribution system. I want to know what Government intends to do regarding the supply of these medicines. May I know what are the steps which you want to take to have

a permanent solution of this problem ? These are my questions.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, as I understand from the statement of the hon. Member I see that he is more concerned about the difficulties of the chemists and druggists than the health of the people.

SHRI K.A. RAJAN : No I did not say that. I expressed this view very emphatically that I am more concerned with the health of the people. I have said it clearly.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Concern was expressed not only by the Members but by the Hon. Speaker himself. Members from both sides requested Government to take urgent measures. I wish to point out that we notified the draft rules ; we invited objections and suggestions from all those who are going to be affected, not only the consumers, but the druggists, chemists and manufacturers also. We did receive suggestions and objections from all persons likely to be affected by the draft rules. They were specially gone into. Thereafter the Government notified the Rules in June 1982. Now, the basic object of the Government is to prevent the abuse of the drugs and to prevent the adverse effects on the health of the people and their well-being, specially the youth. It is the first concern of the Government to see that the health of the people and the patients are not affected rather than the inconvenience caused to the Druggists and the Chemists. The Chemists and the Druggists represented that they were inconvenienced because of the present Rules and their main grievance was that they would be required to do a lot of exercise in keeping the accounts and the registers for this purpose. The statement of the Association of the Druggists and Chemists in Delhi, which appeared in the newspapers some time back, said that one per cent of the total business is done with reference to this particular drug and maintaining records and registers for this purpose was a matter of inconvenience to them. But there have not been any complaints with reference to the distribution of the drugs or any complaint from the manufacturers. So, I think the hon. Member will see that if they do not function according to the rules and regulations, action will be taken accordingly.

SHRI K.A. RAJAN : I am not at all concerned with the arguments of the Chemists and the Druggists. I am concerned with the consumers' difficulty in getting the drugs from the shops. For that what arrangements do you propose to make so that the drugs are easily available to the patients ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I have already stated in the statement....

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान विशेष रूप से इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जीवन रक्षक दवाएं दवाइयों की दुकानों पर उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रही हैं। बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण दवाएं हैं। इनको जब खरीदने जाते हैं तो इनके पैसे ज्यादा लिए जाते हैं और केशमेमो नहीं दिया जाता। ब्लड कैमर का एक इंजेक्शन है जिसकी कीमत 150 रुपये है। लेकिन यह 500 रुपये में मिलता है और इसकी केशमेमो नहीं दी जाती। इस तरह की बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण दवाएं बाजार से जानबूझकर गायब कर दी जाती हैं। ये महत्वपूर्ण दवाएं, जीवन रक्षक दवाएं सुगमता से लोगों को उपलब्ध हो सकें, बनावटी और मिलावटी न हों और सही मूल्य पर मिल सकें क्या इस संबंध में सरकार कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ? ज्यादा मूल्य न लिया जाए और कैशमेमो दिया जाए इसके बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

एक बात की ओर मैं विशेष रूप से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश की समस्या और विकासशील देशों की समस्या को लेकर एक रिसर्च की गई है। खासतौर से भारत की समस्या को लेकर रिसर्च की गई है। इस समस्या के बारे में मिस डायना मिल ने इस पुस्तक को छापा है। "बिटर पिल्स" कड़वी गोलियों के नाम से यह किताब छपी है। भारत में ही शोध किया गया है। इसमें पूरा कच्चा चिट्ठा खुला है कि जो अन्तरराष्ट्रीय और ज्यादा पैसे बाली दवा कम्पनियाँ हैं, वे इस तरह की योजना बनाती हैं कि आवश्यक दवाएं बाजार से गायब

हो जाएं। उन दवाओं का मूल्य बढ़ जाता है और उनके स्थान पर कम पैसे की दवाएं बाजार में लाकर ज्यादा पैसा बसूल किया जाता है। बहुत सी ऐसी दवाएं हैं जो दूसरे देशों में प्रतिबन्धित हैं लेकिन हमारे देश में उन दवाओं को बेचा जाता है। नन्हे बच्चों के लिए जो की दवा है, वह हिन्दुस्तान में बेची जाती है जबकि विदेशों ने तीन साल के बच्चों को देने पर पाबन्दी लगा दी है। इसी प्रकार विटामिन बी-12 का भी फैशन सा बन गया है। मार्किट में बहुत गलत किस्म की विटामिन दी जाती है, जिसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। सैकड़ों किस्म के विटामिन बाजार में मिल जाते हैं। पेट के लिए भी की दवा दी जाती है, जिससे लोगों को नुकसान पहुँचता है।

एडवरटाइजमेन्ट पर भी सरकार ने कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी है। इसमें गारन्टी ली जाती है कि यह दवा इस काम के लिए हितकर है और उनके गुणों की बड़ी तारीफ की जाती है। क्या सरकार इस बात की जांच करायेगी कि जितनी दवाओं के विज्ञापन हो रहे हैं, उनका मूल्यांकन कराया गया है? क्या वे दवाएं वार्किंग में बहुत उत्तम हैं? जिनका एडवरटाइजमेन्ट किया जा रहा है, क्या वे रोग का निदान कर पायेंगी? इससे बड़े पैसे वाली और विदेशी कम्पनियां मनमाना मुनाफा कमा रही हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आवश्यक और जीवन रक्षक दवाएं दिल्ली में और दूसरी जगहों पर उपलब्ध करायी जाएं और इस बात का प्रावधान किया जाए कि ये कम्पनियाँ ज्यादा मुनाफा न कमा पाएं? क्या सरकार इस काम के लिए कोई संसदीय कमेटी जिसमें मैडीकल एडवाईजर्स भी हों, बनायेगी? क्या सरकार कोई मजबूत कानून बनाकर पार्लियामेंट के सामने रखने की व्यवस्था कर रही है जिससे अधिक से अधिक दवाएं उपलब्ध हो सकें और लोगों को जीवन रक्षक दवाओं का मूल्य कम देना पड़े तथा बेकार की दवाएं बाजार से निकल जाएं।

रिसर्च एण्ड डबलपरमेन्ट पर 500 करोड़ डालर प्रति वर्ष विकसित देश खर्च कर रहे हैं और विकासशील देश सिर्फ पाँच करोड़ डालर खर्च कर पा रहे हैं। क्या सरकार इस बात की व्यवस्था करेगी कि आवश्यक दवाओं पर रिसर्च हो सके और जिन दवाओं पर विदेशों में पाबन्दी है, वे यहाँ न बिक सकें...जिससे यहाँ के लोगों का स्वास्थ्य ठीक रह सके? इस बारे में ही मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I agree with the hon. Member that life saving drugs should be within the reach of the common man ; these drugs should be cheap and the multinational companies should not play at the cost of health of the people and make money. I do agree with him.

He also referred to the tricks of the trade of the multinationals and I would not like to disagree with him. But the main question in the Calling Attention is with reference to the psychotropic drugs and not with reference to the life saving drugs. Of course, the hon. Member may refer to one drug mentioned here, and which is used for treatment of epilepsy.

And it can be said that it is a life-saving drug. But if he wants to speak with reference to this particular drug, if I can take that inference from the hon. Member's statement, then this drug, which is Phenobarbitone which is used for the treatment of epilepsy, does find itself under Schedule X, under the rules. Of course, this is a cheap drug which is meant for the common man ; and if I can take his statement to mean that his concern is with the availability of these drugs to the consumers, I think there are many other medicines, besides this medicine, which will be very easily available, for the treatment of epilepsy, and which are not included in Schedule X. So, whether they are manufacturers, retail dealers or wholesale dealers, they need not apply for a special licence, under the rules ; in respect of the large number of other drugs available for the treatment of epilepsy, if I can take it that that is the sum and substance of what the hon. Member said with reference to the

life-saving drugs, I can say that there is no shortage of these drugs and there is no difficulty in the distribution of these drugs for the consumers.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, जैसा हमारे मित्रों ने कहा कि हमारे देश में औषधियों की कीमत और त्रिकितसकों की फीस, यह दोनों बातें गम्भीर रूप से एक समस्या बन गई हैं। यद्यपि 1982 को हम दवा का वर्ष कह सकते हैं क्योंकि इस वर्ष में इसी संसद में कुछ कानून बड़े सख्त बनाये गये और उससे लोगों में प्रसन्नता हुई। लोगों ने सोचा कि संभवतः अब कोई हेरा-फेरी नहीं होगी। लेकिन यदि अखबार देखे जायें, चाहे दिल्ली के, कलकत्ता के या और स्थानों के, इसमें दो रायें नहीं कि निरंतर इस दिशा में बहुत सी गड़बड़ीयाँ उत्पन्न होती जा रही हैं, प्रति दिन कुछ न कुछ होता ही रहता है, कहीं नकली दवायें पकड़ी जाती हैं, कहीं दिल्ली में काउन्टर्स पर कोई दवा नहीं है, जीवन रक्षक दवाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। एक बात गौर करने की है कि पिछली बार जब बहस हो रही थी, काल अटेंशन भी आया था और मैंने कहा था, मंत्री जी ने भी कहा था कि उनका ध्यान उधर है।

1980 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने औषधियों के मूल्य में परिवर्तन करने की नीति बनायी, और जब यहाँ चर्चा हुई तो उसका असर दुकानों पर पड़ गया और जीवन रक्षक दवाएं दुकानों से गायब हो गयीं। यह सोच कर कि हो सकता है कुछ दाम बढ़े जिससे उनको व्लैक मार्केटिंग की सुविधा मिल जाये। पटना, बाराणसी, बम्बई कलकत्ता, दिल्ली आदि बड़े शहरों से यह दवायें गायब हो गयीं। चूंकि अस्पतालों में लोग पहले से भर्ती रहते हैं दवाओं के अभाव में उनकी मृत्यु होती है। अगर एक दम बहुत सारे लोग मरते तो यहाँ हंगामा होता, लेकिन चूंकि एक एक व्यक्ति मरता है इसलिए पता नहीं लगता कि कितने लोग मर गये।

मैं कई बार उत्तर सुन चुका हूँ कि इस पर सरकार का पूरा ध्यान है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है, मैं पुनः मंत्री जी का ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूँ, इस दिशा में उत्तर नहीं चाहता हूँ। जिनका मुझे उत्तर लेना है वह बातें हैं—दवा उद्योग एक बहुत बड़ा उद्योग बन गया है और इसकी ओर अक्सर लोगों का ध्यान नहीं है। लेकिन इसमें इतनी ज्यादा हेरा फेरी हो रही है जिसकी कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है। 1951 में हमारे मुल्क में 32 करोड़ रु० की दवाओं का उत्पादन हुआ। 1979 में 11 अरब रु० का हुआ और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में 20 अरब रु० की दवाओं का उत्पादन हमारे देश में होने जा रहा है। इस क्षेत्र में कुछ बहुत अच्छे प्रतिबन्ध लगे हुए हैं, लेकिन अधिकांश प्रतिबन्ध इस उद्योग को बढ़ाने में हानिकारक हैं, इससे दवाओं के प्रोडक्शन में अनियमितताएं होती जा रही हैं जैसे ट्रांसपोर्ट, सरकारी संरक्षण और कच्चा माल न मिलने का है। इस मुल्क में दवाओं का बहुत अभाव है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस उद्योग में तैयार हो रही दवाओं का लागत मूल्य घटाने का प्रयत्न कर रही है?

नकली दवाओं के बारे में पिछली बार मैंने 30, 40 दवाओं की फहरिस्त पेश की थी जो दिल्ली में पकड़ी गई थीं, जो यहाँ बिकती थीं। मैं वह फेहरिस्त फिर पेश नहीं करना चाहता। अभी 2, 4 दिन पहले हमारे बनारस में, माननीय पंडित जी बैठे हुए हैं, पांडेपुर एक स्थान है। वहाँ पर नकली दवाओं का एक कारखाना है। वहाँ पर 2 लाख रुपये से अधिक की नकली दवाएं पकड़ी गईं। उस समय आपका कानून बन चुका था कि यदि कोई नकली दवाएं बनाता है तो उसको आजीवन कारावास दिया जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून के पास होने के बाद, कितने नकली दवा विक्रेताओं को सजा दी गई, कितनों की धर-पकड़ हुई और कितनों को इस कानून के अन्तर्गत आजीवन कारावास की सजा हुई? मैंने भी इस विधेयक की डिबेट में भाग लिया था।

मैं पहले भी स्पीकर साहब से 3, 4 बार मिल चुका हूँ, उसी आधार पर यह कालिंग अटेंशन स्वीकृत हुआ है। मैंने पहले एक पैरीटोन की शीशी यहां पेश की थी। जो ग्लैक्सो कम्पनी बनाती थी। मैंने सूर्या कैमिकल्स की भी एक दवा की शीशी पेश की थी जिसमें मक्खी-मच्छर पाया गया था। यहां हाउस की टेबल पर रखी थी। उसकी अखबार में खबर छपी और चारों ओर खूब चर्चा हुई। सूर्या कैमिकल लखनऊ की एक छोटी सी कम्पनी थी, उस कम्पनी को तो बन्द कर दिया गया, आपने उस विषय में निर्णय लिया इस हाउस में, मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ, लेकिन ग्लैक्सो फर्म जो हमको 50,000 रुपये हमारे कमरे पर आकर दे रही थी कि आप उस दवा को हाउस में पेश न करें, मैंने उसे हटा दिया, आपने उसके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की? उस कम्पनी की कोई छानबीन नहीं की गई। यह एक संसद-सदस्य के जीवन का मामला नहीं था, मैंने इस हाउस में कहा था कि यह देश का मामला है। क्या उसकी कोई छानबीन हुई है कि कितनी नकली दवाएं वहां से दी जा रही हैं और बिक रही हैं? क्या उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही हुई है? सूर्या कैमिकल पर तो कार्यवाही हो गई, लेकिन ग्लैक्सो कंपनी पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई?

इसके बाद आप आजकल के अखबार उठा लीजिये और देख लीजिये कि उनमें क्या छपता है। ये अखबार नौजवान लोग पढ़ते हैं। उसमें लिखा होता है “मर्दानगी का इलाज”। यह हीरो फार्मेसी क्या फार्मेसी है? वह लिखते हैं कि हम आपके बैवाहिक जीवन को सफल बना रहे हैं।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस तरह के नंगे किस्म के एडवर्टाइज्मेंट होते हैं, गलत-गलत विज्ञापन निकलते हैं जिनसे युवक और युवतियां भ्रमित होते हैं, न जाने दिल्ली में कौन-कौन से शफाखाने हैं, लोग हमको बतलाते हैं, क्या उनकी रोकथाम के लिये कोई कार्यवाही

होती है? क्या यह जानकारी की जाती है कि उनकी दवाएं सही हैं या गलत हैं? यहां जो लोगों का जीवन नष्ट हो रहा है, क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हजारों युवक-युवतियां इनसे भ्रमित हो रहे हैं, इनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान है या नहीं? हमको यह बताया गया है कि 2 करोड़ 70 लाख रुपये की केवल मर्दानगी की दवाएं अमृतसर और दिल्ली में एक साल में बिकी हैं। यह बड़े आश्चर्य की चीज़ है।

इण्डियन ड्रग मैनुफैक्चर्ज एसोसियेशन, आर्गनाइज़ेशन आफ़ फ़ारमेस्युटिकल प्रोड्यूसर्ज़ आफ़ इण्डिया, आल-इण्डिया मैनुफैक्चर्ज एसोसियेशन और फार्मास्युटिकल्ज एण्ड एलाइंड मैनुफैक्चर्ज एण्ड डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्ज एसोसियेशन, ये चार दवाओं की बिक्री की कंपनियां तथा संस्थाएं हैं, जिनको सरकार ने लाइसेंस दिए हैं। इनमें से कुछ कंपनियां बहुत बड़ी हैं, जो बड़े उद्योगों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं। कुछ बड़े बजट वाली राष्ट्रीय कंपनियां हैं। इन कंपनियों द्वारा इस देश में बहुत हेरा-फेरा की जा रही है। विदेशी फर्मों का प्रभाव इन पर है ही। ये औषधि उद्योग पर नियंत्रण रखती हैं और बहुत मुनाफ़ा कमाती हैं। ये कंपनियां विभिन्न हथकंडों से नम्बर दो की राशि कमाती हैं।

इन कम्पनियों के बारे में औषधि वितरक संघ ने एक बार सुझाव दिया था कि तत्काल इन पर नियन्त्रण करना चाहिए। सरकार ने भी 1979 में कहा कि इन कम्पनियों पर नियंत्रण किया जाएगा। लेकिन इन सारी कंपनियों ने सरकार का आदेश मानने से इन्कार कर दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि यह आदेश संसद की स्वीकृति के बगैर जारी किया गया है, यह आदेश हाथी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के पूर्व जारी किया गया है, इसमें उद्योगों के प्रतिनिधियों की राय नहीं ली गई है। ऐसा कह कर इन कंपनियों ने 1979 के सरकारी आदेश को मानने से इन्कार कर दिया। उसके बाद सरकार बदल गई। मैं जानना

चाहता हूं कि जिन चार कंपनियों का मैंने नाम लिया है, जो दवाओं के मामले में बहुत बड़ा घोटाला कर रही हैं उन पर सरकार किस तरह नियन्त्रण कर रही है।

विदेशों की बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियां यहां पर अरबों रुपयों का व्यापार करती हैं। लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में कई बार यह मांग की गई है कि इन कंपनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया जाए। ये कंपनियां जान-बूझ कर दवाओं का अभाव पैदा कर देती हैं और काफ़ी विदेशी मुद्रा भी बटोर लेती हैं। मैंडिकल एसोसियेशन की रिपोर्ट है कि विदेशों से यहां पर कई ऐसी दवाएं आती हैं, जो वहां के वातावरण में होने वाले लोगों के लिए बनती हैं, मगर वे यहां उसी रोग के लिए कारगर नहीं होतीं। जो दवायें विदेशों में रिजैक्ट कर दी गई हैं, वे यहां डम्प कर दी जाती हैं।

इन कम्पनियों के द्वारा यहां पर लूट हो रही है। सिरप और विटामिन बेच कर इन्होंने एक-एक साल में चार-चार करोड़ रुपये मुनाफ़ा कमाया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इन बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है। दिल्ली साइंस फ़ोरम की गोष्ठी में वैज्ञानिकों, समाज-शास्त्रियों और मैंडिकल एसोसियेशन के लोगों ने राय दी कि बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों का तत्काल राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। भारतीय लोक संस्थान ने राय दी कि राष्ट्रीयकरण बहुत जरूरी है। हाथी समिति ने भी वही राय दी कि उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण बहुत जरूरी है। चिकित्सक संघ ने भी यही राय दी। हमारे यहां औपधियों के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाली या रुचि लेने वाली सभी संस्थाओं ने परामर्श दिया कि इन कंपनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में क्या परेशानी है।

सबाल उठाया था, तो मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि उन कंपनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया जाएगा। दवाओं के क्षेत्र में कोई व्यक्ति या संस्था ऐसी नहीं है, जिसने यह न कहा हो कि उन कंपनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण अनिवार्य है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपको इसमें क्या परेशानी है? सारा देश इस बात को कह रहा है, पिछली सरकार भी यही बात कह रही थी और उससे पहले जब यहां पर आपकी सरकार थी तब आप भी कह रहे थे कि दवाएँ के क्षेत्र में जो कंपनियां हैं उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए क्योंकि यह कंपनियां ठग हैं, इस देश का पैसा बाहर ले जा रही हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मन्त्री जी मेरे इन प्रश्नों का सही ही और सहानुभूतिपूर्वक उत्तर दें और यह भी बतायें कि इन कंपनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे अथवा नहीं?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The hon. Member himself has said in the beginning that I need not reply to all his questions. I know that he is very much concerned about the drug industry, the multinationals, the drug companies and everything. He is well aware that in certain cases of spurious drugs we have taken action and the Government is vigilant about that.

The hon. Member has raised a plethora of questions like spurious drugs, substandard drugs, nationalisation of multinational companies and what not. Though it is not a matter concerning the present Calling Attention before the House, these are matters which really require Government's attention to see that standard drugs are brought into the market. We will take all the action that is necessary to punish the people who are spinning money at the cost of the health of the people.

12.57 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Distribution of Surplus Land to the poor for effective implementation of the 20 Point Programme

श्रीमती ऊर्जा वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं। बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नगर तथा ग्रामीणों में जो भी छोटी बड़ी योजनायें लागू की गई हैं, वह उनको बैंक के द्वारा हो या ब्लाक के द्वारा, उनसे जो लाभ गरीबों को मिलना चाहिए वह उनको नहीं मिल रहा है। जैसे डी०आर०आई० को लीजिए। इसको लेने के लिए जो व्यक्ति जाता है उसको एक-एक वर्ष तक दौड़ाते रहते हैं जिससे गरीब व्यक्तियों को बहुत ही परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है।

यही नहीं जिन गरीब लोगों को भूमि आवंटित की गई है उनको भी विशेष परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है। मेरे प्रान्त में बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिन लोगों को पट्टे मिले हैं उनको अभी तक यह भी पता नहीं है कि हमारी जमीन कहां पर है। वे अपने गांवों से डिस्ट्रिक्ट तक हजारों बार चक्कर लगा चुके हैं। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि मजदूर व्यक्ति अपने बच्चों का पालन-पोषण करने में भी असमर्थ हैं। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जो भी जमीनें सीलिंग की ग्राम समाज की हैं उनको वह अपने कब्जे में लेकर उन गरीबों को बांटें जिससे वे अपने परिवार का पालन-पोषण कर सकें।

गरीब कृषक को जमीन का समुचित उपयोग करने हेतु बीज, खाद एवं अन्य कृषि सम्बन्धी कार्यों के लिए सरकार पर्याप्त आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करें, उन्हें गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठाएं ताकि वे लोग सुख शांति की जिन्दगी जी सकें और उनके बच्चों का जीवन सुखमय हो सके।

मेरी केन्द्र सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि वह इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देकर तत्काल इस कार्य को क्रियान्वित करे ताकि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य पूर्ण हो सके।

13 hrs.

(ii) Measures for stopping felling of green trees in Purnea and other parts of Bihar

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह (पूर्णिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्तमान में पर्यावरण में सुधार करने के लिए सारे विश्व में ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। आज हम भली प्रकार जानते हैं कि प्रकृति और राष्ट्रीय समृद्धि में परस्पर गहरा संबंध है। पेड़-पौधों का व्यक्ति के स्वास्थ्य, आर्थिक उन्नति और वातावरण से आज संबंध निश्चित रूप से सिद्ध हो गया है। लेकिन यह खेद का विषय है कि बिहार के पूर्णिया जिले में हरे-पेड़ों की विवेकहीन ढंग से कटाई हो रही है। इससे सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र प्रभावित है। भविष्य में यह क्षेत्र रेगिस्तान में बदल कर सूखे की आशंका से घिर जाएगा और स्थानीय आदिवासियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए भी काफी कठिनाइयां पैदा कर देगा। जो लोग अधिकांश वन-सम्पदा पर निर्भर रहते हैं, आज पेड़ों की अवैध कटाई से इन निर्धन लोगों का शोषण हो रहा है। पूर्णिया किसी समय पूर्णिया आम की अच्छी किस्म के लिए विख्यात था, लेकिन उनके लिए वरदान स्वरूप आम के पेड़ धीरे-धीरे लुप्त होते जा रहे हैं। इन पेड़ों की अवैध कटाई में स्थानीय असामाजिक तत्वों का हाथ है और वे लोग इसमें पैसा कमा रहे हैं। पूर्णिया जिले में आम के पेड़ों की एक तिहाई संख्या अवैध कटाई का शिकार बन चुकी है और वनों की कटाई अब भी निरन्तर जारी है। असली अपराधियों को आज तक नहीं पकड़ा गया है, जबकि बिना सोचे समझे यह आरोप आदिवासियों पर थोप दिया जाता है। पेड़ों को काटने से गरीब वर्ग के लोगों का जीवन-निर्वाह होता था, अब उन्हें पकड़कर पुलिस ले जाती है और यह लकड़िया ठेकेदारों द्वारा चार गुना कीमत में बिकती है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि पेड़ों की अवैध कटाई

तुरन्त बन्द होनी चाहिए। पेड़ों के विनाश से इस क्षेत्र में वन्य पशु-पक्षी, प्राकृतिक सुषमा, जलवायु आदि भी प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। सरकार द्वारा इस ओर ध्यान देकर पुर्णिया ज़िले और बिहार में पर्यावरण समुन्नत करने के लिए तुरन्त कदम उठाने चाहिए।

(iii) Shortage of Application Forms with the Union Public Service Commission

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के मुख्यालय में आवेदन-पत्रों (एप्लीकेशन फार्म्स) की इस कदर कमी हो गई है कि पिछले दो सप्ताह से आयोग ने दिल्ली के बाहर फार्म भेजना बन्द कर दिया है, जबकि विभिन्न पदों के लिए छ: हजार से अधिक अभ्यर्थियों ने आवेदन पत्र मंगवाए हुए हैं। यह स्थिति अभी कुछ दिन और बने रहने की आशंका है। केन्द्र व राज्यों के हजारों सरकारी पदों के लिए नियुक्तियां करने वाले इस आयोग के पास आवेदन-पत्रों की कमी का मामला इस-लिए और भी संगीन हो गया है कि आयोग ने कुछ ही समय पूर्व लाखों रुपये की लागत से अपना आफ्सेट छापाखाना लगाया है। दिल्ली-चर्चपी की बात यह भी है कि पिछले दो ढाई महीनों से आवेदन पत्रों की कमी होने के बावजूद अपने छापेखाने का इस्तेमाल आयोग ने तब तक नहीं किया जब तक आवेदन पत्रों का स्टाक एक-दम खत्म नहीं हो गया। किसी तरह बाजार से आफ्सेट प्लेट बनवाकर तथा अपने छापेखाने में ओवरटाइम काम करवा कर आयोग ने चार-पाँच हजार फार्म छपवा लिए हैं। अधिकारियों ने दिल्ली से बाहर डाक से फार्म भेजने की मनाही कर दी है और यूपी एससी भवन के काउन्टर पर एक व्यक्ति को एक ही फार्म देने का आदेश लागू कर दिया है। इस प्रकार दिल्ली में रह रहे व्यक्ति को तो फार्म उपलब्ध है, किन्तु दिल्ली से बाहर के किसी भी व्यक्ति को फार्म नहीं भेजे जा रहे। इस प्रकार दिल्ली से बाहर के कितने प्रत्याशी कितनी परीक्षाओं एवं साक्षात्-कारों के अवसर खो बैठेंगे, इसका ठीक-ठाक

अन्दाजा लगाना कठिन है। लेकिन आयोग के सूत्रों के अनुमान के मुताबिक ऐसे प्रत्याशियों की संख्या हजारों में होगी।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह इस मामले की गंभीरता को समझते हुए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के अधिकारियों को निर्देश देकर शीघ्र से शीघ्र आवेदन पत्रों में इस अभाव को समाप्त करायें।

(iv) Need for arresting the declining trend in export of canned fruit products to USSR

SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN (Periyakulam) : The U.S.S.R. has been the traditional importer of Indian canned products like juices, jam, pulp, etc. from the annual average of 8,000 to 10,000 tonnes, this reached 47,000 tonnes in 1982 and the value was about Rs. 38 crores. But unfortunately in 1982 a disturbing trend started in the sense that the USSR started making claims against Indian suppliers on an average of 10% to 12% on the grounds of defective packaging, denting of cans, etc., though the Indian suppliers did not receive any such claims from other countries to whom they have exported processed fruit products.

In 1983, the USSR buyers have slashed their purchases to 28,000 tonnes valued at approximately Rs. 22 crores. Even here, they have been shifting their grounds in respect of shipments. First, they wanted the shipments to be effected only after July, which has been postponed to September, 1983. Suddenly, now it is reported that they want indefinite postponement. Any further postponement of shipment means decimation of this industry as a whole because the products are perishable. Secondly, the subsidiary industries engaged in can-making and such other inputs would also be closed.

It is suggested that the Government should try to arrest this destabilising trend by immediately initiating mutual discussions for arriving at an agreed solution, so that the situation within the country is not further aggravated.

(v). **Financial difficulties of Kerala Government**

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat) : Under Rule 377, I make the following statement :

The State of Kerala is facing a serious financial crisis. There are two factors which are responsible for this crisis. Firstly, the Central Government amended the Central Sales Tax Act in 1976-77 and abolished the Sales Tax on commercial produce like pepper, tea, cashew, marine products etc. This has deprived the State of a revenue of about Rs. 183 crores. The resources position of the State is extremely tight.

The second reason is that the Central Government has strictly enforced the overdraft regulations. Kerala had run up an overdraft of Rs. 145 crores by June, 1982.

The Government of Kerala is trying its best to mobilise resources to meet its expenditure. But, there are major constraints on its capacity to mobilise resources to any large extent. Therefore, considering the seriousness of the matter, I request the Government to relax the conditions regarding overdraft and compensate in some way the loss suffered by Kerala on account of the abolition of Central Sales Tax on the commodities mentioned above.

(vi). **Unsatisfactory Telephone Service of Firozabad**

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फिरोजाबाद उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रमुख औद्योगिक, व्यापारिक एवं जनसंचया के गहन घनत्व वाले शहरों में से एक है लेकिन अत्यन्त खेद की बात है कि यहाँ की दूर संचार व्यवस्था की हालत काफ़ी दयनीय है। दूरभाष मिलने की सम्भावना नगण्य होने के कारण अनेक इच्छुक नागरिकों ने अपना पंजीकरण कराना तक बन्द कर दिया है। इनकी क्षमता बढ़ने के बजाय निरन्तर घटती जा रही है। गंदे तथा अंधेरे सार्वपर वर्तमान दूरभाष केन्द्र का स्थान एवं भवन बहुत ही अनुपयुक्त हैं और इसमें कार्यकुशलता का सर्वथा अभाव रहा है।

आगरा-फिरोजाबाद के निकट सम्पर्क के कारण 120 चैनल का सरेकिट लगा दिया गया है, लेकिन स्वचालित संयंत्र की सुविधा के अभाव में इसका उपयोग सीमित ही नहीं है, अपितु दोनों शहरों के मध्य एस०टी०डी० की भी सुविधा नहीं उपलब्ध है। इसके लिये एक भूखण्ड क्रय किया गया था, ताकि वहाँ दूरसंचार केन्द्र का भवन निर्माण करा कर स्वचालित संयंत्र की व्यवस्था की जाय, लेकिन यह मामला विभिन्न कारणों से अधर में लटका हुआ है। फिरोजाबाद टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण केन्द्र लखनऊ होने के कारण इस की व्यवस्था अपरिवर्तनीय है। वहाँ के लोगों ने कई बार सरकार से यह मांग की है कि इसे नवनिर्मित आगरा टेलीफोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट में शामिल किया जाय। इससे आगरा टेलीफोन परामर्शदात्री समिति पर फिरोजाबाद का भी प्रतिनिधित्व सम्भव होगा।

अतः इस सदन के माध्यम से संचार मंत्री जी से साप्रहं अनुरोध है कि फिरोजाबाद दूरसंचार केन्द्र के भवन निर्माण हेतु अन्य स्थान की व्यवस्था तत्काल भवन निर्माण कराने, स्वचालित संयंत्र की स्थापना तथा फिरोजाबाद के इस टेलीफोन केन्द्र को आगरा टेलीफोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट में शामिल करने हेतु यथोचित कार्यवाही यथाशीघ्र करने की कृपा करें।

(vii). **Need for staying the liquidation of Dandakaranya Development Authority**

SHRI AJIT BAG (Serampore) : Under Rule 377, I make the following statement :

It is a matter of great regret that despite the West Bengal State Government's request for staying the liquidation of Dandakaranya Development Authority, the Government of India has not changed its decision to wind up the DDA and that preparations have started on a large scale for transfer of assets and institutions of the DDA to the concerned State Governments in the name of 'normalisation of administration'.

A major task of the DDA, namely comprehensive and integrated development of the entire Dandakaranya area is still far

from complete. Another major task namely patta distribution among the settlers, giving them right and title to their lands which is an important step towards their proper resettlement, is not making much progress because of lack of a uniform and consistent policy in the different Dandakaranya Zones. The so-called normalisation of the Dandakaranya administration at this stage will lead only to further complications.

I urge the Government through you that the whole matter be examined afresh in all the aspects and maintain the 'status quo' till a final decision is taken in consultation with all concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whenever any hon. Member is called, he must be in the seat. As a special case, he has been permitted.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

(viii) Development of paper industry in Gorakhpur

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मान्यवर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बिहार में कागज उद्योग के विकास की पर्याप्त संभावनाएं हैं। भारत सरकार को उन संभावनाओं का पता लगाने हेतु सक्रियता पूर्वक प्रयास करना चाहिए। इन क्षेत्रों में चीनी की बहुत सी मिलें हैं जिनसे पर्याप्त मात्रा में खोई उपलब्ध होती है जो कागज उद्योग के लिए कच्चे माल के रूप में प्रयोग की जा सकती है। इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदम अभी तक अपर्याप्त रहे हैं। यदि पूर्वी उ०प्र० के गोरखपुर जिले में कागज उद्योग की स्थापना को जाय तो उस उद्योग को वहां पर सफलतापूर्वक चलाया जा सकता है और उस क्षेत्र की बेरोजगारी को भी दूर किया जा सकता है। अतः सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि गोरखपुर में कागज का कारखाना शीघ्र स्थापित किया जाय।

13.11 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1983-84—contd.

Ministry of Home Affairs—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Shri Chitta Basu was on his legs. He may continue. He has already taken 11 minutes and he will take another 4 minutes now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : 10 minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have given you very reasonable time.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, I have been able to come here only after I had to give up my sleep throughout the night and by travelling by bus for 300 k.m.s.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, there is a time of 5 hours and 47 minutes left for the Discussion and the Members will continue to participate in the Discussion. We shall complete the discussion today. The Hon. Minister, Shri Venkatasubbiah will intervene at 4.00 p.m. and the Home Minister will reply tomorrow. The discussion will be completed today.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, today I want to draw the attention of the Government to the alarming situation in Assam. I would only like at this stage to comment that the Government and also some Parties belonging to this side have been deluded by the leadership of the AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad. They could not really understand the true face of the AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad.

I am also very much sorry to note that some leaders of some national Opposition Parties were also misled by the AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad. Even in the House we know that they could not conceal their liking for the AASU boys and calling the movement of Assam on the demand of foreign nationals as a patriotic movement

and also that this movement was in the interest of the nation. It is for their benefit and also for the benefit of the Government, I want to expose the true face of the AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad. It is necessary to know whether this movement is in the interest of the country's unity and integrity.

Sir, I only draw your attention and the attention of the Government to a news item or news-letter from Kalyan Chaudhuri of Gauhati published in AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA of April 3, 1983. I draw their attention to certain portions of the news report. It says :

"AASU's underground squads have now taken over the charge of conducting guerilla-type operations in various parts of the Brahmaputra Valley. The squads in the name of 'Sechha Sevak Bahini' were secretly created towards the end of 1980 by the AASU with the help of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangha (R.S.S.)".

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : What is he reading and from what ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am reading from AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : It is reported in the newspaper.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We should not go by the press report. You must have heard the Home Minister.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, this is one part of the report. I would quote another part :

"The task of the Sechha Sevak Bahini was to 'identify foreigners' and draw up plans to issue identity cards to 'bona-fide citizens'..."

"The job was quietly done during the last two and a half years, and now the S.S.B.—that is, Sechha Sevak Bahini—is fully prepared to find out who is

to be allowed to stay in Assam and who has no place in the State."

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : On a point of order, Sir. I want to know whether a newspaper can be read out in the House. He is a senior member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not being read out ; it is being quoted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It goes on further to say :

"According to a Central intelligence report, it was the Sechha Sevak Bahini which had masterminded the organised mass killings of immigrant Muslims and Bengalee Hindus in Darrang, Nowgong and North Lakhimpur districts. The SSB's lethal effectiveness was first proved on February 2..."

Then, I come to another important thing.

** is the chief of the SSB and he is responsible...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The person whom you are mentioning is not a member of the House. Should he not defend himself ? He cannot defend himself. Please do not mention the names.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South) : Under what rule ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't ask for rule. You know the rule.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : He is reading from the newspaper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even while reading from the newspaper, you cannot mention the name of a person who is not a member of the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Why ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You want to know the rule ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Rule 353. He has given us no intimation.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : He is quoting from the newspaper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not concerned whether he is quoting or not quoting. He cannot mention names.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : As for myself, I am not interested in any individual, good or bad.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Defamatory remarks cannot be made against any person who has no chance to defend himself here.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am not interested in ** or in "X" or "Y".

My point is that the SSB had master-minded the organised mass killings in several places. The report further goes on to say that they went even to Burma to collect arms and that they are in possession of sten guns and many lethal weapons.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That is a serious matter.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I can only draw the attention of the Government that this is the report which has appeared. Many of us also know what has happened there. Therefore, I would only ask the Government whether they would go into the matter and see that this particular organisation is barred from indulging in this kind of hooliganism, murders, etc. in the near future.

Along with this, I want to draw the attention of the Government to one thing more. The AASU and the All-Assam Gana Sangram Parishad have called this movement as the "18th war of independence". Should

anybody be left in a doubt ? This is with reference to the 17 wars fought by Assam's legendary King Lachit Borphukan who in the 1600s was the only ruler in the region to repulse Mogul invaders. Therefore, they say that it is a movement which is to be described as the 18th war of independence. Would Mr. Vajpayee still believe that this leadership does not encourage secessionist tendencies ? If he is satisfied, I have got nothing to say. Therefore, my earnest request to the Government is that they should also have a re-thinking as to whether they would give to the leadership of the AASU and AAGSU the status, which has so long been given to them in the matter of dialogue. I would only appeal to them that there should be a re-thinking on this matter.

Now, I pass on to the question of communalism. The Report itself says that the communal incidence has been on increase. In 1979, it was 304 ; in 1980, it rose to 427 ; in 1981, it was 319 and in 1982, it was 479. Now, the Report says that the communal situation has, by and large, remained under control. You can draw your inference ; you can draw your own conclusion. From my side, I would only comment that this is unconvincing.

I have many a time made suggestions. Many suggestions have been made but nothing has been done. Some hon. Members have also raised the question of national integration. Myself being a member of the reconstituted National Integration Council, I would only say that the Government has rendered it merely a show-piece. It does not function. It is not even consulted when this kind of communal tensions are rising in different parts of the country. The recommendations made by the Council are not implemented. It is nothing but a show-piece. This is the kind of attitude shown to such an organisation which can very well build up a powerful campaign in favour of secularism, a powerful campaign against the forces of communalism. The Government does not like that this kind of an organisation or this kind of an institution should function and lead a countrywide campaign.

It was recommended that the responsibi-

lity should be fixed upon the officers where the caste and communal riots take place. May I take this opportunity to know in how many cases this responsibility has been fixed, and in how many States the special courts have been established to try those culprits who have been involved in caste and communal disturbances. Would the Government enlighten the House about those facts ?

The situation in Punjab has assumed alarming proportions. I would only like to bring it to the notice of the House that the heart of the problem in Punjab is political. The political problem is that the extremist sections of the leadership in the Akali agitation, is continuously increasingly gaining ground and the moderate leadership is increasingly losing ground. If the Government have a political outlook and a suitable strategy, the Government's attitude should be to isolate the extremist elements from the Sikh masses and strengthen those patriotic and nationalist forces who want to preserve the unity and integrity of the country.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : How to do it ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : That can be done only through dialogue. As a matter of fact, the solution was in sight. The matter could have been further pursued and the Government in course of pursuing further dialogue could have brought about a political solution because the disputes were being narrowed down. The solution was in sight. But the Government instead of pursuing further dialogue, they adopted a set of policies by which the situation worsened. If the religious demands were accepted, what was the need of declaring that unilaterally. The Prime Minister declared it. The intention was partisan, the intention was to divide the Sikh masses and boost up their own leadership among the Sikhs. Therefore, even at this stage, the Government should not rely on the police force. The problem is not merely a problem of law and order. Unfortunately, the Government has taken up the position of taking it to be a problem of law and order. Sir, police has committed excesses and on peaceful satyagrahis the police has opened fire. I am glad that the

Government has declared its decision to have a judicial inquiry into the matter.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are they really peaceful ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : They were peaceful on that day. It was police who opened fire and unnecessarily provoked the people. Therefore, Sir, a political solution of the problem has to be worked out. It can be worked out through a continuous dialogue and Government should resume dialogue with the Akali leadership.

Sir, the Report says that there were 317 cases of extremist activities upto November 1982 and in 1981 there were 325 such cases. Now, it should be known as to what they call the extremists activities. The agricultural workers and poor peasants in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and several other places demanding implementation of minimum wages and demanding distribution of land are included in this. These activities cannot be faced merely with guns. The land reforms have to be properly implemented and the agricultural workers have to be given their due share of right. What is happening in Bihar ? The landlords in collusion with the police in order to crush the movement of agricultural workers describe somebody as an extremist and shoot him down. I think the Government is aware of the report of the Home Ministry of early sixties wherein it has been said that green revolution can be converted into red revolution. I think they should bring out that report of the Home Ministry and consider its recommendations.

Sir, there have been many killings under the so-called encounters. In Uttar Pradesh there have been more than 5,000 cases of fake encounters during the last two years. My only request is would the Government kindly set-up a judicial inquiry to examine each and every case of so-called encounters. If they do it, then the real thing shall come out. Therefore, Sir, the so-called extremist activities are being used as pleas simply to crush the democratic movement. This kind of approach should not be pursued.

Lastly, several legislations passed by West Bengal legislative Assembly are still pending

with the Ministry of Home Affairs for final clearance for Presidential assent. One of them is regarding land reforms. It is pending for more than two years. The legislation pertains to having more land to be distributed among the land hungry peasants. What is the point in not clearing it? I would request that all the pending Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly of West Bengal be immediately cleared so that there may not be any further straining of Centre-State relations which are already strained.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Without going into the details about all the issues concerning Ministry of Home Affairs I would like to concentrate mainly on Assam. Recently, some national parties belonging to different groups have submitted a Memorandum to the President of India regarding the Assam Government. I have also heard the statements made by them. I read the speech of Mr Madhu Dandavate recently given in Assam.

I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister to the reply given by Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal in this House on March 19, 1979. Now the Janata Party and the BJP are complaining about the voters' list. But I would like to quote the reply which was made in the House in connection with a Calling Attention Motion. In reply to Mr. Tarun Gogoi, the Hon. Member from Assam, the Minister of State of Home Affairs (Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal) said this. I quote :

'During 1978, about 4000 tribals, predominantly Mogs and a few Chakmas entered Tripura in small batches in a clandestine manner. They have all been sent to Bangladesh. Recently some Chakmas from the Chittagong hill tracts entered Mizoram in a similar fashion. About 4600 of them have been sent back to Bangladesh. It is apprehended that an equal number of slightly more may be staying in Mizoram. Bangladesh authorities have agreed to take them back and arrangements are accordingly being made. Apart from these developments Government have no

information of any recent large scale influx of foreign nationals into Assam and neighbouring States.'

This is the statement given by the then Home Minister in the House. Now, the same party is going to Assam and telling everybody that 1979 voters' list (which is the basis of election) is full of foreigners and this Government which has been elected by 33% of votes should be dethroned and a fresh election should be there. Sir, what a contradiction! Through this House I would like to bring it to the attention of the people of the whole country how these political parties and groups are creating confusion in the whole Assam issue. Sir, the biggest joke of 1st April, 1983 is the calling off of the agitation by the AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad. By calling the agitation 'off' they are trying to focus the whole attention of the country that they are sympathetic with the people of Assam and they don't want the kind of things which is going on in Assam to continue. Now, Sir, I also appreciate the stand of the AASU and GSP. But from the record, it is proved beyond doubt that in all the incidents which have taken place recently the extremist elements of AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad were involved. The AASU Leader, Mr Mohanty has lost control over the extremist section and the extremists have taken control. The incident that has occurred in Tezpur where one Jadav Daka was killed, the incident that took place in Galaghat where 12 people were killed by the police when they were attacking a village, recently the bomb blast which has taken place in Gauhati in South Sarania in which one Motiur Rahman Chief Coordinator of AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad had died, all indicate that AASU's extremist elements are involved everywhere. How can they say, they are not involved in extremist activity? Not only that. The Assam Police had recently seized certain papers from Gauhati university. There is a circular which is circulated through the whole of Upper Assam saying that they have been able to kill some 5000 enemies in Assam. By 'enemies' they mean the linguistic and religious minorities of Assam. This is their attitude. This is how they are trying to withdraw the agitation! Actually, on the other hand, they are trying to create more and more terror.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister to one thing. I am glad that Mr Vajpayee is there. There is a news item which had appeared in Daily Telegraph, 6th April. The headline says : 'Hindu Assam essential : RSS'. It says :

'The RSS line on Assam was clearly spelt out at a meeting of the organisation's National Council at Nagpur where it resolved that the identity of the different groups in the State could be preserved only if Assam remained predominantly Hindu.'

The Council regretted that the Hindus in the State were being reduced to a minority 'by both infiltration and proselytisation.' If this continued, secessionist forces were bound to get the upper hand and 'pose a serious threat to the integrity of our country.'

If this is the thinking of the BJP and RSS...;

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Not BJP.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Don't you have connection with the BJP ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We have no connection with the RSS.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I am glad to hear that from you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Vajpayee is the President of the BJP only.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The Prime Minister will say what BJP is. She will say that it is Jan Sangh. But if you ask what is Jan Sangh, she will say Jan Sangh is RSS. Things are not so simple.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Now, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister as well as Mr. Vajpayee to an article written in "The Indian Express" by no less a person in the field of journalism than Mr. B.G. Verghese. In this article he has raised certain points. Mr. Verghese has posed a question that by disowning the elected body in Assam, the AASU and the GSP as also BJP and Jan Sangh are trying to

create more confusion in Assam. He further stated that under no circumstances, the Bengali-Hindu refugees who were there between 1961 and 1971—about 9 lakh people—cannot be thrown out of Assam. He further warned that if this is the only problem from the point of view of Assam, the Government of India will face similar troubles in Tripura, in West Bengal as well as in other North-Eastern States like Meghalaya, Manipur, etc. where Bengali refugees are settled. Keeping all these things in view, the Government has very rightly declared 1971 as the starting year and detection and deletion process will start. I am pleased that the Government of India is taking some positive steps. The present elected Government in Assam is serving notices for detection and deletion process and I would like to put certain questions to the hon. Minister in this connection. I would like to get the answer from him not for my purpose but for the people of Assam because there is some confusion about the process of detection and deletion.

(1) What are the documents on the basis of which a person who is alleged to be a foreigner can prove that he is a citizen of India ?

(2) I want to know whether the Bengali-Hindu refugees who have come after 1971, will be subject to deportation keeping in view the National Commitment and humanitarian consideration and Assam Immigration and Expulsion Act 1950.

(3) Whether the so-called secret circular of the Government of India dated 15th June 1965 is valid or not ?

(4) How many Tribunals have been appointed all over Assam and who are the Judges of those Tribunals. In these Tribunals, we do not want committed judges.

(5) Which is the machinery that will detect the foreigner—Police or Civil ? And from which cadre, Central or State ?

(6) Who will issue citizenship certificate to the citizens—Centre or the State ?

(7) Whether the Central Government has made any negotiation with Bangladesh

Government to accept the deported persons ?

(8) At what level of the judiciary the decisions of the Tribunal can be contested on the grounds of injustice ? I would like to know whether a person can go to High Court or the Supreme Court in case he feels that some injustice has been done in his case. I would also like to know whether the affected persons will be allowed to appear with his advocate and also those who have contested in the election will be allowed to appear before the Court as advocates. These are very vital points which are very necessary to be clarified before the process of deportation is started smoothly. We fully agree with the Government that the detection and deletion procedure should start.

(9) What positive steps Government has taken to stop further infiltration from the other side of the Border ?

Recently, the Prime Minister visited as many as 12 camps all over Assam and you will be pleased to know that when she went to one place called Mandai in Nowgong, she was welcomed by the Assamese people in their *chattar*, which is their religious place, with all pomp and grandeur. We have seen there that the people belonging to different castes, creed and religions and irrespective of their language, are trying to come together and build up Assam which has been going through a turmoil for the last three years.

We know, that the Government has taken some positive steps in Assam. The Home Minister has also visited Assam and the rehabilitation process has started in full swing. I would like to make one request that in this rehabilitation process, the Central Government should take special care of those people in whose families six or seven members have been killed. Representatives from these families should be given preference in Government service and other scopes of employment, so that they help in building the economy of the State and provide strength to it.

It has been alleged in this House by certain hon. Members that the present Assam

Government is not acting properly. This is not correct. We are very happy to say that the Government in Assam is acting very nicely, and they are trying to create an atmosphere to bring about normalcy.

Shri Chitta Basu said that AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad should not be recognised and called for negotiations. We do not believe in that. We believe that there should be negotiations and things should be thrashed out after proper discussions ; this should be done at the negotiation table. At the same time, I would request the Government that while they have discussions with the Government of Assam, as well as other minorities like PTCA, CRPC and other Bengali minorities ; all of them should not be invited on the same table. You can call them before and after the discussions and try to arrive at a suitable solution of this problem.

My Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me a chance. I hope under the leadership of our Prime Minister and with the blessings of all the political parties in the country, the situation will come back to normalcy and we will be able to come to a solution very soon.

With these words, I fully support the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as a matter of fact, I should have been the first speaker, but somehow or the other, things were changed a little bit.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your own colleagues requested me for that.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : But, I would request you to maintain the list given by the respective parties, and normally that should be complied with.

Sir, I am persuaded to support the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. While doing that, I would like to mention that when Goddess Durga was called upon to fight against Mahishasur, all the other gods gave all their power, their *shakti*, to Goddess Durga to fight against Mahishasur. My submission to all the friends here would

be to support the Home Minister to fight against the present situation.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Who is Mahishasur ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I am coming to that. Shri Vajpayee should however, know that. This is the greatest tragedy in the history of India that one of the eminent leaders of India does not know who the Mahishasur is, and against whom we are fighting.

If you broadly think over the problem, and I was listening to what has been said by the hon. Members from both the sides, I think, most of them are repetitors and the Home Minister is also going to answer in the same stereotyped way to these points. It would be on the same pattern every year.

But, what is the problem ? With anguish in my heart, with tension in my mind and with discontent in my conscience, I am participating in this debate today. What is happening today in the country ? What is happening in Punjab, or in certain hilly States in the name of insurgency ? What is happening in Assam ? You have heard today Shri Chitta Basu and Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev. What is happening today ? If you have a look at the situation in the country, you will find that there is a lot of restlessness everywhere. And I congratulate the Home Minister, that he has taken a very statesmanlike stand and said rightly that things are under control.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) : Were you being sarcastic ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Don't brother, Dr. Swamy. Don't be sarcastic. (*Interruptions*) I know you always want to project yourself... (*Interruptions*)

When the question of Arunachal Pradesh comes in, when China claims repeatedly that Arunachal Pradesh is part of its territory, I do not at all hear any word about it from Mr. Chitta Basu and his friends. (*Interruptions*) My submission would be : if you examine deeply and analyse the problem, you will find that the greatest danger to our system is the religious fundamentalism.

You will find another danger to our system, namely, economic discontent. (*Interruptions*) Don't be restless.

The third point is this : Mr. Satyasadhan Babu is a good friend of mine. I would request him this : when they are going to China, they should raise this issue of Arunachal. Let them be very clear and tell us what their attitude is. People are very much anxious to know the attitude of CPM. How is it that the Chinese Government is claiming Arunachal Pradesh as part of their territory ? This matter also should be clarified by CPM in India.

You will find that so far as religious fundamentalism is concerned, it is not concerned only with one religion. There is the Hindu religious fundamentalism, there is the Muslim fundamentalism and there also is the Sikh religious fundamentalism, which is very much affecting our system.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : There is also the sycophancy within the Congress (I).

SHRI BRIJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Is it sycophancy to say this ? You ask Indrajit Gupta Ji ; he will tell you why the Communist Party in India split up, when the sacred land of ours was attacked by the Chinese.

So, that is not the point. I would appeal to everybody. So far as the Communist friends are concerned, I don't suspect their patriotism ; they are also nationalists. Let us sit together ; let us not be swayed by small considerations.

You see what happened in Meenakshipuram, and its repercussions in Rajasthan. I do not know how many hundreds of years back they were converted to Islam. They have been re-converted. The Meenakshipuram incident is there. You know that there is a whisper going on in Delhi that Mr. Vajpayee and the RSS are not pulling on together. (*Interruptions*) I don't believe it. And I would be very happy if Mr. Vajpayee and we could fight against RSS together. The basic consideration of religious fundamentalism is this....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-

BORTY : Some RSS people are in your party.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Are there RSS people in my party ? If they have changed their political convictions, they are welcome. It would not be a surprise if some of the Communist members join the Congress. They have joined in the past, and they would be joining in the future.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, are you extending an invitation to Mr Satyasadhan Chakraborty also ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : It is not a question of our party. You think about the whole structure : how it affects not only from inside, but also from outside. You saw yesterday that the Head of a State made a derogatory remark, making reflections on the great Muslim community of India. You have seen what is the implication of it ? Does it not generate tension ? You know the Head of that State is a great friend of ours. What had happened one or two weeks earlier ? There was a demonstration of women in Pakistan. The reason was that a Bill was going to be introduced where the testimony of one man will be equal to the testimony of two women. We must imagine what is happening there ? A press report today has said that a case has been filed against the Head of the State of Pakistan in a Shariat Court because he is not eligible to be the Head of the State as he is clean-shaven ; he cannot be the leader of the State.

In Maharashtra, some young boys wanted that Muslim women should not be allowed to visit cinema houses, but they could not succeed. You know Noor Jehan, a great singer. She came to India. She said, "Music is my God." What has happened to her ? She was in trouble in Pakistan. One of the eminent jurists of the world, Shri Munier—he was a Judge of the Lahore High Court—he has raised certain basic questions : whether a theocratic State can be democratic. They cannot go together. There has been a demand to establish democratic order in Pakistan. He said, "How could it be done in a theocratic State ?" You know what is happening there. The Shia population is 2 per cent in Pakistan. Now, there has been a

movement that Pakistan is not only an Islamic State, but it must be a Sunni State also. Under the tenets of Islam, if a Sunni becomes the Head of a State—you know Sunnis are also different sects—if a Sunni of a Diabandi School becomes the Head of a State, then he has to kill all other sects. Ahmadias are no longer Muslims.

The fundamentalism is eroding into our system. As far as the Head of the State of Pakistan is concerned, he should answer the problems in his own State. Why should he bother about the Muslims of India ? That is why, it is not only a constraints on our secular character, it is not only coming from inside, but it is also coming from outside.

You know what is happening in Bangladesh. Bangladesh is a secular State. Now it is being slowly and steadily converted into a theocratic State. The Marshal Law Administrator has said, "There should be no garlanding of martyrs' statues." Why ? Because that is not Islamic. You know what was the reply of the Muslim students' leader ? He said, "The religion is a matter of heart, it is not in Government." Hats off to that young boy. That is the proper attitude, correct attitude. My submission would be that whichever party one may belong to, on certain fundamentals, on certain matters on which there is a national commitment, there should be no question of any dialogue, no compromise.

The Home Minister is not only incharge of the law and order situation but he is also incharge of maintaining social values and the constitutional commitment that the nation has. The law and order problem should not be considered isolated ; it is interwoven, inter-related, inter-connected with the basic problems, with the basic conditions that are prevailing in the country.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : How is it connected with the Ministry of Home Affairs ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : You will understand it later on ; you have not understood it. In another two or three minutes, you will understand it. You know

how the fools understand ? They first laugh twice or thrice and then understand.

But wise men like you, they understand it but they would resist and say that they have not understood....

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : That is the stamp of Marxism.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Satyasadhan Babu, I want to mention... (*Interruption*) You imagine, when Chittababu, was speaking... (*Interruptions*) I invite your attention to what is happening in West Bengal. I have myself gone three or four days back to address a political conference. How many—I do not want to mention the number—how many killings of political workers have taken place..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Look towards Orissa. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please, please, please.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I am speaking for Orissa. About Orissa nobody can say that any political worker of any other Party has been killed or assaulted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Only a journalist was raped ! and.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : A journalist was raped and prosecuted. That is not a political thing. And you say "Do not worry." But I tell you one thing. When the Janata people were in power, they attacked me, they assaulted me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : They should have the patience to listen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I did not even allow it. They will have plenty of opportunity when they speak.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I am coming to.... (*Interruptions*) I can tell you. During the Janata regime (*Interruptions*) during those days I myself was dragged from the car and I was assaulted and I carry the mark till now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : By whom ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : By ** goondas ! And not only that ; my fault was.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Goondas**

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I am coming to you.. (*Interruptions*) I am telling you what they are going to do. (*Interruptions*) whichever Party... (*Interruptions*) Whichever Party they will belong, they are the goondas. They are political goondas. That is not a political conduct. This is goondaism of the political party. That is why I say the **goondas.

And my fault was I was going to attend, along with the Prime Minister of India, a conference. So, naturally, do not talk like this. But I would request you, you say that peaceful demonstrators were assaulted. Chitta babu, can you imagine, how many cases of firing have taken place in West Bengal ? And I want to know one thing. In the Punjab incidents, the volunteers, the political workers, those who demonstrated, were they peaceful ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : They were sitting in the open !

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : They were sitting ! How many Police people were injured ? Let us be realistic on these issues. There are areas where you do not agree with us and you have to project your views. Absolutely, you are free to do so. But there are certain matters. There should be a realistic approach. What is happening in the country. The nation is in difficulty. The generation which was associated with the freedom struggle, that generation is becoming thinner and thinner day by day. Therefore, the values generated by the freedom struggle, they must be upheld. The concept of *Akhanda Bharat*—which was once upon a time inspiring the people of India, which is reflected in the great song of *Vande Mataram* and *Jana Gana Mana Adhinayaka*—we have to uphold it. So, my submission would be, let us not be, small so far as certain nationalisms are concerned. We should not be so small ; on some other matters there will be differences between the ruling Party and the Opposition. Sometimes, somebody will be in power. I tell you that the same things which you are saying here, our Congress friends in the West Bengal Assembly are saying the same thing there. But is that the answer to the problem ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : What are they saying ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Everything ! Is that the answer ? They say that peaceful demonstrators were being assaulted and killed and fired at in West Bengal.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : What is this ? They are burning buses and tramcars and all that. Are we doing it ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Listen to me. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Are you supporting them ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever you are saying here, his own people are saying in West Bengal. That is what he has said. He has not offended anybody.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :

So far as the national Parliament is concerned, my submission would be, we should be more responsible and we should be more responsive to the ideals contained—which have been enshrined—in the great Constitution of India. That must be done.

14 hrs.

[**SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair**]

About the Centre-State relations, morning I saw in the press that there had been a comment made by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. He said that the Centre wants to dictate to him but he will not be subjected to any dictation even if he is out of power. What is he doing ? He is delivering lectures, advising everybody. I want to point out how the tension is being generated. Is he going to Pakistan-occupied-Kashmir to discuss matters with the head of that part of our country ? That is again a mystery. I want to know whether he has the sanction of the Government of India to go to Pakistan-occupied-Kashmir and have a dialogue there. Is he authorised to do so ? These are matters we should not lose sight of.

About the dignity of women, if you look into the picture today, we have not been able to give dignity and equal treatment to women. What is the result ? All these problems are cultural problems. Most of these problems are not administrative problems. Previously very eminent personalities of the history of India have adorned the office of the Home Minister. But whosoever may be the Home Minister, these problems cannot be solved hundred per cent, because these are cultural problems and a total cultural ethos is required to be built up. Five or six years earlier there was an analysis that in 82 per cent of Hindi films women had been portrayed inferior to men, in 17 per cent, they were treated equally and in 1 per cent, they were portrayed better than men. Some time back, there was a beauty contest in the Ashoka Hotel and women's organisations protested against it.

The main problems are religious fundamentalism, economic disparity and upsurge among the people to share the benefits generated from the developmental activities. Another upsurge is the cultural value that is

being generated by the Five-Star hotels. All this has created problems for us.

My appeal to all of you is : let us all be united and fight against fundamentalism and divisive forces, which are undermining the unity and integrity of our country.

With these words, I once again congratulate him and support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय की 1982-83 की रिपोर्ट मेरे सामने है। रिपोर्ट के पढ़ने से ऐसा लगता है कि यह भारत को आंतरिक स्थिति के बारे में प्रतिवेदन नहीं है बल्कि किसी कल्पना लोक की कहानी है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि "विधि व्यवस्था की स्थिति वर्ष के दौरान नियंत्रण में रही।" आगे कहा गया है कि "छात्र मोर्चा सामान्य तौर पर सामान्य रहा।" आगे कहा गया है कि "श्रम मोर्चे पर भी कपड़ा मजदूरों की हड्डताल को छोड़कर कोई असाधारण प्रवृत्ति नजर नहीं आई।" रिपोर्ट के अनुसार "सांप्रदायिक स्थिति कुल मिलाकर नियंत्रण में रही।"

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह किस देश का वर्णन है रिपोर्ट में? क्या यह रिपोर्ट हमारे देश की आंतरिक स्थिति के बारे में है? या यह किसी स्वप्न संसार का चित्रण है अगर देश में सब कुछ ठीक है और हमारा घर जैसा होना चाहिए था वैसा ही है तो फिर चिता की क्या बात है? लेकिन, चिता, सत्त्वपक्ष के सदस्यों के भाषणों में प्रकट हुई है। चिता, प्रधानमन्त्री के वक्तव्य भी बताते हैं। लेकिन उस चिता का कोई भी प्रतिविम्ब इस रिपोर्ट में नहीं है। सभापति महोदय, प्रधानमन्त्री ने एक नारा दिया है, "श्रम-एव-जयते"। मुझे लगता है कि गृह मन्त्री का नारा है, "भ्रम-एव-जयते"। सच्चाई को सदन में रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है! विगड़ती हुई परिस्थिति पर पर्दा डालना जरूरी है! मैं नहीं समझता इस तरह की रिपोर्ट किसी भी उद्देश्य को पूरा कर सकती है।

कौन इन्कार कर सकता है कि पंजाब में परिस्थिति गम्भीर है। चार अप्रैल को 12 स्थानों पर गोली चली, बीसियों व्यक्ति पुलिस की गोली से मारे गए, सम्पत्ति का भारी नुकसान हुआ। पंजाब में हिंसा और हत्या का यह सिलसिला लम्बे अरसे से चल रहा है। लेकिन, रिपोर्ट में क्या कहा गया है? पंजाब में "इकाका-दुक्का" घटनाओं को छोड़कर कुल मिलाकर स्थिति शांतिपूर्ण रही। गृह मन्त्री महोदय कह सकते हैं कि 4 अप्रैल की घटनाएं तो बाद में हुई हैं। लेकिन, मैं उनसे यह पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि पंजाब में अभी तक उग्रवादियों द्वारा 30 से अधिक लोग मारे जा चुके हैं? क्या वे अलग-अलग मारे गए हैं इसलिए घटना इकाका-दुक्का हो गई?

मुझे खुशी है कि पंजाब की सरकार ने 4 अप्रैल की घटनाओं की अदालती जांच कराने का फैसला कर लिया है! "सांच को आंच क्या"। अगर, 4 अप्रैल को प्रदर्शनकारियों ने पथराव किया, गोली चलायी, इस तरह के आरोप हैं, तो प्रदर्शनकारियों के काम भी प्रकाश में आ जायेंगे। मेरे मित्र यहां बैठे हैं। श्री हरिकेश बहादुर और श्री भोगेन्द्र ज्ञा हम तीनों मिलकर मलेरकोटला और कुप कलां गये थे। मुझे अफसोस है कि पंजाब की सरकार ने गृह मन्त्री को गुमराह कर दिया है। पंजाब सरकार की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर गृह मन्त्री ने सदन को गुमराह कर दिया। पंजाब की सरकार गृह मन्त्री को अंधेरे में रखती है और गृह मन्त्री सदन को अंधेरे में रखते हैं। मलेरकोटला में भगदड़ से लोगों की मौतें नहीं हुई हैं। हम लोग अस्पताल में जाकर देखकर आए। मरने वाले पुलिस की गोली से मरे हैं। चौराहे में भगदड़ के लिए जगह कहां थी? भगदड़ के लिए अवसर कहां था। मलेरकोटला की जनसंख्या कितनी है? उसमें से प्रदर्शन में कितने लोग भाग ले रहे थे? गोली चली तो लोग भागे होंगे? लेकिन, उस भगदड़ में पांच लोग मर गए यह मनघड़न्त है जिन्हें पुलिस की गोली के घाव लगे हैं और जो अस्पताल में पड़े हैं, वे कौन हैं? कूप कला में

पुलिस ने किसानों के ट्रैक्टर जलाए और ट्रालियों को आग लगा दी। साइकिलें वहां अभी तक जली हुई पड़ी हैं। क्या किसान अपने ट्रैक्टरों को खुद आग लगायेंगे? वहां स्टेट बैंक को नहीं लूटा गया। वहां म्यूनिसीपेलिटी के ट्रक खड़े थे, उन्हें दियासलाई नहीं दिखायी गयी। ट्रान्सफारमर लगा हुआ है, उसे नहीं तोड़ा गया। हमें गांव वालों ने बताया और हम यह विश्वास करने के लिए तैयार हैं कि पुलिस ने स्वयं अपनी जीप में आग लगा दी, स्वयं चौकी को आग लगा दी।

एक कांग्रेस के उम्मीदवार जो श्री बरनाला के खिलाफ लोक सभा का चुनाव लड़े थे, हमसे मिलने आए थे। उन्होंने कहा मैंने अपनी आंखों से पुलिस को ट्रैक्टर और ट्रालियों में आग लगाते देखा है। क्या कांग्रेस वाले भी पंजाब में गलत बयानी करने लगे हैं? लेकिन, मुझे संतोष है कि आपने अदालती जांच का आदेश दे दिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जांच के टर्म्स आफ रेफरेन्स काँप्रिहेसिव होने चाहिए। कमीशन अगर इस बात को भी देख सके कि उपर्युक्तियों के द्वारा जो लोग मारे गये हैं और उनकी हिंसा में संलग्न लोगों को सरकार क्यों नहीं पकड़ पारही है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कमीशन की नियुक्ति करने का और भी अधिक उपयोग होगा।

सभापति जी, मैं समझता हूँ कि असम की घटनाओं की भी अदालती जांच होनी चाहिये। कोई इससे इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि असम में नरसंहार हुआ है, बड़ी संख्या में लोग मारे गए हैं। आन्दोलनकारी नेताओं ने सभी संसद सदस्यों को पत्र लिखा है और पत्र लिख कर उन्होंने यह माँग की है कि संसद के सदस्य कत्लेआम के लिए जिम्मेदार ताकतों को बेनकाब करने के लिए जांच की माँग पर जोर दें। मैं जानता हूँ असम को लेकर मेरी भी आलोचना होगी। मैं कटघरे में खड़ा होने के लिए तैयार हूँ अगर मेरे भाषणों से असम में लोग भड़के। हमारे मित्र श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन यहाँ नहीं हैं। वह मेरे भाषण का

एक हिस्सा जो पत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ है, उसको ले कर यह बताने की कोशिश कर रहे थे कि 18 तारीख को बाजपेयी का जोरहाट में जो भाषण हुआ उसकी वजह से 17 तारीख को नैली में मुसलमानों का कत्लेआम हुआ। नैली का कत्लेआम 17 को हो गया, जोरहाट में मेरा भाषण 18 तारीख को हुआ। मैंने पंजाब और असम की सीमा की परिस्थिति की तुलना की थी...

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He did not mention about Nellie.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He did not mention about Nellie ! But he blamed me for all the massacre.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The disaster that your speech had.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I delivered my speech on 18th. Nellie massacre took place on 17th. Did it have retrospective effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : It had its effect later also.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, लड़कों ने एक चुनौती दी है। मैं लड़कों के पत्र का एक हिस्सा पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"The imposition of the election resulted in burning of villages, killing of thousands of lives and looting of property. After perpetration of the fraud, a calculated attempt has been now made to cover up the forces behind the massacres. We are throwing a challenge to the Government. Till February 10, 1983 violence was limited to state violence only and one must look into the reasons for sudden eruption of group violence from February 11, 1983, with barely three days left for the imposed poll. Let the government send a team of honest, courageous and upright group of intelligence

officers and let the government take the opposition parties into confidence in this regard. The team must unearth the forces behind the incident at Chamaria and the carnage in Gohpur, which occurred almost simultaneously and had fallouts in Nellie and other places. Let it be a comprehensive enquiry. One thing more. The state IGP of Intelligence must not be associated in any way with such an enquiry. This is a necessary precondition to unearth the truths. Can you imagine that in an election meeting a candidate belonging to particular party was holding a gun in one hand and the mike in the other, and he was inciting the gathering to take to arm at the right moment. Was February 11, 1983, the right moment? Ghani Khan Choudhury appealed to the foreigners to build a 'new' Assam. Was February 11, 1983, the beginning of the process?

We have thrown a challenge to the central government. Will it be accepted to set the record right? The central government and the contesting political parties have nothing to oppose in instituting such an enquiry if they very well know that their hands are clean."

सभापति महोदय; असम में ज्यादा से ज्यादा हिस्से फौज के हवाले किए जा रहे हैं। लेकिन शांति नहीं है। आन्दोलनकारी नेताओं ने आन्दोलन को स्थगित कर दिया है। आन्दोलन को स्थगित करने का जैसा स्वागत सरकार की ओर से होना चाहिये था वैसा नहीं हुआ है। वह आन्दोलन करें तब भी बुरे। यदि आन्दोलन स्थगित करें तब भी वह बुरे हैं। मेरे मित्र श्री चित्त बसु माँग कर रहे हैं कि आन्दोलनकारी नेताओं को वह दर्जा न दिया जाये, जो उन्हें दिया गया था। कौनसा दर्जा दिया गया था?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Respectability.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : रैस्पैक्टेव्स्लिटी उन्हें मिलनी चाहिये।

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Why ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो हमारी राय है। जो आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं उनसे आप बात नहीं करेंगे ?

Mैं श्री संतोष मोहन देव के दृष्टिकोण का समर्थन करता हूँ कि आन्दोलनकारी नेताओं से बातचीत फिर से शुरू होनी चाहिये। लेकिन वर्तमान सरकार के चलते असम में सामान्य स्थिति कायम नहीं हो सकती। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव इन्कावायरी आईंगर की गई है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। सारे असम के घटनाचक्र की जाँच के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट के किसी जज की अध्यक्षता में एक कमीशन बनना चाहिये।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : ठीक बात है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : साँच को आँच क्या ? हम जाँच के लिये तैयार हैं। मेरे पास श्री अब्दुल गनी खाँ चौधरी के भाषण का एक टेप मौजूद है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि अगर हमारा एक आदमी मारा जायेगा तो हम दो आदमी मारेंगे।

श्री संतोष मोहन देव : मेरे पास भी आपके भाषणों के टेप हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सारे टेप कमीशन के सामने रख दो।

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu) : What happened to your statement when you said, "Let Brahmaputra be flooded with blood".

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I did not say it. I denied. But Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhury did not deny the allegation. The allegation was made in the Rajya Sabha.

PROF. K.K. TIWARY (Buxar) : He also denied.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He did not deny.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Even if he has said so, it is only to scare away those people who had been creating violence there.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Now, you are justifying his statement.

(Interruptions)

देश के सामने आज जैसा संकट है, वैसा पिछले 35; 36 साल में पहले कभी नहीं था।

संकट केवल यह नहीं है कि न्यायपालिका की निष्पक्षता पर अंच आ रही है, प्रेस की स्वाधीनता को अवरुद्ध करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, संसद का अवमूल्यन कर दिया गया है, राज्यपाल केन्द्र के हाथ की कठपुतली मात्र बन कर रह गये हैं। यह सरकार राज्यपालों के लिए किसी तरह की गाइड-लाइन तय करने में रुचि नहीं रखती। अगर गवर्नरों के लिये गाइड-लाइन तय हो जायगी तो गवर्नर सत्तारूढ़ दल के स्वार्थों का संवर्धन कैसे कर सकते हैं? इसलिए डिस्क्रीशन के नाम पर उन्हें मनमानी करने की छूट दो। मनमानी हमेशा ऐसी होनी चाहिये जो सत्तारूढ़ दल के पक्ष में जाये, लाभ में जाये।

संकट केवल यह नहीं है कि आज सारी सत्ता दिल्ली में केन्द्रित हो गई है और दिल्ली में भी एक परिवार के हाथों में केन्द्रित हो गई है। संकट केवल यह नहीं है कि भ्रष्टाचार ने संस्थागत रूप ले लिया है।

यह संकट तो अपनी जगह है ही, इनके बारे में तो हमें गहराई से सोचना ही पड़ेगा, लेकिन सबसे बड़ा संकट यह है कि लोग भविष्य में अपना विश्वास खो रहे हैं, आने वाले कल में उनकी आस्था डिग रही है, आशा के फूल मुरझा रहे हैं। निराशा, अनिश्चितता, आशंका, संदेह

भय दिल में डेरा जमा रहे हैं। क्या व्यक्ति, क्या समूह, क्या मैजारिटी, क्या माइनौरिटी, सब चिन्ताग्रस्त हैं। सब को लग रहा है कि सब बड़ी मुसीबत में हैं।

मैं इस बात को कुछ और स्पष्ट करना चाहूँगा। उस दिन श्री राम विलास पासवान बोल रहे थे। हरिजन और वनवासियों की वेदना को प्रकट करते समय उन्होंने ऐसी बातें कहीं, जो किसी भी हूँदय को छू सकती हैं। लेकिन क्या यह विचित्र बात नहीं है कि बड़ी जातियों में, ऊँची जातियों में, सवर्णों में एक वर्ग ऐसा उभर रहा है, जो कह रहा है कि वनवासियों को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज़ को कब तक सुविधाएँ मिलेगी? यह वर्ग केवल उभर नहीं रहा, मुखर हो रहा है।

श्री के० के० तिवारी : आपकी पार्टी का वर्ग है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सब हमारी पार्टी में हैं। सब अच्छे लोग उधर बैठे हैं तो यह गड़बड़ क्यों हो रही है?

(व्यवधान)

तिवारी जी, मामला इतना सरल होता तो आप हल कर लेते। यह मामला पेचीदा है। अब आप टोका-टाकी मत कीजिये। जरा ध्यान से सुनिये।

सभापति महोदय, आपको याद होगा कि गुजरात में मैडीकल कालिजों में आरक्षण के सवाल पर एक बड़ा आंदोलन हुआ था। मेरी आवाज आरक्षण के पक्ष में उठी थी—अलोक-प्रियता मोल लेकर भी उठी थी। लेकिन जो डाक्टर मुझे मिलने के लिए आए, उन्होंने कहा कि अगर हमारे पुरुषों ने कोई पाप किया है, तो हम उसकी सजा कब तक भुगतेंगे। आज परिगणित जाति वाले खिन्न हैं, परिगणित जन-

जाति वाले भी खिन्न हैं और सवर्णों को भी शिकायत हो रही है। आज हम एक विचित्र परिस्थिति में उलझ गए हैं।

साम्प्रदायिक स्थिति इतनी बिगड़ गई है, मगर गृह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट उसको भी कम बताने की कोशिश कर रही है। संसद के 45 सदस्यों ने प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन में चेतावनी दी है कि मुस्लिम अल्पसंख्यक, मुस्लिम माइनारिटी, प्रशासन की तटस्थिता, इमपार्शिट-लिटी, में अपना विश्वास खो रही है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि उस पर जुल्म हो रहा है और उसको हमला-आवर, बांगी और गदार के रूप में पेश किया जा रहा है।

“Today the victim is being projected as aggressor and as a rebel and as a traitor”.

अलग अलग दलों के 45 सदस्यों का किसी सवाल पर एक जगह आना एक महत्वपूर्ण घटना है। मुझे यह शिकायत जरूर है कि अगर मुसलमान सम्प्रदाय या मुस्लिम समुदाय की कोई शिकायतें हों, तो उन्हें सरकार के सामने रखने के लिए सब मुस्लिम सदस्यों का इकट्ठा होना जरूरी नहीं है। मुस्लिम सदस्य जिन पार्टियों में हों, क्या वे पार्टियां मुसलमानों के उचित हितों के लिए नहीं लड़ सकतीं? अगर मुसलमानों के सवाल पर मुसलमान संसद-सदस्य इकट्ठा होंगे, तो क्या कल हिन्दुओं के सवाल पर हिन्दू सदस्य इकट्ठा नहीं होने लगेंगे? क्या इस देश में हिन्दुओं को शिकायत नहीं है? क्या जम्मू-काश्मीर में हिन्दुओं के साथ भेदभाव नहीं हो रहा है?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : पंजाब में भी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पंजाब में भी आज हिन्दू दुखी हैं। क्या इसका तरीका यह होगा कि यह बताने के लिए कि हिन्दुओं की भी शिकायतें हैं, हिन्दू संसद-सदस्य इकट्ठा हो जाएं?

मैंने वह मेमोरेंडम देखा है, जो 45 संसद-सदस्यों ने दिया है। उसमें कुछ बातें बहुत अच्छी दी गई हैं। उदाहरण के लिए कहा गया है कि अगर चौबीस घन्टे में साम्प्रदायिक दंगा बन्द न हो, तो कठोर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। दंगा कोई भी करे, वह हिन्दू हो या मुस्लिम हो, उसको दृढ़ता से दबाना होगा। लेकिन अब बात उतनी सरल नहीं रही है। मुसलमानों का—मुसलमानों के एक वर्ग का—यह ख्याल है कि भारत में उसका कोई भविष्य नहीं है। दूसरी ओर हिन्दुओं के एक वर्ग को लग रहा है कि मुसलमान किर गलत रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं—1947 के पूर्व का वातावरण पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। खाई बढ़ रही है। दोनों बातें तो सच नहीं हो सकतीं। मगर दोनों बातों पर विश्वास करने वाले संख्या में बढ़ रहे हैं। यह किसकी विफलता है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : सरकार की।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस दिन अध्यक्ष महोदय सदन में कह रहे थे कि हिन्दू और सिख एक ही पेड़ की शाखाएँ हैं। आज दोनों शाखाओं में टकराव की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। पंजाब में बहुत से हिन्दू समझते हैं कि उनको धरकेशाही का निशाना बनाया जा रहा है, जबकि सिखों के एक बड़े वर्ग का ख्याल है कि उनके साथ भेदभाव किया जा रहा है।

यह विश्वास का संकट कितना गहरा हो रहा है, इसका पता इस बात से लगता है कि सिक्युरिटी फोर्सेज के बारे में भी अविश्वास की भावना जग रही है। मेरठ में पी० ए० सी० के व्यवहार के बारे में गम्भीर आरोप लगाये गए हैं। मैं नहीं जानता कि उनमें कहां तक सच्चाई है, लेकिन मेरठ के मुसलमान मांग करते हैं कि हम पी० ए० सी० नहीं चाहते, यहां पर बोर्डर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स और सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस तैनात की जाए। पंजाब में अकाली मांग कर रहे हैं कि सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस को वहां से हटाओ। दूसरी

और वहां पर हिन्दू मांग कर रहे हैं कि हमें पंजाब की कांस्टेबलरी पर भरोसा नहीं है।

आसाम में आसाम की पुलिस से बंगलाभाषी और बंगला देश से आए अन्य लोगों को शिकायत है, जबकि आसाम में रहने वाले पुराने लोगों को, जिन्हें असमिया कहा जाता है, सैंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस से शिकायत है। आसाम में अभी सैट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस और आसाम पुलिस में मुठभेड़ हो गई और लोग मारे गए। गनीमत है कि अभी तक फौज पर सब का भरोसा है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह बार-बार फौज को सीमा की रक्षा के काम से हटाकर कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के काम में न लगाए। फौज की प्रतिष्ठा कायम रहनी चाहिए। लेकिन अगर आप बराबर उसका उपयोग करेंगे, कानून और व्यवस्था को बनाए रखने के काम में, तो एक दिन फौज भी आलोचना का निशाना बन जायेगी।

जिस राष्ट्रीय संकट की मैंने चर्चा की, उसके कुछ और भी उदाहरण हैं। केन्द्र में बैठे हुए लोग यह समझ रहे हैं कि आज केन्द्र को कमजोर करने की कोशिश हो रही है और इसके विपरीत राज्य यह समझ रहे हैं कि उन्हें कम्युनिसिपैलिटी बना दिया गया है। सत्तारूढ़ दल यह समझता है कि विरोधी दल का काम केवल आलोचना करना है और सरकार के काम में रोड़े अटकाना है। विरोधी दल यह समझता है कि सरकार उनका आदर करना तो दूर रहा, उन्हें हर मामले में विश्वास में लेकर समस्यायें हल करने के लिए ठोस सहयोग के पक्ष में भी नहीं है।

आज किसी एक वर्ग का सवाल नहीं है, किसी एक दल का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि बुनियादी सवाल है कि इस बढ़ते हुए अविश्वास के राष्ट्रीय संकट को कैसे दूर किया जाए? हिन्दू और मुसलमान, हिन्दू और सिख, सर्वांग और परिगणित जातियों के लोग, बनवासी और मैदानी इलाके के लोग, सत्ता पक्ष और प्रति पक्ष

इनके बीच में बढ़ती हुई दरार को कैसे रोका जाए? गृह मन्त्रालय पर गृह की जिम्मेदारी है। बिना अपने घर को ठीक किए हम आर्थिक प्रगति में तेजी नहीं ला सकते हैं और न विश्व में अपना सम्मान ही बनाए रख सकते हैं। अभी तक जिन बातों को लेकर गृह कलह होती थी अब उनसे गृह दाह की नीबत हो गई है कि किन्तु गृह मन्त्रालय नार्थ ब्लाक में निश्चित पड़ा है। (व्यवधान)

आपने बहुत गलत मौके पर घट्टी बजाई है। मैं तो अनुदान की माँगों की मंजूरी की बात करने जा रहा था, अब विरोध करना पड़ेगा। स्थिति यह है कि भगवान आसमान में, सब कुछ नियन्त्रण की स्थिति हिन्दुस्तान में और गृह मन्त्री की रुचि अनुदान में। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ इस देश का क्या होगा?

राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता परिषद् की एक कमेटी बनी है जो कोड आफ एथिक्स बनाने जा रही है। राजनीति दल जरा अपने गरेवान में भी मुंह डालकर देखें। मुसलमानों के एक वर्ग ने फैसला किया कि मुल्क और मिलत को बचाने के लिए तहरीक की जाएगी और उसके नेता जनरल शाह नवाज खां ने प्रधान मन्त्री से पत्र-व्यवहार किया। उस पत्र-व्यवहार में प्रधान मन्त्री की कौन सी भावनाएं प्रकाश में आई? मुल्क और मिलत की तहरीक इसलिए गलत नहीं है कि अगर एक सम्प्रदाय इकट्ठा होकर अपने सम्प्रदाय से सम्बन्धित मांगों के लिए लड़ेगा तो फिर उससे दूसरे सम्प्रदाय में भी प्रतिक्रिया हो सकती है—इसलिए यह गलत नहीं है, बल्कि वह गलत इसलिए है कि उसका फायदा बी० जे० पी० उठायेगी। मैं प्रधान मन्त्री के पत्र का एक अंश पढ़ना चाहता हूँ:

“Any Satyagraha of the kind you have in mind and however peaceful you may think it will be, will be regarded as a direct hit at the Congress. In Bengal and Tripura, our main

opponents are the Marxists. But, in the rest of India, only the Jan Sangh, now the BJP can be benefited if we are weakened. Do you not know the views of the BJP and RSS ?"

मुसलमानों की शिकायतें हैं, उनकी बात मत करो। मुसलमान न्याय के लिए आवाज़ न उठायें। यह नहीं कहा कि आपकी शिकायतों में कुछ गलत हैं कुछ सही हैं, गलत शिकायतें आप दोहराइये मत, सही शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए हम कदम उठा रहे हैं।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Vajpayee has quoted a letter which is perhaps written by the Prime Minister or somebody else. I want to know whether he has sought the permission of the Chair to quote from that letter because the letter was not sent to him and I do not know how far the letter is authentic.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Can you assist me by quoting any rules for that ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : I want to know under which rule you are permitting him to refer to that letter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : He is reading from a letter of the Prime Minister.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Who has received this letter ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is for the Home Minister to say that the Prime Minister did not write any such letter.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Vajpayee has not received this letter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : How are we to know that it is the correct version that he is quoting ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-

BORTY : The Prime Minister's letters are not to be quoted !

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : That is not a public property !

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : If you are the recipient of that letter, you can quote from it. Who has received it ? Have you sought the permission of the Chair to raise this ?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Instead of arguing among yourselves, you can help me. Rule 353 reads :

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker...."

It is a press report; somewhere it has appeared, and he is quoting from that. I am afraid, it is not a point of order.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is defamatory to the Prime Minister. What else is defamatory if this is not ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Unless the letter is defamatory...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why do you argue ? I have held that it is not a point of order.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : He is quoting it out of context.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : ये उस पत्र से घबरा क्यों गए ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : This shows the sycophancy, to what extent it can go.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I know what kind of sycophancy you indulge in.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह पत्र नहीं लिखा है, तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी है। प्रधान मंत्री का पत्र मेरे पास तो नहीं है।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Then why are you raising this?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Vajpayee, you please continue.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, 45 मुस्लिम सदस्यों ने एक मेमोरेंडम दिया है, वह भी मेरे पास नहीं है। मगर वह पूरा का पूरा अखबार में छपा हुआ है—उसको क्या उद्धृत नहीं किया जा सकता है? यदि मैं आउट ऑफ कान्टैक्टस में कोट कर रहा हूँ तो आप उसको सही कान्टैक्सट में रख दीजिए।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I will do it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गृह मंत्री महोदय कापी ला सकते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि साम्प्रदायिकता से लड़ने का तरीका दूसरी साम्प्रदायिकता को जगाना नहीं है। साम्प्रदायिकता से लड़ा जा सकता है, तो राष्ट्रवाद के आधार पर लड़ा जा सकता है और संक्षयूलरवाद के आधार पर लड़ा जा सकता है। हमारी निष्ठा ऐसी व्यवस्था में है, जिसमें मजहब के आधार पर न तो भेदभाव किया जाएगा और न पक्षपात किया जाएगा।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : (भीलवाड़ा) : कब से हो गई आपकी ऐसी नीति?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब से आपको राजस्थान से दिल्ली भेज दिया गया।

सभापति जी, मैं एक मुद्रदा और उठाना चाहता हूँ—भ्रष्टाचार। इसकी बहुत चर्चा हो रही है। अब तो सरकार भी मानने लगी है कि भ्रष्टाचार है। केवल यह कहकर खत्म नहीं कर दिया जाता कि यह ग्लोबल-फिनोमिनन है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोकपाल बिल था—उसका क्या हुआ। लोकपाल बिल को

लाने के लिए सरकार बन्धी हुई है। 1968 में लोकपाल विधेयक लाया गया था। बाद में लोकपाल भंग हो गई, तो वह विधेयक भी समाप्त हो गया। 1971 में फिर लोकपाल बिल लाया गया, लेकिन वह 1977 तक लटकता रहा। जनता सरकार ने ज़रूर कोशिश की थी कि उसको जल्दी से जल्दी और ईमानदारी से पास कर दिया जाय, लेकिन वह सरकार ही टूट गई।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : जनता सरकार की कोई कोशिश नहीं थी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब इस सरकार को आए हुए तीन साल हो गए, वह लोकपाल बिल कहाँ है? कर्मचारियों के लिए विजिलेंस कमीशन बना हुआ है। विजिलेंस कमीशन की हर वर्ष की रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है। जब विजिलेंस कमीशन के बारे में पालियामैट के सामने बिल आया तो उस समय के गृह मंत्री श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा ने कहा था—जो विजिलेंस कमिशनर बनेगा, उसे बाद में रिटायर होने के बाद किसी सरकारी पद पर नहीं रखा जाएगा। लेकिन श्री सुबोमल दत्त बंगला देश के हाई-कमिशनर बना दिए गए। श्री आर० के० त्रिवेदी चीफ-इलेक्शन कमिशनर बना दिए गए। विजिलेंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट सदन में चर्चा का विषय नहीं बनती। विजिलेंस कमीशन सेवाओं में फैले हुए भ्रष्टाचार से जुड़ा हुआ है। कई महत्वपूर्ण मामलों में सरकार ने विजिलेंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को नहीं माना। विजिलेंस कमीशन ने कहा कि अफसरों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, सरकार ने सिफारिशों को स्वीकार नहीं किया। कमीशन को लिखा कि सिफारिश बदल दीजिए। कमीशन ने फिर उन्हीं सिफारिशों को दोहराया, मामला टाल दिया गया, कार्यवाही खत्म कर दी गई।

मैं एक मामले का उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा—1980 की रिपोर्ट में एक अफसर का मामला है जो अभी किसी वाणिज्य मंत्री के स्पेशल एस्सि-

टैट हुआ करते थे। उस अफसर को विजिलेंस कमीशन ने दो मामलों में अपराधी पाया और यह सिफारिश की कि उसे मेजर-पेनल्टी दी जाए। कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में जो आरोप हैं उनसे उद्धृत कर रहा हूं। तिवारी जी को आपत्ति हो तो रिपोर्ट टेबिल पर रख दूँगा—

“misusing his official position by obtaining Fiat cars for personal use from the manufacturer's quota and disposing of the same in the open market and falsely claiming TA and DA.”

मंत्रालय ने कहा था कि कमीशन अपनी सिफारिश पर फिर से विचार करें। कमीशन ने इन्कार कर दिया तो मामला बट्टे खाते में डाल दिया गया।

मेरे पास 1980-81 की रिपोर्ट है, 1982 की रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। इनमें कई मामलों में कमीशन चाहता है कि कार्यवाही हो, लेकिन सरकार मामलों को खत्म कर रही है। कमीशन ने पब्लिक सैक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग के लिए ‘रूल्ज आफ डिसिप्लिन’ तथा ‘रूल्ज आफ एपील’ के बारे में ‘माडल रूल्ज’ बना कर दिए थे। उनको एल० आई० सी० ने नहीं माना, एयर-इण्डिया ने नहीं माना, इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स ने नहीं माना। लोकपाल नहीं हैं जो राजनीतिक स्तर पर फैले हुए भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही कर सकें। विजिलेंस कमीशन है मगर सरकार उसकी रिपोर्ट को कोई अहमियत नहीं देती। अब भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ाई कैसे लड़ी जाएगी?

मैं एक छोटी सी बात कह कर समाप्त करना चाहता हूं। मैं फिर असम के सवाल पर आ रहा हूं। उस दिन श्री एफ० एच० मौहसिन साहब ने भाषण दिया था, मैं सदन का ध्यान उसकी ओर खींचना चाहता हूं। मैं उनके भाषण से उद्धृत कर रहा हूं—

“Why do you make a difference between Muslim refugees and Hindu refugees? We are a secular country and not a Hindu Rashtra. When you have your Rashtra, you have your own rule. But, to-day this is a secular India. So you cannot discriminate between a Hindu refugee and a Muslim refugee.”

असम में जो आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं वे हिन्दू-मुसलमान में फर्क नहीं करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि उनके लिए कल्चरल आइडेन्टिटी बनाये रखने की समस्या है जो बंगला देश से बड़े पैमाने पर हिन्दुओं के आने से भी खतरे में पड़ती है। नौजवानों पर कोई यह दोष न लगाये कि उन्होंने हिन्दू-मुसलमानों में फर्क करने की कोशिश की है। सरकार कहती है उन से—फर्ज करो, क्योंकि जब पाकिस्तान बना था, उस समय जो हिन्दू पाकिस्तान में रह गये थे उन्हें हमने कुछ आश्वासन दिये थे। मेरा भी मत है कि उन आश्वासनों का पालन होना चाहिए। मगर अब श्री मोहसिन कहते हैं—मुस्लिम रिफ्यूजीज तो ये मुस्लिम रिफ्यूजीज कौन से हैं? ये मुस्लिम रिफ्यूजीज कहां से आए हैं? बंगला देश से मुस्लिम रिफ्यूजीज कैसे आ सकते हैं? हां, रोजगार के लिए लोग आ सकते हैं, नौकरी के लिए आ सकते हैं, उन्हें उसके अवसर दिये जाने चाहिये, अगर हमारे यहां के नियम और कायदे इजाजत देते हैं। मगर वे अपने पासपोर्ट नहीं बदल सकते, वे चोरी-छिपे मतदाता सूची में नाम नहीं लिखा सकते, वोटर नहीं बन सकते, नागरिक नहीं बन सकते। लेकिन एक नई चीज़ पैदा की जा रही है। 1971 के बाद जो आये हैं उनको रिपोर्ट में “इनफिल्ट्रेटर” कहा गया है, न कि रिफ्यूजीज़। मैं यह तो मानने के लिए तैयार हूं कि बंगला देश के हिन्दुओं को भी कह दिया जाए कि अब कब तक आने का सिलसिला जारी रहेगा, बंगला देश में रहो, अपने अधिकार के लिए लड़ो। लेकिन अगर सरकार फर्क करना चाहती है, पुराने आश्वासन के आधार पर, तो मैं चाहूँगा—गृह मन्त्री महोदय इस बात को साफ करें कि बंगला देश से आने वाले मुस्लिम रिफ्यूजीज़ और हिन्दू रिफ्यूजीज़

एट-पार नहीं हो सकते। वैसे मैं इस बात को कह चुका हूँ, फिर दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि सिध से जो हिन्दू रिफ़यूजीज आये थे वे रात-ही रात में नागरिक नहीं बने, उन्हें मतदान का अधिकार नहीं दिया गया। जम्मू काश्मीर में आज भी लाखों लोग ऐसे हैं जो बोट नहीं दे सकते, लेकिन भारत के नागरिक हैं। हमारा वचन था आश्रय देने का और वह वचन भी अनिश्चित काल के लिए नहीं है। असम की समस्या को हम समझें। हमारे बंगाल के कुछ मित्र ऐसे भाषण देते हैं जिनसे समस्या के समाधान में सहायता नहीं मिलती। कोई चीज़ है जो असम के लोगों के दिलों को कुरेद रही है। अगर वे लोग गलत हैं तो भी उनको समझाना पड़ेगा। समझाने का तरीका फौज का तरीका नहीं है। हमने लोकतन्त्र का रास्ता अपनाया है। अगर लोकतन्त्र चलेगा तो नेशनल कान्सेन्सस के बल पर चलेगा। कान्सेन्सस बनाने का यह तरीका नहीं है कि प्रधान मन्त्री रिलीज़स डिमाण्ड्स के बारे में जा कर के गुरुद्वारे में ऐलान करें। माँग रखीं अकालियों ने, बातचीत में हिस्सा लिया विरोधी दलों ने। ये दिल्ली वाले सिख उसमें कहां थे? दिल्ली के गुरुद्वारे में चुनावों की सभा की, जिन्होंने बोट दिया, उनको धन्यवाद देने के लिए। इससे अविश्वास पैदा होता है।

सभापति महोदय, इस सरकार के पांच साल में से तीन साल मुजर गए हैं। क्या वायदे थे, क्या उपलब्धियाँ हैं, क्या अपेक्षाएँ थीं, क्या स्थिति है? मगर मैं फिर भी आखिरी शब्द के रूप में कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी एक नया अध्याय आरंभ करने की आवश्यकता है। जो दांव पर लगा है वह किसी पार्टी का शासन दांव पर नहीं लगा है, देश की एकता दांव पर लगी है। मगर एकता अगर बचेगी तो विश्वास पैदा करने से बचेगी, अविश्वास की खाई को और बढ़ाने से नहीं बचेगी।

PROF K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on the trends of the Home Ministry I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members of all political parties of

all denominations to the major problems facing our country and our political system as a whole. I was just listening to the peroration of Ayatullah Vajpayee, if I am permitted to say...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, I take strong objection. One Ayatullah is not enough? You want many more Ayatullahs? If you want many Ayatullahs they will come from the Muslim community.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, Ayatullah is a respectable term. I do not know why Mr. Vajpayee is taking objection to it. But his role throughout in the contemporary political history of this country has been of an Ayatullah and his party was lecturing on the role of communal forces here in India and the so-called leader like those in Assam or in Punjab who are fighting for political rights and economic issues. We all agree that if demands—whether they are political or economic—if they happen to be legitimate and if they can be accommodated within the framework of our political system they should certainly be accommodated. But what Mr. Vajpayee tends to forget is the assault on our political system from these forces and his party, I think, Sir the whole House is aware..

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Again whole House !

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I speak to other people also and not only to your party. Sir, the whole country is aware of the role of Mr. Vajpayee's party in the evolution of our political system and the threat posed by the revivalist, communalist and ultra-reactionary role that his party has played—not only after Independence but even before that.

Sir, under the aegis of RSS our whole political system consistently, throughout has been vitiated and the poison of communalism has spread. If there is one force in India which is responsible for the revival of obscurantism and outdated theories like Hindu Rashtra and other intolerant attitudes towards the minorities of this country it is RSS and RSS alone.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala) : It is Congress.

PROF. K.K. TEWARI : I was expecting Mr. Vajpayee, since he was referring to the danger to the national unity and integrity of the nation and our hard-won freedom. I expected him to rise above cantankerousness, about political polemics, because, the issues that face us today are of serious nature and the whole country is conscious of it. I think both inside the House and outside the House we are worried about these developments. I had expected Mr. Vajpayee at least once to deviate into sense in the interest of national integrity, to look at the issues in clearer perspective than he has tried to do. As I have said, the country today is facing a great assault from the forces of de-stabilisation and obscurantism and communalism all round and these forces are getting strengthened not only here but also outside. I will just read out to you from a recently published book written by no less a person than the former President of America, Richard Nixon; he was reflecting on the evolution of India since independence. We have to look at the whole scenario of destabilisation and the components of this force; they are getting active under the garb of economic stability, under the garb of discrimination, under the garb of more powers. These forces are getting active. They are threatening the very basis of a secular and modern India. We have to be conscious of these forces. The Indian National Congress, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and now under our illustrious Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi, has all along been combating and fighting against these forces. We are determined to fight, and save the integrity of the country, come what may. We are not frightened and we are not daunted by these agitations. Mr. Vajpayee, please do not blame the Congress-I and the Government for all the problems. Patriotism demands that on major issues of national integration and national unity, the upliftment of the down-trodden and the Harijans and the Adivasis we have to put up a united front in order to fight the forces of de-stabilisation—from whichever quarter they may come.

Now I am referring to what Mr. Nixon has written. He has written about India since independence. He says :

'It was no more in the natural order of things for all India to be one country than it was for all Europe to be one country; linguistically, ethnically, and culturally India is even more diverse than Europe but whether this accomplishment benefited the Indian people is another question. Unity is sometimes more important to the unifiers than to the unified. If less energy had been dissipated in combating the country's natural centrifugal forces, perhaps more could have been done to improve the people's living conditions.'

It has become a cliche to speak of India as the world's most populous democracy. Whether or not India would have been better off as several nations Nehru made it into one.'

This is the view of the former President of America. So, the threat comes from these kinds of forces and you know, destabilisation in modern times comes in different forms. Destabilisation comes through manipulation of economic development. It comes through the forces of insurgency, it comes through the religious forces which are taking shape on the basis of fundamentalism and revivalism. Therefore, in this context, I think Mr. Vajpayee should have been a little more open and should have condemned the forces which are out to create mischief and chaos in India, India as it is existing today is a secular country, socialist country and we have chosen the path of egalitarian society and because we have taken long strides in the field of development, we have established a political system which has stood the test of time. Now all these forces are coming together to create chaos and anarchy in the country and I see a clear manifestation of attempts to destabilise the political process in the country. When such dangers have been facing the nation, I expect Mr. Vajpayee and his party and other colleagues in the Opposition to put their shoulders to the wheel rather than put spokes in the wheel. This is the real political scenario which we are facing today in the country. I will refer to Mr. Vajpayee's speech regarding the agitation launched by Akalis. For any section of right-thinking Indian people or any political party in this

country, this should cause a lot of anxiety and the Government has shown an exemplary patience in diffusing and disentangling this issue of Akali agitation. In fact some of the Members in the House and also some people outside feel that the Government has been more tolerant in this particular situation. Series of negotiations have taken place but the real issue of Akali agitation is not about the economic demands and I am sure the economic demands and political demands are merely a facade for bigger designs and these designs emanate from the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. Anybody who cares to scan through or scrutinise this Resolution will be left with no doubt that it is a charter.. clearly spelt-out charter, of vivisection of India. In spite of all these, Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government realising the importance of the role of Sikhs as a factor in nation building—their role in the past history of India and their present role in the nation building—has done all that was possible. Even the leaders of the Opposition Parties have been associated with this. Now, even after the most of the religious demands have been conceded, except perhaps one, that is, uniform Gurdwara Act which involves consultation with other State Governments, in regard to economic issues, the gap has been considerably narrowed down but other States are also concerned. They are also concerned with the demands made by the Akalis. For that, persuasions have been going on. The Government is trying to persuade them and the Opposition leaders have also been associated while finding solutions for this problem. Now, I am sure and the whole House, I think, should feel worried about this problem. The leadership of Akali agitation has gone into the hands of the extremists who have got the inspiration from some source and they are talking about India being divided into several parts. That is why, in the face of facts, in the face of opposition from the Government, the American Government has granted visa to an extremist leader. The Gurudwaras and temples are being turned into an arsenal for storing arms. All kinds of criminals, anti-social elements are finding refuge in the Gurudwaras and the leadership of the Akal Takhat is now completely at the beck and call of Sant Bhindranwale. The Akali Dal has become weak-kneed and unsure of themselves; they cannot rise to

the occasion. They cannot disentangle themselves from the extremists.

I am sorry to say that Shri Vajpayee, whose party claims to be the sole monopolist of patriotism in India, while taking about Punjab embroilment and agitation did not care to mention about the dangerous and subversive statement given by Sant Longowal. A couple of days before, Sant Bhindranwale pontificated that if there was police intervention in the *rasto roko* movement of Akali Dal, the day the police intervenes, the foundation of Khalistan would be laid. Imagine that the police cannot interfere in the maintenance of law and order. On the one side, Shri Vajpayee and other opposition parties want us to be firm, to maintain law and order, to curb the growth of extremism, and when we do it, we are condemned for being too harsh. This is what he says ; this is the subversive propaganda and the threat he holds out. I would like to quote here what appeared in the *Times of India* on April 9 :

“The Akali leadership today sought to inject an element of militancy into their eight-month-old agitation when the Dal President, Mr Harchand Singh Longowal, announced the Party's resolve to raise an army of one lakh volunteers to do or die for the Sikh cause.”

Further :

“Announcing this at a press conference here this morning, Mr Longowal said the volunteers would be required to take a pledge at the holy Akal Takht, the supreme seat of the Sikhs. Addressing a congregation at Manji Sahib this evening, Mr Longowal warned the Government that his party would not hesitate to avenge the death of those killed by the police and the CRP.”

I want to put this question more to Shri Vajpayee than to the Home Minister. Can any Government function in these conditions ? Can there be any civilised political order in a situation like this ? The so-called political party, that Akali Dal is, threatens us and the most dangerous dimension of this threat is the involvement of the ex-army personnel. You must have noticed, that

quite a few months ago, or perhaps a month ago, a big congregation of retired Army Generals and of all ranks of ex-army persons was convened at Akal Takhat. They were made to take a pledge to shed their blood for the freedom of their faith. Is this the scenario where a political decision can be arrived at? And what is the role of the opposition?

Shri Vajpayee went purposely—I charge him—he went to Punjab deliberately after the firing took place. It is not out of context here. I call his method in madness. It is madness and this madness of Shri Vajpayee took him to Punjab, as it took him to Assam; I would not delink Punjab from Assam. According to my understanding, Punjab and Assam agitations are part of the same game. They are being inspired by the same forces; they are being supported by the same forces. Shri Vajpayee is the chief spokesman; chief manifestation of this disease, which is threatening the very unity, the very basis of India as a country.

In Assam, what did Mr Vajpayee do? He was talking of the demands of the students. Before Mr Vajpayee arrived, in any case, in Assam his party was nowhere. It was irrelevant. It has no *locus standi*, anywhere in Assam.

15 hrs.

Another dimension to the Assam agitation is that there, these boys, AASU and AAGSP spurned all the offers of political parties to lead them. It was a movement solely organized by students, and their advisers in the Gana Sangram Parishad. They had no necessity for any help from any political force in India. So, a new movement, a new experiment was being done; and I charge Mr Vajpayee that in order to make political capital out of this tragic situation, he visited Assam. And the mass scale murders, mass scale slaughter of the people followed Mr Vajpayee's inflammatory speeches. He cannot extricate himself from this.

People talk of Hindu-Muslim discord or hatred in Assam now. It is a fact that the Assam agitation initially started as a movement for preserving the so-called cultural unity or linguistic unity of Assam, or the

identity of the Assamese. But this was taken advantage of by people who have no roots in Assam; and I request the Home Minister to find out and to reply to this aspect, namely, whether there has been a massive induction of RSS volunteers in recent months in Assam, and whether this trend of Hindu-Muslim discord or mutual hatred that has taken place there, is the direct result of the involvement of RSS volunteers—because they want to strike their roots there, and they want their share in political power. Therefore, the Assam agitation cannot be disentangled, cannot be smoothed, cannot be resolved by parties and persons who forget the national interests, but want to take advantage of such tragic situations and such tragic events.

I come back to Punjab. What the Government has done there has obtained the approval of the entire country. Unless Akalis extricate themselves from the clutches, from the tutelage, from the stranglehold of the extremist menace, I think all attempts at an amicable settlement of the Akali movement or their demands will result in failure, however sincere the Government may be, because the motives of the Akalis are suspect. I feel that they are not free agents, they are working under the menacing shadow of extremists who have been preaching violence in the name of religion.

Here, I must refer to the concept of secularism, because it is connected with our national unity. For too long, we have been tolerating religious intolerance, narrowness and sectarianism, in the name of religion.

Secularism, as a concept, as a political concept or as a concept of harmonious socio-political relationship and religious peaceful co-existence, emanated from Renaissance. Right from Renaissance times, it was essentially secularism or a secular attitude. It was anti-religious. But in India, we had a different context. You will remember that in the whole of Europe, the ecclesiastical authority and the temporal authority were clashing and fighting; and ultimately, the forces of secularism, of State authority, the democratic form of Government, won; and religious intolerance was banished. Here in India, because of our

long traditions, traditions of Lord Buddha and Gandhi, we wanted equal protection and equal help to all religions.

15.05 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

Then we had to fight against British imperialism. Therefore, all religious denominations had to be brought together and equal protection had to be provided to all because it was a multi-religious society. But now my apprehension is that this very liberalism, this very philosophy of Congress, this very philosophy of our freedom movement, is being taken advantage of by people who have acquired a sort of professionalism in disruption and subversion. It is getting politicalised. I will appeal to all right thinking members and political parties represented in the House and people at large in the country to now actively think in terms which are relevant to us for our political system today ; whether we should devise some method of checking this growth of religious intolerance and growing politicalisation of religions. I will appeal to the Home Minister and request him to devise, to get in touch with other progressive forces here so that some kind of a solution, a formula can be found to keep in check such elements, who in the name of religion, are trying to wreck the very basis of Indian unity, the Indian Republic.

Therefore, the agitation started by the Akalis in Punjab, I think, is absolutely wrong ; and all the forces which believe in nationalism, patriotism, they should come together. I wanted to avoid bitterness and still I want, but Mr. Vajpayee sometimes forces us to say things which are not very pleasant ; he keeps talking about Madam Gandhi's credentials. He is charging that she is trying to create a cleavage between Hindus and Muslims and between Congress (I) and CPM in Bengal and BJP in the country as a whole. Madam Gandhi and our party's credentials in the field of secularism, in bringing about unity among different religions, that is not for Mr. Vajpayee to judge. The amount of sacrifice that we made as a party, that is not to be judged by Mr. Vajpayee.

We won freedom for this country, we made heroic sacrifices in the annals of world history ; the history of Congress will stand as a solitary example of unflinching faith of this party which won independence, freedom, not only for the teeming millions of India, but for the whole of the third world, the subjugated, the dispossessed, disinherited world, which was groaning under the heels of imperialism. So, Congress (I) does not require or the Congress (I) Party leadership does not require a certificate from Mr. Vajpayee. (*Interruptions*) I say Mr. Vajpayee's credentials are highly suspect, his professions to patriotism are phoney, he is the man who apologised to the British, he was in jail and on an undertaking given, he was released from jail, he betrayed the cause of Indian freedom—we do not need a certificate from a person of his background.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (GWA-LIOR) : We also do not want any certificate from you.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : BJP without RSS connections does not survive, will not survive anywhere. So, the main cancerous area of our political life is the proliferating influence of RSS ; this should be curbed ; this force should be isolated.

Mr. Chairman, my friend Mr. Vajpayee, was also caught and many other friends. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Shastri, you reply to me when you speak. They have talked about the role of Pakistan. Of course, while speaking about the Home Ministry, on the Demands of the Home Ministry, one must refer to Pakistan. Because, we do not believe in the two-nation theory. India is neither Hindu India nor Muslim India. We are a secular India, socialist India ; that is enshrined in our Constitution and Pakistan's continued belief in the two-nation theory will definitely create complications for us. Pakistan and India are as dissimilar as any two countries can be—as any two countries in the world today. We are a democratic country. We are a non-aligned country. We believe in democracy. Pakistan is a theocratic State ruled by a dictator and is getting Islamised rapidly. In such a situation, the threat to our stability, to our good relationship between individuals will definitely arise.

In a recent speech Zia referred to the conditions of Muslims in India. It has been rejected and it has been spurned in the strongest possible terms by the Muslims of India and I must say, the Muslims of India are no less patriotic. A segment of them, a large segment of Hindu community under the baneful influence of RSS, and their fellow travellers, they are creating conditions of communal disharmony, communal clashes. Similarly, a section of Muslims in India and also Hindus, they are creating this trouble. In this, the role of the Opposition Parties, I must tell you, I am not levelling charges against you, I am merely requesting you to ponder over these matters.

Here is a magazine, published by—*Muslim India*—this magazine calls itself, and somehow it is being taken as, a prestigious magazine because it is being brought out, being edited by no less a person than the General Secretary of the Janata Party. The Janata Party is a national Party. They claim to be a National Party, and they claim to possess the quintessence, the values of democratic culture, the secular culture and also progressive economic policies. I would like to know how India can be a Muslim India.

Now, after partition, this growth under the aegis, under the auspices of a national Party is being supported by.. (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is in his personal capacity.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : No, Sir. This *Muslim India*, it is called,..

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, finish it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Then, while talking about the Ministry of Home Affairs I must also refer to a very vital issue, which is sought to be taken advantage of by some of our friends on the Opposition. This is, the State-Centre relations. I just want one minute, because the time at my disposal is so short. The Centre-State relations—India's Constitution envisages a strong Centre. It is both, unitary form of Government and federal also in character.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Quasi !

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : And you know what happened to Germany. My friend Swamy was protesting when I said something about this *Muslim India* magazine being published by his friend, his General Secretary, Shahbuddin. You remember what happened in Germany, Mr. Swamy, before the rise of Nazism, before the rise of Hitler in Germany and Fascism in Italy and the tin pot dictators in nearly a dozen countries around us. When the state authority, the central authority is weakened, when confusion prevails in the country, dictatorial forces, Fascist forces emerge and democracy, liberalism and progressive forces are subjugated and crushed under the wheels of dictatorship. What are we doing today here in India under the leadership of Madam Gandhi ? We want a strong centre. Our history is witness to this. Whenever we have gone down to our enemies, whenever we have been over-run, defeated, conquered, it is only because of the staggeringly weak central authority. In the present conditions, the Centre has been giving all possible help for the fuller growth and development of different States in developing their personalities. They are receiving money from the Central Government. In this context, it is unfortunate that at such a delicate juncture when the divisive forces, centrifugal forces are pulling apart and are threatening to tear apart the unity of this country, this demand should have been raised. I can understand that there may be some misgivings about the Centre-State relations in the minds of some people. Or there may be an attempt to get more from the national cake in the State share. But to raise this matter at this juncture, when issues like Punjab and Assam are burning issues and are assuming anti-national and extra-territorial overtones, overtones of secession even, I think, is ill-advised. Although it was ill-advised, our Government did not allow these forces to take advantage of it. The Home Minister is also aware of it. The Prime Minister herself has announced the appointment of the Sarkaria Commission in this very House. The Sarkaria Commission will go into comprehensive questions about Centre-State relationship. That will be amicably settled.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken more than 45 minutes. One must be very objective. We have to be very judicious in

sofaras time allocation is concerned. Therefore, kindly wind up within one minute or so.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Vajpayee was talking about corruption. Should I point my finger towards him ? This booklet has been brought out by no less a person than the ex-President of the Jan Sangh Party, Delhi Unit, Shri Hardayal Devgun. See the charges, most nauseating I must say, charges which are frightening in dimension. That the worthies of the Jan Sangh are involved in such salacious stories of corruption is heart rendering for me.

Mr. Vajpayee is not here, but Dr. Swamy is here. So, he will absorb some of them. During the Janata Party regime, what did Mr. Charan Singh say about his Prime Minister and what did the then Prime Minister say about his Home Minister ? Should I repeat them in the House ? Is it done in any civilised democratic or political system—the Prime Minister of the country levelling serious charges of corruption against his own Home Minister and the Home Minister in his turn hitting back and paying him in the same coin ?

The credibility of leadership of the opposition is going down. Dr. Swamy, who is our friend and colleague, has been accused of being a CIA agent.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : By whom ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : By Mr. Vajpayee on several occasions.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He withdrew that charge.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : He did not withdraw.

As per Mr. Vajpayee, he said it informally. He is an ex-Minister, who took oath of secrecy of office. I want to know from the Home Minister whether he is justified in disclosing even informally the State secrets to a newsman.

About West Bengal, an unprecedented violence that is now creeping in West Ben-

gal is causing concern all around. A tired, exhausted, squabbling and corrupt CPM team is in power in West Bengal. What they have done, I quote the figures.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Some of these questions have already been raised previously in the House, it is no good repeating them.

SHRI K.K. TEWARY : One more question and I will sit down. I put this question to the Home Minister. I have raised an issue under Rule 22 about supply of funds, i.e., funds coming from abroad. There is one Samajwadi Mahila Sabha in Maharashtra engaged in the welfare of tribals. This is headed by no less a person than Mrs. Dandavate, a Member of this House. They have received Rs. 40 lakhs. I would like to know from the Home Minister whether this money received by this Mahila Sangh has actually been used for the purposes for which it was to be used or whether it has been used for the political purposes of de-stabilisation ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I wish to remind you that even this question has previously been brought out here and discussed and dealt with. So, it is no good repeating this.

SHRI K.K. TEWARY : No, Sir, it was not replied.... (*Interruptions*). Therefore, I am putting to the Home Minister whether this money has actually been used for the purposes specified ? I would like to have a categorical reply whether this money has been diverted or whether this has been used actually for the project.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is such a vast subject that we can go on discussing this, but it is not the proper time. Let us be very judicious in these things.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : These things are very important and I again urge upon my friends that in the national interest, in the interest of the unity of the country for which the whole country has fought and brought freedom to us, let this opportunity not be squandered and Mr. Vajpayee should know that we remember all the past that his party has been known for and also his designs in future and we will frustrate all such reac-

tionary and revivalist forces. We are determined to fight them out. Thank you.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : What he has said about Mr. Vajpayee, I think it is Vajpayee-mania, nothing else. Not a single word was said by Mr. Vajpayee.... (*Interruptions*)

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, today I will speak on only one topic and that is dis-information which the Home Ministry should take due note of. My colleague Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has dealt with another issue, so I won't repeat that. There are three kinds of information—one is pure information, second is mis-information and now in this modern world there is a third category called dis-information. Misinformation is misunderstanding of information whereas dis-information is deliberate, manipulated creation of what appear to be facts. So, this dis-information is becoming larger and larger and there are dis-information in this country spread by foreign agencies, there are dis-information being spread by political parties. Therefore, the topic is very large and I won't cover the whole of it. I will only cover one aspect of dis-information and I would like the Home Ministry to take serious note of it and reply. Mr. Tewari gave a lot of mis-information, I will not accuse him of dis-information.... (*Interruptions*). His reference to Shri Morarji Desai and Shri Charan Singh is now $3\frac{1}{2}$ years old.

SHRI K.K. TEWARI : Vaidyalingam Committee Report.... (*Interruptions*)

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : If there was any worthwhile charge on either of them, in the Vaidyalingam Committee Report the Government should have prosecuted both Mr. Morarji Desai and Mr. Charan Singh; that they have not done.

AN HON. MEMBER : They do not believe in that.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Then do not make a charge. If there is a charge, they can be prosecuted and if they cannot be prosecuted, then it should be presumed that these hon. gentlemen are honest. I think this would be a fair statement... (*Interruptions*)

tions) Yes, there is something behind the scene.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He is on a delicate mission of bringing them together.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : If two old men get together, it is for the good of the country. It may be bad for you.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : It may be bad for Congress.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : To-day I speak only on one aspect of disinformation and that is the West Bengal C.P.M. dominated Government's master-plan for brain washing the rural Bengalis. There is an attempt for permanent de-culturalisation and disinformation of the young and impressionable in rural Bengal. The execution of this plan to-day is in full swing. Already the plan is under execution and if this plan is not stopped by the Central Government, then it will make rural Bengalis mentally crippled and subject to wilful manipulation of the CPM cadres.

The Master Plan has been described by Dr. Amit Kumar Mitra, a professor of economics, and the grand nephew of Subash Chandra Bose. He is from a very good family. This has been described in *ONLOOKER*. He has documented in great detail this plan of disinformation and an attempt to brain-wash the rural Bengalis.

I would like to say, I have no objection to people learning about Marxism. I myself have read most of the Marxist works, Mao Tse Tung's work and so on. But what is being attempted...

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Could you understand that?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It has had no impact on me. That is true. What is being done is that exclusive propaganda of Marxism through a very intelligent method which the West Bengal Government has adopted, is being made. What is the core of the Plan? The core of the plan is to use the 2500 Libraries situated in strategic

places in rural Bengal and Rs. 10 crores Budget for its purchase and stacking these libraries with those books. These libraries will exclude what they call is bourgeoisie literature. It will contain marxist literature. The way they have done it, I must take my hats off to them, but Communists have always done like that. They are very well organised. If we are not on guard, we are likely to be swept off like Katensky was swept off in the Soviet Union.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar) : Communists are better than American Imperialists.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Being a friend of the Soviet Union, America is in your mind.

I have been equally critical of disinformation but there is a plan which is in operation. I went to Bengal to find that out.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Why not name...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I will, I will.

They have appointed a Minister for Library Affairs, a young lady, a committed Marxist. That is the only State in India which has a Minister for Library Affairs. Then they have appointed two sub-Committees—the State Library Planning Board and a District Special Advisory Committee. The State Library Planning Board is constituted by West Bengal Government and all the parties ... (Interruptions)

The District Special Advisory Committee consists of nominees of CPM MLAs and West Bengal Government appointees.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Does he have knowledge that these Committees were there under the regime of Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray, during the earlier Congress (I) regime or not? Were the M.L.As on the Board earlier also or not?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : They were not charged with brain washing.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I will say about Sidhartha Shankar Ray's

Government that they never attempted brain-washing anybody. They were an incompetent Government, that I agree. They should have been routed out of power. I think they never attempted to...

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : About the Committees, I want to know whether they were there?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What does the State Library Planning Board do? (Interruptions).

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : You should speak about West Bengal more.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Here is an example of the democratic spirit. They are not even ready to listen. They will get time to rebut it. But they would not do it.

The State Library Planning Board has done something which no other Government in the past has done. They have drawn up a catalogue of selected books.

They have said that for 2,500 libraries, order for 30 per cent of the books will have to be from the catalogue of selected books drawn up by the State Library Planning Board. And the remaining 70% would be recommended by the District Committee. So, there is a total control. The 70% of the books will be recommended by the district committee which is dominated by the CPM. The remaining 30% has to come from the catalogue of selected books drawn up by the State Library Planning Board. You can see how the libraries are prefaced.

Furthermore, the books ordered for the libraries will have to be placed with only one single supplier—the Publishers and Booksellers Association of Bengal. It is again dominated by the CPM.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : It is a Publishers' Association. He does not understand what is publishers' association.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What is this association? (Interruptions). Now, you can see, Sir, how they are intolerant. What must be happening in Bengal? I do not analyse as Dr. Amit Kumar Mitra

analyses, the kinds of books that they have purchased.

We find that the purchasing authority has purchased books only from three publishers. There must be at least 70 to 80 publishers and their agencies in Bengal. But they have chosen only three. Who are the three? One is National Book Agencies whose proprietor is a CPM activist and happens to be in the State Library Planning Board. It is an inter-locking system which publishes only Marxist literature. The second one is Navajatak Prakashan which is solely the publisher of U.S.S.R. books. And the third is Manisha which is publishing Marxist pamphlets. These are the three publishers from whom they have been buying the books.

The books that are put on the library shelf are even more interesting. Stalin and Lenin Biographies have been purchased under 8 different categories but not a single biography of Gandhi, Nehru, Patel, Maulana Azad. Not one book of these freedom heroes has been purchased. (*Interruptions.*) It is for the Government to come and say whether I am telling right or wrong. The only reading on Gandhism which is permitted under the purchase plan is something called Lenin Badir Chokha Gandhi, i.e. Gandhi through Lenin's Eyes. That is the only book on Gandhism and that too from the eyes of the Lenin.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Do you know the author of that book?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Yes, I know.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Who is he?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : If you want, I will give it to you.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Perhaps, you do not know that he is also a Member of Parliament.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Well, he may be a Member of Parliament. But he is a committed man of yours. That is all, I am trying to say. According to this, the

author is Syed-ul-ah Saheed. (*Interruptions.*) I know that, after all. Gandhi through Lenin's Eyes—you can imagine, what does it mean? There are no books of poems on Ravindra Nath Tagore at all. What is happening in Bengal?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Coutai) : This is disinformation.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You see, what kind of democracy is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN : They are boosting up your observations.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : He does not know the Government of West Bengal itself has published a volume.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I know what is happening in Bengal.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is wasting the time of the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : They are wasting the time. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, you continue.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, only two books of poems are allowed there and that is Marxer Premer Kavita (Love Poems of Marx) and Hochi Minar Kavita (Poems of Ho Chi Minh). This is the kind of books that are allowed.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : What is the harm?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The harm is that the poor, rural impressionable minds and the young minds in the rural Bengal are being told that there is only one ideology in this world and that is Marxism. Whatever this country has stood for is on the basis of Marxism and there was no freedom struggle! There was a man called Gandhi but they have to look at him through Lenin's eye. There does not exist Jawahar Lal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Subash Chandra Bose, Maulana Azad or any of those people. Marx and Lenin—these are the names that

are going on through Rs. 10 crores budget of public money.

I will conclude with the following comment. What is the goal of brain-washing plan? It is a very serious plan, a well-executed plan. They have been exposed. So, they think that they can get away by laughing away. It is a very serious matter. The whole House is listening. Only this section of the House is giggling away. What does it mean?

What is the goal of this plan? The first is to entrench the Marxist ideology.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : It is already there.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am saying that they are doing it systematically. Their plan is to alienate the Indian people from the Freedom Struggle. They do not want them to know about the Freedom Struggle. This plan that is being executed employs about 10,000 party cadres on Government funds. Rs. 10 crores are being used for agencies, for sending people, for involving them in the purchase, etc. The party cadres are involved.

The third is that the royalty payments from the purchase of these books will go straight to the CPM party coffers.

The fourth is to promote revenue of committed authors and publishers.

The fifth is to give eminence to CPM pamphleteers and leafleteers and project their trash writings as gospel and project them as proclaimed authors.

This is the plan to brain-wash Bengal. As a democrat, I draw the attention of the Government to this serious matter. I think, it is the responsibility of the Government to take serious note of it. This has now been published in great detail. The catalogue has been reproduced at great length in this article. I would urge upon the Government to order a thorough probe. Education is a concurrent subject. So, here the Government has an absolute legitimacy and I would like a detailed report of the Government on this.

श्रीमती विद्या चेन्नूपति (विजयवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, आपने काफी समय बाद एक महिला को बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं। आज बहुत से विषयों पर हमारे संसद भाईयों ने भाषण दिए हैं। लेकिन मैं महिलाओं की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहती हूं। आजकल महिलाओं पर अत्याचार, रेप्स, कम्युनल रॉयट्स और हरिजनों पर एट्रोसिटीज हो रही है, इस बारे में आपको अवश्य सोचना चाहिए। आजकल हर रोज इस प्रकार के अत्याचारों के बारे में हमें अखबार में देखने को मिलता है। गवर्मेंट तो हमारे लिए कुछ सेफ-गार्ड्स दे रही है, लेकिन समाज में उसका इम्पलीमेन्टेशन क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? मैं पहले महिलाओं के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं क्योंकि मैं खुद महिला हूं। फन्डामेन्टल राइट्स तो हमारे लिए हैं और पार्ट-फोर 51-ए में लिखा हुआ है :

“(e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities ; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women ;”

यह तो फन्डामेन्टल इयूटी में हमारे लिए है। लेकिन, कुछ आंकड़े रेप के बारे में मैं आपको देना चाहूँगी। सबसे पहले आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बारे में बताना चाहूँगी। 1978 में 157, 1979 में 173, 1980 में 204 और 1981 में 279।

1982 में 2451 रेप बराबर बढ़ रहे हैं। क्या यह कम्युनल हार्मनी है देश में? बिहार में जहाँ पहले 1978 में 422 रेप कैसेज हुए, 1982 में 310, मध्य प्रदेश में 1978 में 858 और 1981 में 1017 रेप कैसेज हुए। इन आंकड़ों से पता लगेगा कि रेप बराबर महिलाओं पर बढ़ रहे हैं। समाज में हमें इसके लिए क्या करना चाहिए इसकी ओर संसद सदस्यों की नज़र जानी चाहिए। एक दूसरे पर आरोप लगाने

से कुछ नहीं होता है, हमें सोचना चाहिये कि समाज किधर जा रहा है? ऐट्रासिटीज बढ़ रही हैं, कम्युनल राइट्स बढ़ रहे हैं। एक सेक्युलर स्टेट में रिलीजस टालरेंस होनी चाहिए, सब के लिए टालरेंस होनी चाहिये। फिर ऐसा क्यों है कि महिलाओं पर और शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स पर अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं? आप देखें शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स की महिलाओं पर अत्याचार बराबर बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं कुछ फिर्स्त देना चाहती हूं कि महिलाओं पर क्या अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। शेड्यूल कास्ट्स की महिलाओं पर आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 1980 में 152 और 1981 में 206 रेप्स के केसेज हुए हैं। हमारा ध्यान इधर जरूर जाना चाहिये। जो सरकार सेफगार्ड्स दे रही है, फंडामेंटल राइट्स में उसके लिए धन्यवाद, लेकिन समाज में उनके इम्लीमेंटेशन की तरफ भी सरकार की नजर जरूर जानी चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव है कि कुछ वालैटरी आर्गेनाइजेशन्स को इस काम में इनवाल्व करना चाहिये और जो अच्छे समाज सेवी काम कर रहे हैं उनको इनवाल्व करके कुछ नान-आफिशियल कमेटियाँ बनायें जो सरकार को मदद दे सकती हैं। इस प्रकार दोनों मिल कर कुछ काम कर सकते हैं। इसमें न रिलीजन है, न कास्ट है और न रेप्स का सवाल है। केवल महिलाओं पर जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं इसके बीच में रिलीजन, कास्ट और रेस का सवाल नहीं उठाना चाहिये। किसी भी रिलीजन की महिला हो उस पर अत्याचार न हो इसके लिए सरकार कौन से स्टैप्स लेना चाहती है, यही मैं पूछ रही हूं। सरकार हमें प्रोटेक्शन दे और जो हमारे ऊपर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं उनके लिए प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहिये। मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में जनवरी से अभी तक 51 रेप्स हुए हैं। क्या है यह? यह समाज किस तरफ जा रहा है, सरकार को इधर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जो कम्युनल हार्मनी के लिये डोलते हैं, मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि आज कल जो इन्टर कास्ट इंटर रिलीजन शादियाँ करते हैं उनके लिए न कोई कास्ट का सवाल होता है, न रिलीजन का

सवाल होता है। वह अपने को भारत का रहने-वाले सोचते हैं। उन्हें सरकार की तरफ से कोई मदद नहीं मिल रही है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि जो भी इन्टरकास्ट और इन्टर रिलीजन शादी करते हैं उन्हें आप कुछ सुविधायें दें। वह तो कास्टलैस बन जाता है, वह मात्र भारत का देशवासी है। हम किसी जाति को नहीं मानते हैं, रिलीजन या कास्ट को नहीं मानते हैं। हम सोचते हैं कि हम भारतवासी हैं।

भारत को सैकुलर स्टेट हम मानते हैं, उनको भारतवासी मानते हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए कोई रिजर्वेशन देने को हम तैयार नहीं हैं। जो लोग कास्ट और माइनोरिटी को मानते हैं, उन्हीं को रिजर्वेशन देते हैं। हम कास्टलैस सोसाइटी को बनाने के लिए, आउट-लुक को बढ़ाने के लिए सोचते हैं, लेकिन उनको कोई मदद नहीं मिलती है। मैं यह अनुरोध कर रही हूं कि कास्ट-लैस मैरिज करने वालों को भी एम्पलायमेंट में रिजर्वेशन दी जाये। जब ऐसा होगा तो देश में कौमुनल रायट्स खत्म हो जायेंगे, सारे देश में हारमनी रहेगी। उस समय हम देखेंगे कि भारतवासी उस समय न मुसलमान होंगे, न हिन्दू होंगे, न सिख होंगे और न ईसाई होंगे, केवल भारतवासी होंगे। मैं आशा करती हूं कि उनकी मदद के लिए गवर्नर्मेन्ट कुछ डिक्लेयर करेगी और उनको रिजर्वेशन देने के लिए शायद तैयार होंगी।

महिलाओं की डायरी डैश के बारे में हम रोज पढ़ते हैं। डाउरी लेने के लिए और देने के लिये हम तैयार नहीं हैं। लेने के लिये क्यों कहती हूं, इसलिए कि कहा जाता है कि महिलायें ही लेती हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि महिलायें ही एन्करेज नहीं कर रही हैं, डाउरी के लिए हमारे भाई लोग भी एन्करेज करते हैं। डाउरी डेश कम करने के लिये हम कहना चाहते हैं कि जब हम इक्वल राइट टू प्राप्टी महिलाओं को देने के लिये तैयार होंगे तो डाउरी की प्रावलम

नहीं होगी। इस बारे में हमें सोचना चाहिये। इस कानून को बनाने के लिए सरकार को फुरसत नहीं मिलेगी, इसलिये महिलाओं को इक्वल राइट टू प्रापर्टी दे देना चाहिये।

किंचित्यन ला, फारसी ला में महिलाओं के लिए कुछ मिलता है लेकिन हिन्दू ला में बहुत कम है। इसलिए हिन्दू महिलाओं में कुछ रिएक्शन है कि हमें कुछ नहीं मिलता।

हमारे अमैंडमेंट 44 में कामन सिविल कोड को हमने डायरेक्टर प्रिसिपल में रख दिया है। इस अमैंडमेंट 44 को इम्पलीमेंट करने के लिये हमें यह नहीं देखना चाहिए कि किस रिलीजन की किस महिला को कैसे मिलता है। सारे भारत देश की महिलायें एक हैं, चाहे वह किसी भी जाति की हो, उनके अन्दर फर्क नहीं होना चाहिये। 44 अमैंडमेंट में यूनिकार्म सिविल कोड में लिखा है—

“The State shall endeavour to secure for all citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.”

इसको इम्पलीमेंट करने के लिए कुछ लोग सोचते हैं कि हमारे पर्सनल ला को कुछ इफेक्ट होगा। हमें सोचना चाहिये कि कोई भी जाति के लोग हों, सारे भारतवर्ष की महिलाओं के लिये एक ही प्रावलम है। हमारा कहना है कि जाति रिलीजन को अपने पास रखिये, महिलाओं के लिए यह मत लाइये। सारे देश में महिलाओं के लिए प्रार्टी राइट रहे तो इससे डाउरी डेव्हेस कम हो जायेगी। क्योंकि इससे महिलाएं अपने पांव पर खड़ी हो सकती हैं। वह सोचेंगी कि हमारे पास खाने के लिए है, हमें किसी से भीख मांगने की जरूरत नहीं है।

इसलिये हम चाहते हैं कि इक्वल राइट टू प्रार्टी हमारी महिलाओं को मिले जिससे उन्हें जीने के लिए सहारा हो सके। आज डाउरी डैथस क्यों होती है? हमारे भाई शादी के समय

पैसा ले लेते हैं और फिर स्त्रियों को उनके माता-पिता के पास भेज देते हैं। इस हालत में स्त्रियां किस तरह जिन्दा रह सकती हैं? सरकार ऐसी सब स्त्रियों के रहने का इन्तजाम कैसे कर सकती है? इसलिए कानून के द्वारा स्त्रियों को प्रार्टी में कुछ न कुछ राइट दिया जाए, ताकि उन्हें कुछ सिक्युरिटी मिले और वे अपने पांव पर खड़ी हो सकें। मैं सभी पार्टीयों के सदस्यों को कहना चाहती हूं कि अगर वे महिलाओं के लिए कानून नहीं बनायेंगे, तो वे उनके साथ नहीं रहेंगी। इस देश में महिलाओं की संख्या आधे से अधिक है। तब हमारे बीच कास्ट, रिलिजन और पार्टी भी नहीं रहेंगी। हम सोचेंगी कि देश की नारियों को जिस तरह सुरक्षा मिले, हम वही रास्ता अपनाएँगी।

पहले कन्दुकूरि वीरेशलिंगम पन्तुलु ने विडो रिमैर्ज का आन्दोलन चलाकर महिलाओं को सहारा दिया था और राजा राममोहन राय ने सती की कुप्रथा से हमको बचाया था। लेकिं सभा के सदस्यों ने हमारी बहुत मदद की है, जिसके लिए हम उनके बहुत आभारी रहेंगे। मैं सब महिलाओं की तरफ से इस सदन के सदस्यों और सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूं कि वे हमें ईक्वल राइट टू प्रार्टी दें। मुझे आशा है कि सरकार हमारी मदद करेगी।

यह एक सैकुलर स्टेट है। इस लिए यह नहीं सोचना चाहिए कि महिलाओं के लिए कोई कानून बनाने से किसी के पर्सनल ला पर इफेक्ट पड़ेगा। पर्सनल ला का बहाना कर के महिलाओं की रक्षा के काम को नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए। मैं सरकार को सुझाव देना चाहती हूं कि वह एक कमीशन बनाए, जो इस बात की जांच करे कि महिलाओं की रक्षा के लिए कानून बनाने से पर्सनल लाज पर क्या इफेक्ट होगा और महिलाओं की मदद किस तरह की जा सकती है। वह कमीशन एक टाइम-बाउंड तरीके से काम करे और दो तीन महीने में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दे। यह काम तुरन्त करना चाहिए।

हमारे बुजुर्ग फ्रीडम फ़ाइटर्ज़ ने देश को स्वतंत्रता दिलाने के लिए ब्रिटिश लोगों के साथ लड़ते हुए बहुत कुर्बानियाँ दीं। उन्हीं की वजह से आज हम देश की पार्लियामेंट में सदस्य के रूप में बैठे हैं आज हम उन फ्रीडम फ़ाइटर्ज़ को 300 रुपये की पैशन देते हैं। क्या उससे उन लोगों का गुजारा हो सकता है? इसमें भी महिलाओं के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होता है। जब कोई फ्रीडम फ़ाइटर मरता है, तो उसकी पत्नी को 200 रु. दिए जाते हैं—100 रुपये कम कर दिए जाते हैं। इसलिए होम मिनिस्टर से मेरा अनुरोध है कि एक तो 300 रुपये की रकम को बढ़ाकर 500 रुपये कर दिया जाए, क्योंकि कास्ट आफ लिंगिंग बहुत बढ़ता जा रहा है। दूसरे, पति के मरने पर पत्नी को भी पूरी पैशन देनी चाहिए, क्योंकि उसे बच्चों का पालन करना पड़ता है।

और जो उनके बच्चे होते हैं उनके लिए प्रति बच्चा 50 रुपया मिलता है। क्या आज 50 रु. में बच्चे की पढ़ाई हो सकती है? और क्या उसके लिए एक जोड़ी कपड़ा भी आ सकता है? नहीं। इससे उनकी मदद नहीं हो सकती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जो अनमैरीड गल्स हों उनके लिए इस रकम को बढ़ाना चाहिए। बजाय 50 रुपये के 150 रुपया कर देना चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि केवल दो लड़कियों तक ही देते हैं, तीसरी लड़की हो तो नहीं देते हैं। आपने ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं बनाया है कि दो लड़कियों से ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर आप ऐसा कानून बनाते हैं तो अच्छा होगा लेकिन जबतक ऐसा कानून नहीं है तबतक आप केवल दो को ही क्यों देते हैं? यह सही नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि अनमैरीड गल्स के लिए आपको 150 रुपये से कम नहीं देना चाहिए और जितनी भी लड़कियाँ हों सभी के लिए देना चाहिए।

अन्त में मुझे यह कहना है कि आज हम यहाँ पर फ्रीडम फ़ाइटर्ज़ की सैक्रीफाइस के कारण ही बैठे हैं। उनके लिए सरकार को घर बनाकर

इन्स्टालमेंट की बेसिस पर देना चाहिए। आप कहेंगे कि यह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास इन्स्ट्रुक्शन्स भेजें कि पोलिटिकल सफरर्स के लिए घर बनाकर दिए जायें। मुक्त में नहीं, इंस्टालमेंट की बेसिस पर दिए जायें। मैं आशा करती हूं कि मंत्री जी महिलाओं तथा पोलिटिकल सफरर्स के लिए यहाँ पर ज़रूर कुछ एनाउन्स करेंगे। इस सदन के सभी पक्षों से मेरा निवेदन है कि यह किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है इसमें सभी को पूरी मदद करनी चाहिए।

आपने जो समय दिया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Mr. Chirman, Sir, I am highly thankful to all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate on these Demands and have given certain valuable suggestions.

Sir, the lady Member who comes from a family of a veteran freedom fighter has spoken emotionally about the privileges and rights to be given to women and also about the atrocities on women and the 'sainik samman' which is being given to the freedom fighters. She has spoken on these three important points that is befitting from the background which she belongs to. Sir, I know her illustrious father had sacrificed everything and did not want to name his children in the name of God. He was an atheist. He was a humanist.

Sir, before I deal with those matters I would like to highlight the steps that have been taken by the Government with regard to various points that have been raised in the House. The first point is with regard to the role of administration. To what extent the administration has been geared and oriented to respond to the requirements of the society and to respond to the new issues that come forward from time to time.

In our country today there is a big transformation of society. Our anxiety is to

bring about social and economic changes. Over the last 35 years the country has moved far ahead in this direction but we have still to go a long way—a way strewn with hurdles and difficulties.

16 hrs.

[DR RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI
in the Chair]

Our Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi who enjoys mass popular support is determined to remove these hurdles and pave the way to uplift the vulnerable sections of our society—be they the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribes, women or backward classes. In this endeavour I can say with emphasis, without any fear of contradiction, that she is a leader who has started to have deep concern for the upliftment of the masses. In this endeavour of hers, the Administration is expected to play a pivotal role. The administration today is not the type we had before independence but it is quite different and should get more and more adjusted to the new situation and new challenges so that we could bring into existence a society which while adhering to its past traditions and culture could look ahead and reap benefits of scientific and technological revolution taking place throughout the world. Today Administration means, administering a complex, complicated and a growing society and administrators have thus to face much more difficult problems than the administrators of yesterday. The Government is fully alive to preparing public officials at all levels for the task of national development. As part of this priority concern, we have been sponsoring a series of training programmes for improving administrative performance, efficiency and productivity. The objective of these programmes is to provide requisite knowledge, skills and attitudes to Government officials both in the Centre and States. Stress is laid on change of attitudes and behaviour so that the officials become more responsive, sympathetic and alert to the problems of national development especially rural development. Special attention is given to poverty focussed programmes so that the officials can design and implement such programmes aimed specifically for the rural poor.

The training programmes are conducted in Central Training Institutions, State level institutions and other National level institutions. A number of programmes are also organised in collaboration with universities so that the training of public officials is enriched by University Faculty and Research.

As already mentioned, the training activities are planned for different stages in the career of a public servant, i.e. Induction Training, Orientation Training, In-Service Training, and refresher training.

Efforts are also made to reach all levels of officials. For example, the Institute of Training and Management gives specific attention to training of secretariat officials and the LBS National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, is mainly responsible for training of All India service officers.

Several training programmes of the Department of Personnel in the field of development administration have been widely appreciated and Development Administrators from a number of friendly countries in Asia and Africa have been regularly attending specially designed programmes to meet the needs of such overseas trainees.

Encouraged by the interest evinced in these programmes by the overseas participants and their respective Governments, this particular training activity has been gradually expanded. So far nearly 300 participants from about 50 countries in Asia, Latin America and Africa have participated in these development-oriented courses in the field of Development, Administration, Management techniques, financial management and training of trainees: The broad objective of this programme is to broaden the development experience and knowledge of the participants and to improve the skills for better planning and implementation of development projects.

The expenses on training programmes for overseas administrators are met by the Government of India under the Colombo Plan, ITEC and SCAAP.

The image of the Government is made or marred by the performance of the duties

entrusted to its civil administration. Our Prime Minister in this connection has written to the Ministers of Central Government and also to the Chief Ministers of States on certain vital issues to tone up the administration :

(1) Undertake surprise checks for punctuality both at the beginning of the working day and after the lunch-break.

(2) Follow-up reports of corruption at various levels.

(3) Ensure improvement in courtesy towards the public.

(4) Organise periodical campaigns of cleanliness in the office of their Ministry.

(5) Plug loopholes in the keeping of official secrets. It is known that business houses manage to get copies of notes and minutes. Officers even send for various industrialists and show them papers for some consideration.

(6) Improve coordination between various departments and ensure that scheduled meetings are not postponed, since this gives a chance to interested parties for manoeuvring.

(7) Ensure that people are not made to run from pillar to post for routine matters. We are there to serve the people and not make life more difficult for them.

With a view to provide Government employees with speedy and inexpensive justice, Government has decided in principle to set up an Administrative Tribunal under Article 323-A of the Constitution to deal with service matters of government employees like seniority, promotion, confirmation, pay and allowances, disciplinary matters, etc.

The proposed Administrative Tribunal will also deal with grievances of individual retired or retiring government employees relating to interpretation and application of rules relating to civil pension. The Tribunal will not be concerned with the general grievances of pensioners as a class.

This was also discussed in the recent

meeting of the Chief Ministers and the response by and large was encouraging and favourable. It is proposed to empower State Governments to establish similar Administrative Tribunals for their own employees under Article 323-A of the Constitution.

A suitable legislation to set up an Administrative Tribunal is proposed to be introduced in the Parliament at the earliest opportunity.

Sir, these are the measures that have been taken under the direction of our Prime Minister to tone up the administration and making it more responsive and purposeful to implement several social programmes of the Government. Government has taken some important steps for routing out corruption in the administration as well as in our public life. This aspect of the matter has been engaging the attention of the Government especially when some Opposition Members started ridiculing when our Prime Minister said that corruption had become an international function. The context in which she said so has been twisted, misinterpreted, misused and abused for all time to come only to denigrate the outstanding leader of our nation, our Prime Minister. She has been very emphatic with regard to routing out corruption in every walk of our life. Recently, Prime Minister has issued instructions to all Ministers of Government of India emphasising the need to eliminate corruption at various levels and for looking into every case of corruption that comes to notice. Among other things, emphasis has been laid on the following :

- (a) One of the important reasons for corruption is delay. Therefore, speedy decisions and communication of decisions to the parties concerned are very essential. All kinds of delays should, therefore, be avoided and minimised.
- (b) There should be periodical rotation of personnel manning the sensitive seats.
- (c) Persons of proven integrity should be posted on the seats of public contact and wherever the nature of work is sensitive and secret.

(d) Liaison officers/businessmen should be discouraged to meet the lower staff.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Lower staff or all staff.... ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : All staff in general and lower staff in particular. The Prime Minister has observed that corruption of any kind cannot be condoned. Anyone who is proved to be corrupt must be punished. But at the same time, there should be no harassment of honest officials.

During the year 1982, CBI registered 1201 cases, of which 977 cases were against public servants and 224 against private persons/firms. 724 cases were registered against Gazetted officers in which 1076 such officers were involved. The total number of cases handled by the CBI during the year was 2463, including those carried over from previous years. Of these, 490 have been sent up for trial and 615 were reported for Departmental and other suitable action.

304 cases were decided in the courts during the year of which 180 ended in conviction and 124 ended in acquittal or discharge. Of the 605 departmental proceedings concluded during 1982, 448 resulted in punishment.

Now, I come to the representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Yesterday, during the discussions, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Bali Ram Bhagat and Shri Chandrajit Yadav spoke at length about the great injustice being perpetrated on this section of the society. I can understand Shri Ram Vilas Paswan speaking on behalf of his party levelling certain imaginary or real allegations, but I could not understand Shri Bali Ram Bhagat doing that, because he is one of those, who had the longest innings in the Government of India, and has been associated with the Government for a number of years. I really could not understand him when he said that even after 35 years of independence, we have not done anything for the upliftment of these people...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : He was himself one of the uplifters.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : You should give him Bharat Ratna for speaking the truth.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Do you think that this is true ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Yes.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : In this connection, I would like to inform the hon. House that Government has done, has been doing and have taken several measures to improve the representations of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Government services. I can assure you that the Government fully shares their genuine concern for the welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. As I said just now, our Prime Minister is the only leader who started taking keen interest and who feels very much concerned about the welfare of the weaker sections of the society. A number of institutional arrangements such as the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Commission on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister go into all problems connected with the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and recommend appropriate remedial measures. There are also various procedural safeguards to ensure effective implementation of reservation policy.

Special efforts have also been made and are being made to make it possible for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates to join Government service. There are as many as 60 institutions/centres where prospective scheduled caste/scheduled tribe candidates are coached and trained for the purpose of competitive examinations. Wide publicity is given to the reserved vacancies through various media such as All India Radio, special advertisement, Harijan Welfare Boards etc. Support of the voluntary welfare associations of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes is also enlisted to bring the reserved vacancies to the notices of the pros-

(Interruptions)

pective scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates. Besides, the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates have been given the benefit of relaxation in standards of suitability separate interviews and many other concessions in respect of age, fee, travel allowance etc.

As a result of these measures, I am happy to say that there has been significant increase in the total number of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe employees in the Government. Also the percentage of representation of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes in all groups of services has registered a marked increase during the last two decades. In Group A, that is Class I category, there were only 77 scheduled caste employees in 1960, which rose to 2883 in 1981 ; in Class II, 569 became 5298 during the same period. In Class III and IV, the numerical increase has also been phenomenal, touching figures in lakhs. Indeed, from an overall angle, I may mention that the total number of SC employees has more than doubled between 1980-81, and the number of Scheduled Tribes has trebled during the same period.

It is noteworthy that the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members in the IAS which was only 38 and 10 respectively in 1960 has risen to 417 and 224 in 1982. Similarly, in IPS the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe was 20 and 6 in 1960 which became 219 and 77 respectively in 1982. During the last few years, all the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in IAS, IPS, Indian Forest Service and other Class I Services have actually been filled up by these candidates and, thus, there has been no need to carry forward these reserved vacancies. This is indicative of the fact that in higher non-technical services, the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been able to take full advantage of the vacancies reserved for them.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : You say that ; but I have gone through the report of UPSC. They have mentioned in it that so far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned, they have found it very difficult to fill all the vacancies. When

you say that, you also include Scheduled Tribes. Don't you ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I am referring only to non-technical Services.

Even percentage-wise, the improvement in Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe representation in the Central Services/posts has been very impressive. The percentage of Scheduled Castes in Class I in 1965 which was 1.64 has become 5.46 in 1981. Similarly, in Class II, this percentage has risen from 2.82 to 8.42. In Class III, we are to-day very near the targetted percentage of 12.95%, whereas you will be glad to know that we have already crossed the target in Class IV, the percentage of representation being 19.35. In fact, judged from the overall position, taking all the classes or groups together, the percentage of Scheduled Castes which was 13.17 in 1955, became 15.19 in 1981, thus crossing the prescribed 15%. Even in public sector undertakings, the overall percentage of representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has gone up to 18.7 and 8.57 respectively. The reservation scheme of the Government of India has been made applicable to the public sector undertakings through Presidential directives.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Since when ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It was in 1970 or so.

Some hon. Members referred to the percentage of representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Groups A, B and C, i.e. Classes I, II and III. It is true, Sir, that in these three Groups the representation has not reached the required level for various reasons, as promotion and reservation were made at different points of time. Instructions for reservations of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of vacancies for Scheduled Castes in respect of recruitment by open competition was made in 1947. In case of recruitment otherwise than by open competition, this percentage was fixed at 16-2/3%. After the Constitution was promulgated, the Scheduled Tribes were provided 5% reservation through a resolution in 1950. Thereafter, it was only in 1970 that the percentage of 12-1/2 and 5 was raised to 15 and 7-1/2 in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. Reservations in

promotions have been extended in stages. Reservation in promotion by seniority, subject to fitness, came in 1972 subject to the condition that the element of direct recruitment does not exceed 50%. In 1974, reservations in promotion by selection from Group C to Group B, within Group B and from Group B in the lowest rung of Group A, were introduced, provided the element of direct recruitment does not exceed 50%. The rule regarding carry-forward of vacancies has also undergone change over the years. In 1952, the unfilled reserved vacancies for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates were required to be carried forward to one subsequent recruitment year.

This was increased to two recruitment years in 1955 but it was only from 1970 onwards, it has been increased to three subsequent recruitment years, i.e. the vacancies would be carried forward for three years with a few exceptions.

Prior to 1975, scientific and technical posts required for conducting research or for organising, guiding and directing research were exempted from the purview of orders relating to reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In 1975, however, the above orders were modified and it was decided that the scheme of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should also cover appointment made to scientific and technical posts upto and including the lowest grade of Class I in the respective services wherever they were exempt from the purview of the scheme of reservations. The amended orders were however not made applicable to Department of Space, Department of Electronics, and in regard to recruitment of trainees to the training school of the Department of Atomic Energy.

The shortfall that has been there can be covered only over a period of time depending on the availability of qualified candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. Where recruitment to services and posts is undertaken centrally, there may not be uniform distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in all the offices, but, cadre-wise, the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are well looked after and there is no cause for concern at all. We have the system of liaison

officers in all the Departments and Ministries who are required to ensure that the reservation orders and instructions are strictly followed; no de-reservation is resorted to without proper scrutiny and except in consultation with the Department of Personnel in appropriate cases, as in direct recruitment; all cases of lapse are immediately brought to the notice of Secretaries, and annual returns and statements are compiled and forwarded to the Department of Personnel with a view to watching progress of reservation. With the help of these measures, the position of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services has considerably improved as stated earlier. We are also keeping a close watch to ensure that their position improves still further. Even in the Central Secretariat, in the grade of Under Secretary, out of select list of 126, 28 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officers have been selected during 1981 and 14 out of 122 in 1982. We had also held, in 1981 a special departmental examination limited to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Section officers of the Secretariat for their promotion to Under Secretaries grade and 25 Scheduled Caste and 8 Scheduled Tribe officers have been promoted under that examination. Another examination is due in 1983. In the Deputy Secretaries grade also, in 1982, 20 Scheduled Caste and one Scheduled Tribe Under Secretaries have been selected out of a panel of 54, even though there was no formal reservation as such.

I can assure this House that there is no let-up in our endeavour to safeguard the legitimate interests of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Government Services.

Prof. Ranga asked about the coaching classes that we have been conducting. With a view to improving representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the various Government Services, Public Sector Undertakings etc. pre-examination coaching is given to such candidates appearing for the various competitive examinations held by Union Public Service Commission, State Public Service Commissions and other recruitment agencies at various Coaching Centres set up by the various State/Governments/Union Territories Administration and the Universities. The scheme

has been expanded mani-fold with the involvement of many more Universities which have available with them necessary infrastructure facilities like expertise teaching faculty, class room/hostel accommodation, medical/library facilities etc. The cumulative total number of Centres so far sanctioned is 60 as against 47 in March 1982, 30 in March, 1981, 25 in March, 1980, 23 in March, 1979 and 10 only in 1967-68. The total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates from these Centres who are finally selected and appointed in IAS, IPS and other Central Services was 710 which includes 35 selected on the basis of the results of 1980 examination.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : They are paid stipend ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Yes. Proposals for the setting up of some more Centres have also been received from some of the State Governments and the Universities which are under examination.

A provision of Rs. 3.60 crores has been made for this scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

With regard to UPSC, my hon. friend, Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty, takes a lot of interest. The report of the UPSC is to be discussed in this House. I can only say that we have been in the process of starting several centres in various parts of the country so that the people from the interiors, coming from far-flung areas get the benefit of appearing in these examinations. The UPSC has increased the number of its centres for the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination to 34 ; out of these 28 centres are in the northeast. Whereas the centres at Shillong and Dispur (Gauhati) existed earlier, the Union Public Service Commission had opened six new centres at Agartala, Aizawl, Imphal, Itanagar, Jorhat and Kohima in the recent past. Besides this, the UPSC has also a centre in the remote area of Andaman and Nicobar Islands at Port Blair.

The Union Public Service Commission ensures that the persons coming from the weaker sections or with rural background suffer no handicap vis-a-vis the other candidates by providing them the option to appear in the Civil Services Examination in any of

the languages of their choice listed in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. The candidates are put at ease in their interview and are allowed to answer questions, if they so desire, in any of the Indian languages mentioned above. The technique of interview followed by the Commission is that of a natural, directed and purposive conversation which is intended to reveal the mental alertness and the potential of the candidate rather than superficial sophistication. The questions asked are designed keeping in view the background of the candidate, whether rural or urban, and are aimed at eliciting the depth of his knowledge. It would thus be seen that the candidates answering the questions in an Indian language are treated at par with the candidates answering the questions in English language, whether in the written examination or in the interview.

Not only this, the marks allotted for the interview are only 12 per cent of the total marks i.e. 250 against 1800 for written papers making a total of 2050. Even there, there are no minimum qualifying marks in the interview and the merit of the candidate is decided on the basis of the total marks obtained by him both in the written papers and the interview. Though the option to appear in the examination in any of the languages contained in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution was given with effect from 1979, the number of candidates appearing in these languages has remained more or less at the same level.

It is also heartening to note that in the Civil Services Examinations held in 1979, 1980 and 1981 the UPSC was able to allot full quota reserved for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

About Staff Selection Commission, they are doing commendable work with regard to selecting candidates for other secretarial services.

About Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, it has been voiced here in this House that the quantum of pension that is being given, should be raised from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 and that the widows of the deceased freedom fighters must get the same

amount as the freedom fighter was getting. And a suggestion was also made that the unmarried daughters, whether they are two or three or any number, of the freedom fighter should also get the pension. Our idea was that they would not get more than Rs. 300/- having confined it two persons only.

Our Home Minister has been taking lot of interest in the matters of these freedom-fighters and whatever suggestions have been made now, I can only assure you, they will receive the utmost and sympathetic consideration of the Government. We are conscious of the fact that the sacrifices made by these people fighting against the mighty empire have brought us freedom and many of us are here because of the sacrifices made by those great leaders—leaders like Shri Ranga Ji, Shri Ramavtar Shastri and several other freedom-fighters are here. I had also had the privilege of participating in the freedom movement and we know the aspiration, the way in which we fought in those days. We never expected that we will become Ministers or Members of Parliament or MLAs or we will get pension. Our only aim was to sacrifice, whatever may be, to fight against the suzerain government under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. That was the dedication, that was the fervour with which we fought. We know and also we are conscious of the fact that the number of the freedom-fighters is dwindling. We must do whatever we can do for them. In this connection I would like to pay my compliments to our Prime Minister, not as a Minister but as a freedom-fighter. It is she who first recognised about the pension to be given to the freedom-fighters. No other leader in this country had initiated this move. It is only our Prime Minister, the great Prime Minister, who comes from the distinguished family of freedom-fighters. She knew the aspirations of the freedom-fighters and their difficulties. It is she who introduced it and again it is she who took initiative in 1980 to liberalise the freedom-fighters pension scheme. The Prime Minister, the Home Minister are conscious of the fact, they are alive to the problem and I may assure the hon. Shri Ramavtar Shastri and Shrimati Vidya that it is our constant endeavour to see that freedom-fighters are placed in a position that they should not depend on

others, that they should not be thrown to the extent of depending upon others. That is the humble help we can give to the freedom-fighters.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : देर क्यों कर रहे हैं?

It should be declared immediately because all of them are dying by and by.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Several Members have mentioned about the atrocities on women. It is most appropriate that you are in the Chair and our Members have also raised this point. The large number of dowry deaths is a source of great concern to us. But dowry death is a social evil, which can be combated by an all round social awakening. The Dowry Prohibition Act, as it exists, has not proved very effective. The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Bill is presently pending before Parliament. The Joint Select Committee on the Bill has submitted its report making certain suggestions for removing the defects mentioned above.

Some of the administrative measures taken to check such crimes are :

Instructions have been issued to the Police officers—I am talking about Delhi—to take serious notice of all cases of suicide or death in suspicious circumstances of young married women in the first ten years of marriage. The cases are treated as special report cases and the investigation is to be conducted by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (Assistant Commissioner of Police).

A Cell has been set up in the Police Headquarter to investigate dowry death cases and the Cell is headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Police.

A reconciliation-cum-Guidance Bureau under the Anti-Dowry Scheme has been set up by the Directorate of Social Welfare of Delhi Administration to provide counselling and guidance services to married women in distress and victimised by their in-laws on account of dowry. The Directorate is also

launching publicity/propaganda through various media.

Instructions for getting the post-mortem conducted by at least two doctors in dowry death cases have been issued. Moreover, doctors are required to issue the necessary clarification and attestation at the time of the recording of the dying declaration.

Special Magistrates have also been detailed for recording the dying declaration in such cases.

All women who are victims of offences are entitled to Free Legal Aid.

Besides these administrative measures, the Government are seriously considering to amend the Criminal Procedure Code for compulsory post-mortem in the case of unnatural deaths of married girls dying within ten years of their marriage, and also to conduct the inquest by an Executive Magistrate.

For atrocity like rape a, Joint Select Committee was constituted. They have made their recommendations to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, Indian Penal Code, and other Acts. Several suggestions have been made by the Joint Select Committee. They have submitted their report to the Parliament. It will be discussed soon.

The salient features have been :

(1) the law should be made more stringent without jeopardising considerations of fair trial ;

(2) the definition of rape should be amended to remove certain loopholes and inadequacies and to ensure that consent should be vitiated unless it is real and given out of free choice ;

(3) minimum punishments for rape should be prescribed ;

(4) the prosecutrix should be protected from the glare of embarrassing publicity during the investigatory as well as trial stages and any information leading to identification of the victim should not be disclosed ;

(5) in the case of rape....

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : He said that the Bill will be brought immediately. Shall we take it that it would be brought during this Session?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : She was also an hon. Member of the Committee. We had the privilege of working together. Her valuable suggestions have always been accepted by the Committee. I will assure the hon. Member that this Bill will be brought to the Parliament as early as possible.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : So, not in this Session ! Please bring it in this Session itself.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : (5) in the case of rape by a police officer or by a group of persons or by a person having a custodial control by virtue of his special position over the victim, once it is proved that sexual intercourse has taken place, the onus should be on the accused to prove that the sexual intercourse was with the consent of the woman.

So, these are the far-reaching recommendations that have been made by the Joint Select Committee. It will be brought in this House ; as I told you. The Government is determined to root out this social stigma and evil. Social organisations and women's organisations should mobilise public opinion and see that these atrocities are effectively checked.

The Chief Executive Councillor in Delhi told me two days back that he was convening a meeting in this regard to check this menace. So, all possible steps are being taken by the Government.

I want to say a word about the Union Territories and I have done.

AN HON. MEMBER : How many students have been arrested on account of eve-teasing ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : More

than 75% students who indulged in it have been arrested.

The present Government has been giving increasing attention to the developmental requirements of Union Territories which are a direct responsibility of the Central Government. As against Rs. 654 crores provided for nine Union Territories during the Fifth Plan, the Sixth Plan envisages an investment of Rs. 1646.33 crores. In the Annual Plan 1983-84, Rs. 480.53 crores have been provided against Rs. 408.45 crores in 1982-83.

Government are aware of the fact that remote and backward Union Territories deserve particular attention. In fact among the Union Territories, A and N Islands and Lakshadweep Islands have the highest per capita outlay in the Sixth Plan. Development of infra-structure continues to occupy an important position in the schemes for the development of these Union Territories. Out of the two ships plying between the mainland and the Lakshadweep, a fair weather vessel has been replaced by an all weather vessel brought into service in July 1982. Another ship has been procured for service between the mainland and the Andamans. One new inter-island vessel has also been procured and another is being constructed for use in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Ministry of Home Affairs are supplementing the efforts of the Planning Commission in monitoring the implementation of the new 20-Point Programme. The Ministry acts as a nodal point for assisting the U.T. Administration in cases where such assistance is necessary. Only recently, a meeting of Chief Secretaries/Administrators of the Union Territories was held under the auspices of the Ministry of Home Affairs to review the implementation of the programme.

In pursuance of the recommendations of a Working Group set up in the Home Ministry for recommending optimum delegation of financial and administrative powers to the Union Territories, an exercise was undertaken in the Ministry to identify the areas in which the Union Territory Administrations possess necessary technical and administrative expertise and can be allowed to sanction schemes of their own. Conse-

quent to this, meetings with various Ministries were held with regard to Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Ministries of Shipping and Transport, Agriculture and Cooperation, Health and Family Welfare and Education and Culture have delegated financial powers to the Administrator to sanction plan schemes/projects concerning them without any further reference to them. Ministries of Information and Broadcasting and Industry and Rural Development have also agreed to delegate powers proposed for according technical sanction in respect of the schemes with which they are concerned. Formal orders in this regard are likely to be issued soon.

Apart from the delegation of more financial powers to the Union Territory Administrators, the Ministry has also gone into the question of relaxation of ban to create non-Plan posts as well as change in the procedure for the creation of Plan posts. The recommendations made by a Committee of Secretaries in this regard are being gone into. It is not out of place to mention here that any delegation of powers to the UT Administrations is linked with the level of expertise they possess.

Madam Chairman, I have extensively dealt with the various aspects of working of the Ministry. It has been our good fortune that we have Shri Sethiji as our Home Minister as he has gained rich experience as Chief Minister and as Minister holding important portfolios one time or the other at the Centre. It is our privilege that we have the opportunity of working under his leadership and as the Home Minister he will reply to several points that have been made by the hon. Members.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड़ी (निजामाबाद) :
शास्त्री जी, आपने मेज नहीं थपथपाई, क्या आपको स्पीच पसन्द नहीं आई ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हम तब तक पसंद नहीं करेंगे जब तक कि आप एलान नहीं कर देंगे कि स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन में वृद्धि कर दी गई है। इनका यह वायदा है, एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर वित्त मंत्री ने कहा था कि जल्दी ही सरकार इसके

बारे में घोषणा करेगी, विचार किया जा रहा है। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि सेठी जी यहां पर जरूर घोषणा कर देंगे कि स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन को राशि 300 से बढ़ाकर 500 रुपए कर दी गई है।

SHRI MOHENDRA NGANGOM (Inner

• Manipur) : Madam Chairman, We have got a difficult situation with regard to the law and order position and social tension. I do not want to say that the law and order situation in the country as a whole is rosy or healthy. Here and there, we find separatist movement. Here and there, we find divisive means being fanned by interested people. It does without saying that in this context we should not indulge in any activity which may provoke or make it a subject for acrimonious debate. It should be everybody's duty to create an atmosphere which must be conducive to resumption of the talks. Of course, some Members have raised the issue about AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad of Assam. If the Government are of the opinion that no more talks should be held with those agitation leaders, then we must be given to understand what they are going to do. Since no such statement is forthcoming, I feel that resumption of talks must be an immediate need by creating a condition of peace and congenial atmosphere in which the two sides can sit together and thrash out the problem. That is an immediate necessity.

We do hope that the Home Minister in his reply will certainly come out with some specific things with regard to the situation in Assam. It applies to the conditions obtaining in Punjab also. It is unfortunate that such and such things have happened. There is no denying the fact. Almost all incidents have become something like a *fait accompli*. Therefore, will it not be better for all of us to put our heads together and find out ways to bring about peace which is the most immediate need of the day?

I would also like to appeal to all concerned that it is no time for ostentatious eloquence. We have had enough of it. I come from a State, far away from the Centre. I do know what is meant by ostentatious elo-

quence and, I do hope, the Home Minister will understand that. There are only pious wishes. But something specific should be done. It should not only be done but it should also seem to have been done. It is open to all of us to see whether it is being done or what remains to be done.

There has been some talk about something being done for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Mr. Laskar, the other day, while intervening in the debate said something that was being done by the Government. Today, again, we are hearing the same thing, of course, added with certain statistics. It is good. But what is the good of the Ministry coming out with such statements only when pressed from time to time? I can tell you, as a member of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we had the advantage of going and seeing certain places in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and some other States. The language of the officers there in whose hands rests the execution of those things was always apologetic, just as the Ministers are. I do not mind their being apologetic. But what was the saddest part of our tour was that most of the officers pleaded ignorance about the Home Ministry's instructions with regard to reservation and all that about which Mr. P. Venkatasubbaiah has said a lot today. I hope that the report submitted by the Committee will bear eloquent testimony to the failings of the Home Ministry, of their officials here and the officials there who are in the State to execute these things. I am not accusing them. But there is some communication gap. How is the Government going to fill up this communication gap? Even the officials of the Home Ministry in their replies before the Committee were evasive. They sometimes tried to evade the replies. The danger is in the Home Ministry, not there in the States. Once the Home Ministry is tightened up, I think, automatically they will also get tightened up. Otherwise, we will be hearing every time the apologetic statements from the officials as well as from the Home Ministry. Any way, it is good that something has been said to have been done. I am not pessimistic. I am optimistic. I hope, something more of what has been done will be made known to us, not in this session but in the subsequent sessions.

I find that some Chief Ministers claim to give wider powers to the executive Magistrates in the States. I would like to say before this august House that such a step would only make them the agents for the liquidation of whatever efforts are made for the betterment of the law and order situation.

How can you entrust judicial power to these raw executive magistrates? Are not the I.P.C. and the Cr. P.C. enough? Are not our judicial officers trustworthy? Why more powers? We have had enough of it because in the border States this is the 'go' of the day. So, this must be discouraged and this must be given a re-thinking and it should even be abandoned. That is what I want to urge.

Much has been said about Centre-State relations. I would not like to enter in detail about that. But we welcome the Sarkaria Commission and we demand that the composition of that Commission should be in accordance with the consensus of the Parties represented in Parliament and the State Assemblies. We have been hearing a lot about Commissions right from the day when we started discussing this demand. I for one would not like that our Government should be a Government of Commissions.

It has always been our view that restructuring of the Centre-State relations acquired an urgent momentum and more powers should be given to the States. Whenever the Prime Minister talked of a strong Centre, her statement is always qualified to imply strong States also. Then why not give some more powers to the States? Why should the Centre be afraid of giving more powers to the States? It does not necessarily mean that the Centre will become weaker. No. We are always for a strong Centre. Take, for example, planning. Planning cannot be given to the States; there must be Centralised planning for the whole country. It has got to be examined from that context, and we do hope that the Sarkaria Commission will not bog down like any other Commission, like the Mandal Commission or the Police Commission and all that. I hope we will be hearing something more on this from the Home Minister.

About other matters, the other hon. Members have discussed in detail. I would,

therefore, request you to give me some indulgence to say something about the north-eastern region. Take, for example, Assam. Everybody shed tears for Assam and everybody will shed tears for Assam. But is anybody prepared to shed tears now not only for Assam but also for the other parts of the north-eastern region for all the failures there in the last 35 years? I think, Madam, we are very fortunate that you are now in the Chair because you know better than some of your Members about that region. I am also happy that Mr. Laskar is here. I would like to ask Mr. Laskar whether he himself is satisfied with the way Assam and other adjoining areas of the north-eastern region have been treated in the last 35 years. If he says, 'Yes, I am', then go ahead. But I do not think he can say that because I also belong to that region. What about the railways? We have from here a broad gauge railway line, but there is a full stop at Bongaigaon. Even today, 35 years after independence, what is the position? Take, for example, Manipur. In 1980 I put a question and, if I remember correctly, the question was answered not by the earlier Railway Minister but by Mr. Tripathi. It is only a matter of construction of, say, a five-km railway line for a railway link with the border of Manipur from Silchar side, and he said that it was being done, articles and other raw materials were being brought and all that.

16.55 hrs.

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

If you go there, there is nothing. Nothing has been done. So still you hope that the people should always be happy or at least the people should smile—a smile of satisfaction. Nobody can expect it.

Then again, another thing. I do not mind any Party ruling my State or the entire India. I do not mind. But the general tendency of the ruling Party is to equate India's unity and integrity with their rule all over. I think it should be abolished. It should be abandoned. As Mr. Chandrajit Yadav said the other day, your is a political Ministry. I think you have been liberal in the case of Nagaland to allow yours party to form the government with a slender majority. Why were you not liberal in the case of

Manipur when the other side claimed the majority ? I am not rather opening old wounds, but these things go without saying.

Now, one of the main factors behind insurgency in the North-eastern region is the total neglect by the Central Government of the economic and cultural development of this region. Some gentlemen on the other side said this morning that it is not the cultural identity that the people of Assam or the people of Manipur or the people of the north-eastern region demand. No. I beg to differ from him because here, there is some sort of a tendency at the Centre to brand everybody there to be an insurgent without, however, stopping for a moment to think whether you have done what was due to be done to that part of the country. We want to hear something. We want to hear something and please say, 'Yes, we have failed and now we are going to do it.' That will give a fillip to the wounded sentiments of that region ; but nothing doing.

Last time also when Manipur was placed under President's rule there was a vote on account passed here. I still remember the then Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mr. Makwana and the then Deputy Minister for Finance, Mr. Barot—nowadays the Minister's tenure is becoming very short—were there and they said many things about the establishment of certain small scale industries. But not a trace is there. You go and see for yourself.

So the people there want some identity. You may say, 'Yes, we identify you.' But, how ? Either as a second class citizen or even as a third class citizen ? So, we want the Centre to mend their ways to give them an incentive to mend their ways also. It cannot be a single traffic, it must be a double traffic.

About insurgency, I may state that there is an Act known as The Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act of 1958. This is a re-enactment of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Ordinance, 1942. The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Ordinance 1942 was there during the alien rule. Now Sec. 2 clause (1) of that Ordinance says :

"Any officer not below the rank of Captain by general or special order in writing, require any personnel under his command to use such force as may be necessary even to the causing of death against any person..."

17 hrs.

This was the position in 1942. I lay emphasis on the rank 'Captain'. Now in the 1958 Act it says :

"Any commissioned officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or any other person of equivalent rank in the Armed Forces may in a disturbed Area—

(a) If he is of opinion that it is necessary so to do for the maintenance of public order, after giving such due warning as he may consider necessary, fire upon or otherwise use force even to the causing of death..."

Now the question is the moment we became free we are to be controlled even by the men of the lowest rank. I praise our Armed Forces. I was once upon a time among them but it does not mean that improper power should be given to improper persons. A Lance Naik could be a good fighter but what does he know about the intricacies of the law and order problem. I wonder whether you are contemplating of bringing this situation in Punjab also. So I say whether you are treating us as second-rate citizens. How long you want to look upon us like that. That is the moot question today. Whenever something happens : yes in this House you shed tears for the death of armed personnel but there was nobody to shed tears for those killed rightly or wrongly. As we cannot give life, we cannot destroy life. So, we should condemn every killing whether by the Army or by other security forces or insurgents or individuals. Let us not have one standard for one group of persons and another for another group of persons.

Sir, there are so many teenagers admitted to have been captured by the Army. At least

I know of two cases and I mentioned their case here as far back as in May, 1981. They were captured and arrested by the army personnel from their locality in September, 1980. Their whereabouts are not yet made known. I think the Prime Minister must be having a memorandum.

Then again recently all legitimate democratic movements have been suppressed. For that matter I would remind the hon. Home Minister that I had to go to him and tell him that 300 students—youngmen and girls—who wanted to go to Delhi to present a memorandum to the hon. Minister were all arrested on the way and when I brought it to the notice of the Home Minister I think some word must have gone there and after three weeks the Congress (I) Ministry there published a dimenti saying that there was no arrest. At least they spoke. It is good. Such are the things. So, please look towards the border. Now, a word about army operation. Now all Manipuris are against the Army. We are against every bad man whether belonging to Army or a Minister or an individual. Even some Army Officers lament saying, for whatever good work is done by us, there is no praise. But if we commit some mistake, some omission, we are subjected to all the attacks. The goodwork done by these people is offset by the action of a single person. After the incident, there is repercussion, there was retaliation. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am going to use a word. If it is Unparliamentary I request you to delete it; but if it is all right, it may remain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is the correct way of approach.

SHRI MOHENDRA NGANGOM : In Ukhral area, in a little interior part a jawan of the 21st Sikh Regiment is reported to have sodomised one 52 year old Tangkhul Naga named.** The matter was reported to some Military Installation and after some hanky-panky business, they had to come out with the truth and then one** was eventually court-martialled at Jorhat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You say, one Jawan. Don't mention the name. You

have already told me. I will go through the Records.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the Magazine ?

SHRI MOHENDRA NGANGOM : It is 'India Today'. Sir, I have got good number of instances. There are similar such instances which are going to be brought before the Supreme Court. The cases are pending. I want to appraise the House of one thing. Any single officer or Jawan may commit a mistake. Army's name is a collective name. For anything done by any part thereof, the responsibility is collective. Today some praised the CRP like anything. But in Manipur, the picture is otherwise. There is a general dislike for them.

The Army is a uniformed category of the first grade. Naturally the Army is above the others. But the CRPF who are second-grade people, try to march over the first-grade people. They are only second rate, but they want to over-do the first grade people. Nobody likes the CRP in Manipur.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude. Your time is up.

SHRI MOHENDRA NGANGOM : I am concluding.

(*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he wants more time, let him ask me. I can give time, why do you advocate his cause ? He started at 4.43 p.m. His party gets 16 minutes. He has exhausted 16 minutes. I have just now asked him to conclude.

SHRI MOHENDRA NGANGOM : Then again, talking about the CRPF, a person, father of 7, was arrested in late hours of the night and his whereabouts is still not known. His wife went to High Court and the High Court had issued order to produce him but nothing has been done so far. I just quote a few instances to appraise the Home Minister so that the Home Ministry may be a little more active in dealing with such cases. But the Home Ministry seems to be pre-

**Not recorded.

occupied with the Ministry-making work here and there. Now that Ministries have been formed in that region, I would like to invite the attention of the Government to those unhappy incidents that took place.

Then, Sir, there has been an admitted financial scandal, admitted by the Congress-I Ministry there in Manipur to the tune of Rs. 8 crores. Everybody wanted that the cases should be entrusted to the CBI for investigation. But while the situation was so, the President of the MPCC-I was shot at. Of course, luckily he did not die. Then, one particular MLA of the same party made a statement that the attempt on the life of the MPCC-I President in Manipur has got some connection with the cases to be handed over to the CBI. Now, apart from the efficiency or otherwise of the CBI, I would request the Home Minister to send efficient CBI officers, because I know that the very name of the CBI does not by itself certify for being efficient. In Manipur, cases of this type get bogged down the moment the investigation is taken up a little higher. For example, in Bhowmick murder case, the investigation was going on and at a certain stage it stopped. In a small case, some CBI officer was entrusted with the work by the Government and the CBI Officer returned the file saying that there was nothing against the person concerned. In that case, even a small pillar was priced at one lakh rupees ! So, these examples are only for the knowledge of the Home Ministry and I do hope that they would pay some more attention to these problems.

Sir, last time, when there was an election, the Election Commission's Circulars were flouted by those in power. Even then, the Congress-I Party could not win even one-third of the Municipal seats. I am told that their number is now increased to 12, perhaps some purchasable commodities are available ! So, these things are there because of corruption and corruption breeds insurgency. Let there be less corruption so that there will be less insurgency. Let the charity begin at the top and then go down below.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I call the next Member to speak, I would like to inform the House that there are still nine members from the ruling party and

four or five from the opposition, who want to participate in the discussion. I had already announced in the morning that we will have to complete the discussion today and the hon. Minister will reply tomorrow.

I would request the hon. Members from both the sides to be as brief as possible, so that we can complete the discussion....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : My name was on the top on Friday ; I was told that I would be called after two or three members had spoken, but my name has not yet come. I am sorry for such a treatment. After all, I am the only Congress (I) Member from Tamil Nadu.... (*Interruptions*) I should not be given such a treatment. Hereafter, you should publish the list according to the priority.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The time allotted for this discussion is already over ; we are already sitting extra time.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : At the beginning you were allowing the speakers to have their own time. At the fag end of the day, you want to curtail the time of others. This is not the way to conduct the proceedings..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should control your own colleagues. Nobody takes note of the bell when it is rung. If you come and sit in this chair, you will do the same mistake which you are saying we are committing. We are not rishis or devas. And if I come to your place, I will only be talking like you.

Now, Shri Zainul Basher.

श्री जैनुल बेशर (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं ग्रह मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। जब भी हम ग्रह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर चर्चा करते हैं तो स्वाभाविक तौर से हमारी निगाह इस समय देश में व्याप्त परिस्थितियों की तरफ बढ़ जाती है। उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जितनी भयावह परिस्थिति है, जितनी विकट स्थिति है,

राष्ट्रीय एकता को विशेष कर जितना खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है उतना पिछले 35 सालों में कभी नहीं था। आज असम में क्या हो रहा है? कौन सी शक्तियां असम में विघटन की कार्यवाही कर रही हैं, यह हम सब लोगों को मालूम है। पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है? पंजाब में जो आन्दोलन है उसके पीछे क्या मंशा है यह बातें भी हम सब जानते हैं। आज साम्प्रदायिकता किस तरह अपना सर ऊँचा किए हुए हैं—

साम्प्रदायिक दंगे देश के अनेक भागों में किस तरह फैलते और बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, उन पर काबू पाना मुश्किल हो रहा है, यह भी हम जानते हैं।

आज विभिन्न प्रकार की मांगें राज्यों में उठ रहीं हैं। उनमें कहा जा रहा है कि राज्यों को अधिक अधिकार और पावर मिलनी चाहिये, केन्द्र की पावर कम होनी चाहिये। इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति भी हमारे सामने है।

मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि भाषावार राज्यों का बनाया जाना इस समय खतरनाक सिद्ध हो रहा है। हमने अच्छी नियत से भाषावार राज्यों को एक इकाई के रूप में उनकी प्रगति और विकास के लिये बनाया था लेकिन आज इनसे उग्रवादी तत्त्वों को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है जोकि राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने के लिए तरह-तरह की ऐसी मांगें पेश कर रहे हैं जिन्हें राष्ट्रीय एकता की दृष्टि से मानना बड़ा ही खतरनाक होगा।

असम और पंजाब का मामला हमारे सामने है। मैं इसके बहुत विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन मेरी सरकार से शिकायत है कि जितनी कठोरता के साथ इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति का दमन करना चाहिए था वह नहीं किया जा रहा है। असम में जब आन्दोलन छिड़ा था तो हमारी प्रधान मंत्री और गृह-मंत्री ने साफ यह कहा था कि 1977 की ही कट-आफ लाइन

मानी जायेगी। उसके बाद बातचीत का सवाल कहां उठता है और बातचीत से हुआ क्या? इससे क्या आन्दोलन को रोकने में कोई सहायता मिली? असम में जो नरसंहार हुआ है, यह बातचीत का ही नतीजा है।

आप बातचीत इसलिए करते हैं कि आन्दोलन की गर्मी ठंडी पड़ जायेगी और आन्दोलन-कारी बातचीत इसलिये करते हैं कि उनके आन्दोलन को सफलता मिल जायेगी, लोग समझेंगे कि आन्दोलनकारियों की मांगों में कुछ दम है और उनके पैर वहाँ और अधिक मजबूत हो जायेंगे। बातचीत करने से क्या नतीजा निकला? अगर उसी वक्त बातचीत न की गई होती और आन्दोलन से शक्ति से साथ निपटा गया होता तो असम की समस्या उसी समय हल हो गई होती और वह आन्दोलन उसी समय समाप्त हो गया होता क्योंकि असम के आन्दोलन में बहुत बड़ी जनसंख्या का समर्थन प्राप्त नहीं था। असम के लोग इस प्रकार का आन्दोलन नहीं चाहते थे, लेकिन कुछ उग्रवादी तत्त्वों की हिंसा के कारण भय के साथ थे।

यही हालत पंजाब की है। हम देखते हैं कि अकाली जब सत्ता में आते हैं तो कहीं कोई आदोलन नहीं होता। जो मांगें आज वह कर रहे हैं, उस समय उनकी कहीं कोई चर्चा नहीं होती, लेकिन जब वंश चुनाव हार जाते हैं, सत्ता में नहीं आ पाते तो तरह-तरह की मांगें उठ खड़ी होती हैं। आज हम बातचीत करने के लिये अकालियों से भी तैयार हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किस चीज पर बातचीत करने के लिए हम तैयार हैं?

उनकी मजहबी मांगें प्रधान मंत्री ने मान ली हैं। अब कहा जाता है कि सिखों के साथ भेदभाव हो रहा है। अगर भेदभाव हो रहा है तो उसको समाप्त करिये, लेकिन किस बात पर बातचीत होगी, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

मैं गृह-मंत्री से और सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि बातचीत का दरवाजा बन्द कीजिये।

बातचीत से सिवाए इसके कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलने वाला है कि वह आन्दोलन को और आगे बढ़ाए और उसे एक ख़तरनाक मोड़ तक ले जाए। आन्दोलनकारियों के इरादे ख़तरनाक हैं। बातचीत से उनको अपने पैर और मजबूती से जमाने में मदद मिलती है। इसलिए राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि आंदोलन को सख्ती के साथ कुचल दिया जाए। राष्ट्रीय एकता के सामने किसी चीज़ को नहीं आने देना चाहिए।

अमरीका का इतिहास हमारे सामने है। अमरीका में राज्यों और संघ के अधिकारों के सवाल पर सिविल वार हुई थी। इसी प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति हमारे सामने आ रही है। आज सरकारिता कमीशन बनाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी? दक्षिण के चार गैर-कांग्रेसी मुख्य मंत्रियों ने एक सम्मेलन किया और कुछ धमकी भरी बातें कहीं, जिस पर सरकार ने यह कमीशन मुकर्रर कर दिया। हमारा संविधान राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों ने नहीं बनाया है, वह भारत की जनता ने बनाया है। राज्यों को जो अधिकार दिए गए हैं, वे केवल प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से दिए गए हैं, इसलिए नहीं कि वे अधिकार उनके पास पहले से मौजूद थे। संविधान में केवल प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से राज्यों को जो अधिकार दिए गए हैं, उनके अलावा उनको कोई मौलिक अधिकार नहीं था। अमरीका में राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों ने मिलकर एक संविधान बनाया और अपने कुछ अधिकार केन्द्र को दे दिए थे, जबकि हमारे देश में केन्द्र ने अपने अधिकार राज्यों को दे दिए थे। लेकिन अमेरिका में जहां अधिकारों के प्रश्न पर राज्यों और केन्द्र में युद्ध हुआ, वहाँ अदालतों ने दूसरे तरीके से कानून बना कर केन्द्र के अधिकारों को बढ़ाया और राज्यों के अधिकारों को कम किया।

हमारे देश में उलटी बात होने जा रही है।

जब कभी कुछ राज्यों में गैर-कांग्रेसी शासन होता है, तो इस बात की चर्चा होने लगती है कि राज्यों के अधिकार ज्यादा होने चाहिए और केन्द्र को अधिक अधिकार राज्यों को देने चाहिए। हम देखते हैं कि बिजली और पानी के मामले में हालत ख़राब हो रही है। बिजली और सिचाई की बड़ी बड़ी परियोजनाओं में काम नहीं हो रहा है। विभिन्न राज्यों में झगड़े चल रहे हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों में झगड़े चल रहे हैं, जिससे देश की प्रगति में बाधा पड़ रही है।

राज्यों की तरफ से केन्द्र को कमज़ोर करने की माँग राष्ट्रीय हित में नहीं है। क्या आवश्यकता थी इस कमीशन को बनाने की? आवश्यकता तो इस बात की है कि केन्द्र को और अधिकार दिये जाएं। बिजली, सिचाई और शिक्षा के मामले में केन्द्र को पूरे अधिकार मिलने चाहिए। इसी तरह ला एंड आर्डर के अधिकार भी केन्द्र को मिलने चाहिए, क्योंकि राज्य सरकारें साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को दबाने और हरिजन-आदिवासियों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों को रोकने में नाकाम रही हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकारिया कमीशन बनाने से केन्द्रीय सरकार की कमज़ोरी जाहिर होती है।

जहां तक साम्प्रदायिकता का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने प्रधान मन्त्री जी का आसाम में दिया गया भाषण पढ़ा है। बाराणसी में उन्होंने कहा कि विघटन-कारी गतिविधियों के पीछे आर० एस० एस० का घड़यन्त्र है, उसमें राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ का हाथ है। आखिर हम राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ पर पाबन्दी क्यों नहीं लगा सकते? ऐसी अनेक रिपोर्ट मौजूद हैं—जमशेदपुर के दंगों के बारे में जितेन्द्र नारायण कमीशन की रिपोर्ट मौजूद है—जिनमें साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में आर० एस० एस० का हाथ बताया गया है। तब हम उसकी कार्यवाहियों को क्यों नहीं रोक सकते? हमारे सामने जो विरोधी पार्टियाँ बैठी हैं, उसमें से एक भारतीय जनता पार्टी को छोड़ कर सभी पार्टियाँ यह माँग करती हैं कि आर० एस० एस० पर पाबन्दी

लगाई जाये, उसके क्रिया-कलापों को रोका जाये। तो फिर हम आर० एस० एस० पर पाबन्दी क्यों नहीं लगा सकते?

क्यों नहीं पाबन्दी लगा सकते हैं? “विश्व हिन्दी परिषद” नाम से एक नयी संस्था सामने आ गई है। यह आर० एस० एस० से भी ज्यादा खतरनाक है। विश्व हिन्दी परिषद का हाथ विभिन्न दंगों में नजर आता है। इन उग्र-बादी साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियों पर—चाहे वह हिन्दुओं में हों, सिखों में हों या मुसलमानों में हों आप रोक क्यों नहीं लगा सकते। इन संस्थाओं को तुष्टीकरण की नीति से नहीं देखना चाहिए बल्कि फर्मनेस के साथ उनको दबाना चाहिए।

जब हमारा देश आजाद हुआ था तब हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने हिन्दी को देश की सरकारी भाषा बनाया था। उस समय इसको लागू नहीं किया गया। परिणामस्वरूप तमिलनाडू जैसे राज्यों ने हिन्दू को एक राजनीतिक मुद्दा बना लिया और सरकार इस बात को मान गई कि जब तक देश का एक भी राज्य हिन्दी को इस देश की सोल आफिशियल लैंग्वेज बनाने का विरोध करेगा तब तक इसको लागू नहीं किया जायेगा। देश का एक राज्य हिन्दी को राज भाषा बनाने में रुकावट बने, हिन्दी को सम्पर्क भाषा बनाने में रुकावट बने—यह इस देश की राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए बहुत खतरनाक है। अंग्रेजी की जगह पर हिन्दी को राज भाषा बना देना चाहिए। मैं तो कहता हूं कि देश की जितनी भी क्षेत्रीय भाषायें हैं सभी को सम्पर्क भाषा बनाया जाना चाहिये और हिन्दी को राज भाषा बनाया जाना चाहिये। इससे देश में एकता स्थापित हो सकेगी। तमिलनाडू में अगर डी० एम० के० और ए० आई० डी० एम० के बजाए कांग्रेस आई की सरकार बन जाए तो वहां पर हिन्दी के नाम पर आन्दोलन शुरू हो जायेगा। इसी तरह से कहीं पर किसी नाम से और कहीं पर किसी नाम से आन्दोलन शुरू हो जायेंगे तो आप कब तक इसको बर्दाश्त करेंगे?

मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मन्त्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि वे सख्ती बरतें और बातचीत के दरवाजे बन्द करें। कांग्रेस के ऊपर राष्ट्रीय एकता कायम करने की बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। दूसरी पार्टियों से कोई उम्मीद नहीं है क्योंकि वह विघटनकारी प्रवृत्तियों का समर्थन करती है। केवल कांग्रेस पार्टी और उसकी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ही राष्ट्रीय एकता को कायम रखने में सक्षम हैं लेकिन इसमें तुष्टीकरण की नीति से काम नहीं चलेगा, नेमोशिएशन्स से काम नहीं चलेगा, आप सख्ती बरतिये। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे राष्ट्रीय एकता को खतरा बना रहेगा।

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu): I have had the opportunity of listening to the speeches especially made by the leaders of the opposition. I have found that much was said only about Assam and Punjab. I would like to point out that even leaders like Shri Vajpayee are not interested in looking at the problems in a national perspective in order to find a solution. They did not come out with any proper solution. Instead they indulged in mudslinging only with the sole object of spoiling the image of the Congress (I) Party and above all the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. This is nothing but character assassination. He was telling us that everybody is interested in shedding tears on the incidents in Assam and Punjab, but nobody is interested in solving the problem. Here I would like to stress and appeal to the hon. Home Minister to issue shoot-at-sight order at those places. Let one or two innocent persons be the victims of that order. But in order to stop this sort of genocide, mass killing, arson and looting, this is the only way. You have to deal with the situation with a strong and iron hand. Otherwise, we cannot preserve the integrity of our country.

Shri Mohendra was also saying that the law and order situation in different States, which are ruled not only by Congress (I) Party but by other non-Congress (I) parties, is not good.

Of course, the leaders like Mr. Vajpayee are just like a horse wearing the blinker.

The horse wearing the blinker will not see left or the right, it will look only in the front side. In the same way, Mr. Vajpayee was only repeating about the incidents in Assam and Punjab and ignored about the law and order situation in the other States, especially in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and in so many other States. Here I would like to thank the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs, for he has announced certain important measures in the amendment of Criminal Procedure Code as well as Indian Penal Code in dealing with the rape cases but he cannot ignore his own State. In Andhra Pradesh the number of rape incidents started increasing after the new party Telugu Desam came into power. It is a pity that the Harijans are being harassed in Andhra Pradesh just because they have voted for Congress (I) Party.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : He should give comparative figures.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not mentioning anything about West Bengal.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : If I want to compare the figures, I can well do it. I have got the figures here.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I wanted to be educated from his statement.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : It has appeared in all leading dailies that an MLA from NTR's party raided the police station and released culprits from the police remand. I am not talking of any cock and bull story ; this has actually happened in Andhra Pradesh and no action has been taken so far. In Tamil Nadu also such activities are carried on.

AN HON. MEMBER : No, Sir.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : It is so. I would like to point out that in Medak constituency from where our Prime Minister came successfully, Harijans are being harassed. It appears the volunteers of NTR's party went there, set fire to the huts of the Harijans and raised slogans : "Mrs. Indira Gandhi has gone to Delhi, you also go to

Delhi", that is the slogan they are indulging in. These things are going on in Andhra Pradesh. My friends from the AI DMK Party are denying that such things are happening in Tamil Nadu. It is not an allegation, it is true. That is prevailing in Tamil Nadu. I would like to point out a recent report submitted by the People's Union for Civil Liberties. Actually police Raj is going on in Tamil Nadu.

I would like to quote from the report :

"In a report after touring Dharmapuri and North Arcot districts, the members of the team which included Mr. Surendra Mohan, M.P., Swami Agnivesh, former Haryana Minister and Mrs. Minal Gore, former MP said that 36 deaths had been so far reported from these districts, this year alone and that most of these had taken place in police lockup.

The members charged that the State Government was creating a bogey of naxalites to let loose a reign of terror in these areas."

Recently, Shivaji Ganeshan Fan Association took out a peaceful procession to agitate against the failure of the Government to provide electricity, rice and water. They wanted to show their resentment. But what happened ? The police were instructed to lathi charge them. So, there was a lathi charge. 5,000 volunteers were arrested. Even the injured people were arrested. I want to point out with pain and agony that the innocent people who were arrested were taken with handcuffs to the hospital. In my own District Kanchipuram they were taken with handcuffs to the hospital for treatment. Is it desirable in democracy ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Were they all taken to jail ?

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Yes, they were taken to jail.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is water available in jail ?

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Shrimati Indira Gandhi was kind enough to send

water even from the Centre to Tamil Nadu by wagons and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu refused to receive the wagons.

To-day they may refuse water. A day will come when the Centre will take over Tamil Nadu. To-day water is sent from the Centre. To-morrow army will be sent from Centre to watch their movement. It is very ridiculous to play with the people of Tamilnadu at this time of drought. During this crisis it is not good to play politics. It is a very tardy affair.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : We will oppose it from here if the army is sent over there.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : I was told that the Home Minister cannot institute any inquiry without the consent of the Chief Minister of a particular State.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Shri Halder said if the Army is sent from Delhi he will oppose it. Suppose the Army already placed in West Bengal is sent to Tamil Nadu, will he not oppose it ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I have said if the Army is sent to Tamil Nadu, we will oppose it in the House and outside the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : None of you have the power to send army anywhere.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Army is already there in Assam. This is done to protect the people, to safeguard the interests of the people and not for any selfish motive.

I would like to point out that there are unnoticed crimes. It is because some political bosses are involved in it. Police does not take any decision. I would like to appeal to the hon. Home Minister that there should be some provision, that is, if any member of the ruling party commits an offence and if proper action is not taken, the Centre should have the power to order for an inquiry through CBI or any other special agency ignoring the consent of the Chief Minister in this regard. Otherwise, what will happen is, if the ruling party men indulge in committing crimes, it will go undetected. People will not get justice from

such unscrupulous politicians. Therefore, I would earnestly request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, to consider bringing some Constitutional amendment to deal with such a situation.

Another hon. Member, Mr. Chandrajit Yadav was talking about the Mandal Commission's report, Brahmin rule and all that. Before going to that, I would like to point out an incident that has taken place in the Kerala Assembly. What an unruly behaviour it was ! It is very unfortunate that in Kerala Assembly, the Members fought with each other and broken their hands.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is your people.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Whether it is my people or people from the Opposition Party, I do not mind. In any case, it is an unhealthy democracy. The sign of unhealthy democracy has set in because some leaders do not observe the moral ethics or the democratic norms. Even in Tamil Nadu, I know in the Assembly, people threw chappals and hurled paper weights. Is that the sign of healthy democracy in this country ? (*Interruptions.*) Why do we come to such a state of things. It is because democracy has become mobocracy, and is in the hands of some selfish people. It is high time we should switch over to a different form of Government. It may be a Presidential form of Government or may be a different type of Government. We should switch over to that Government which delivers these goods to the people.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : He is advocating the Presidential form of Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Maybe or may not be. He can express his own view.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : I know, so many States in America are united together under a common rule. In the same way, we can also follow such type of government and have it as United States of India. We can have different States united together under one Central rule. Only in that type of Government, you will find a true democracy. The Chief Minister is elected directly by the people for a particular term of office in the Presidential form of government so also the

President, Election is being conducted. I do not know why our opposition friends oppose it. After all, the change will take place by due democratic process. If at all there is a change, it should be definitely by a democratic process. It is not that all of a sudden or overnight a change will take place. I would like to inform the Opposition Members that during the time of Emergency, I had an occasion to meet our Prime Minister. And I asked, "Madam, in the country, everywhere confusion and chaos are going on ; why can't you become a dictator at least for five years ?" Do you know what is the reply I got ? Madam Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi immediately rebuked me : "A true Congressman will not talk about dictatorship. We are committed to democracy. We will follow democratic methods. That is our way of functioning." Then, do you think that she will become a dictator. She will never become a dictator.

I do not know why our Opposition Party friends are always afraid of any change. They always raise some slogans like dictatorship and authoritarianism. Just now, we have seen how Shri Vajpayee has behaved. A national leader does not have the courtesy even to speak in English, here. We are here. We do not know Hindi. A man who claims to be a national leader should be able to convince all the Members of this august House. He behaved like a Hindi fanatic. Is that the way to behave ? (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when the election was declared in Assam he instigated the people to boycott the elections. Is that what is expected of a national leader. Is that the democracy ? Do we want such democracy ? We have witnessed an incident during 1977 ; a person who could not prove his majority and who could not meet the Members of this House became the Prime Minister. What a dangerous situation it was ? But the Constitution allows it. Do you want such a Constitution to be followed ? Anything and everything may happen in this country, if we continue with this present Constitution. Therefore, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is my personal view that we should adopt a new system of government to eradicate poverty and to establish socialism in this country. As long as we have this bureaucratic system of democratic government, defi-

nitely we cannot establish socialism in this country. (Interruptions.)

Sir, Shri Rajiv Gandhi was right when he said that "we have drifted a little too far away to the right."

I would like to point out that we have drifted a little too far to the right. That is what is happening in some of the States. What happened to the land reforms ? They are not uniformly implemented in all the States. They are some unscrupulous persons, the vested interests, who go to the courts and obtain stay-orders and the entire system is being paralysed. So, it is not possible to implement such land reforms. Even for a simple thing, they go to the High Courts and the Supreme Court, wherever they want and they would get an interim injunction. That is how even the execution of such land reforms and other important social reforms are being stopped and there are hurdles put in the way of their implementation. In fact, the High Courts and the Supreme Court are nothing but a hurdle to the progress of the nation. Therefore, it is high time that we switch over to the different type of Government.

Again, I would like to point out why a special status is being given to Jammu and Kashmir. How long are you going to give a special status to Jammu and Kashmir at the expense of the Government exchequer. The people of Jammu and Kashmir are enjoying a special status. Why ? After all, article 370 is a temporary provision. Why can't you scrap it ? You know the Resettlement Bill passed by the Jammu and Kashmir State Assembly and the proposed visit of the Chief Minister of Kashmir to Pakistan, are all suspicious activities. We have to have a vigilance on his activities. Therefore, the Government should give a second thought to it and they should bring about a change in the Constitution, to scrap the article 370 of the Constitution.

So many hon. Members were talking about controlling black money, this and that. In Delhi, the Connaught Place is a place where a lot of black money is being generated, specially in commercial houses. I know, a son of a poor freedom fighter who is living in a small place and to vacate him, the landlord came to

offer Rs. 30 lakhs. That is the state of affairs. After all, these buildings were constructed during the British period. There are being managed by the NDMC and looked after by the CPWD. Why can't Government take them over ? What are the methods to control and check all these irregularities ? I personally feel that these big houses, these commercial complexes, specially in Delhi and Bombay should be taken over to prevent the generation of black money.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member was complaining that we were giving more time to the previous speakers. I am now requesting him for the past five minutes to conclude. But he is not concluding. What can I do ? Therefore, he would excuse allowing other members also a longer time.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Because I was waiting for two days.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO (Karimnagar) : Because you also belong to that State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That question does not arise.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : He wants to speak for two days. The House will adjourn at 6 O'Clock and he can speak for two days.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are sitting till 7 O'Clock because there are many members who want to speak.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : The hon. Member, Mr. Chandrajit Yadav, was talking about Brahmin rule and so on and so forth.

He was vociferously talking about the Backward Classes Commission's Report. Here, I would like to appeal to the hon. Home Minister that the Opposition party leaders are going to exploit the situation.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO : In the name of backward classes.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Therefore, before going to such a situation, you can come out with certain proposals to imple-

ment the recommendations of the Mandal Commission's Report and specially the downtrodden people should benefit from such recommendations.

Lastly, India had witnessed a 'great day' in the words of Mr. Vajpayee when we conducted the NAM at Delhi. It is unfortunate that when 101 nations gave a standing ovation to our beloved Prime Minister, the large-minded people of the Opposition parties could not have a large heart to come out with a small word of praise.

Is that the way of accepting or acknowledging the greatness of this country ? Is that what is expected of the political leaders ? I really doubt the *bona fides* of the Opposition leaders in respect of their patriotism to our country. Are they not interested in national integration ? If 'Indira' is praised, India is praised and if India is praised, the entire world is praised. We are not praising any particular individual. The national poet, Bharati, who lived about 50 years ago, sang a song about the greatness of ladies. I would like to read out a small verse in Tamil :

"Pattangal aalvadhum sattangal seivadhum

*paarinil penghal nadatha vandhom ;
ettu marivinil aanukkinge pen ilaippillai kanenru kummiyadi !"*

*"Gyana nallaram veera swatantram
panu narkudip pennin gunangalam ;
penmai dheivathin pachchukkal ketiyo !"*

"Nimirndha nannadai erkonda paavaiyum,

*nilatil yaarkkum anjhatha nerikalum,
n'mirndha gnana cherukkum iruppadhal
semmai madhar thirambuva-dhillayam ;"*

(Women are fit enough to get degrees and to make laws—in all the eight sides woman is in no way inferior to man.)

(The characteristics of women are to be cherished. Have you heard the Divine deliberations of women—the graceful walk, straight look, unchallengeable ethics, knowledge and wisdom ?)

What actually Bharati means by it is this.

Wisdom, valour, heroic independence and vindication are the valued virtues of women. Have we not heard the Godly woman's great deliberations at NAM? The Great Poet Bharati imagined it about 50 years ago, about NAM; he was able to visualise the achievements of NAM 50 years ago.

When I say this, our Opposition friends are very much agitated. I would like to conclude by reminding my leader only this. My leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, has rightly said that the hood of the Cobra is spread and the humankind is watching with frozen fear, hoping against hope, that it will not strike. She referred to this in connection with the global war, the unclear war. But here I would like to remind my leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, that the Cobras outside are not so dangerous, as the Cobras inside, they are very dangerous. Therefore, Madam, be careful. The political Cobras inside are more dangerous than the nuclear Cobras. Let us all work together to take the venom out of these Cobras, if not their teeth, to save the nation.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while welcoming the overall performance of the Ministry of Home Affairs, I would like to make some observations on the recent events in Assam as well as in Punjab. I myself had the opportunity of associating myself with discussions and dialogues with the various leaders of both the States to defuse the situation and to bring about a normal atmosphere in those States. I will not blame the Government, that the Central Government or the Home Ministry has deliberately tried to postpone coming to an amicable settlement. I must say once again that we are having a sober type of Home Minister. He has always been sympathetic to the Opposition and he has been trying to solve these issues, these important issues, in favour of the Opposition.

As far as Assam is concerned, whatever may be the thing, the decision would have been taken long ago. We also had an opportunity to discuss this matter with the concerned Ministers. They were not in a position to do so, because the Government had and has to consider many aspects—the interests of the Assamese, the interests of the minor-

ties, the interests of the refugees and above all, the interests of the nation. That may be the reason why they took so much time to decide the matter.

18 hrs.

In the same way, in Punjab, as far as the Punjab incidents are concerned, on behalf of the DMK Party, I unequivocally condemn the atrocities perpetrated by the extremists. What I would appeal to the Home Minister is that this kind of agitations and killings certain cause great concern in the whole of India. Therefore, I request him to take some proper action in this direction.

As far as the demands of the Punjabis and the other extremists and the Akalis are concerned, I had an opportunity to be in the tripartite meeting. The political as well as the religious demands were considered on the political angle. The important political demand was the setting up of a Commission for looking into the Centre-State relations. That was agreed to by the Government. I congratulate the Government. The simple reason is this. My Party, the DMK Party, was the first Party which advocated more powers and autonomy for the States. When the Akalis demanded—actually they persisted upon the word which they used—the Anandpur Sahib resolution, I myself opposed it because we were not very particular about the name but we were very particular about the subject and the result from the constitution of any committee or commission. Therefore, we supported the demand of the Akalis also and the Government has accepted and announced it.

The only grievance against the Government is this—that the announcement was so delayed. The announcement was made after the meeting of the four Southern States Chief Ministers. The Chief Ministers stated so and particularly, some actor-Chief Ministers say, that because they met in Bangalore and actually they created some scare in the minds of the Centre, 'you announced the Sarkaria Commission.' That was the report in the paper. But whatever you have done, you could have done it long ago.

The same is the case with regard to water dispute. There are many issues lingering. If you take Punjab, there is the Ravi-Beas

dispute. You take Tamil Nadu, there is the Kaveri dispute. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are involved in this matter. What I would request the Government is that by using the constitutional authority and provisions in List I—I think it is item 56, if I am correct—you can take over the administration of these inter-State rivers so that you can decide yourself. The affected parties and the people will be benefited. The common man in Tamil Nadu does not know what happens. For example, a State Minister says like this. I would like to quote. This is *Indian Express* dated 17.10.82. What does he say ?

“The Tamil Nadu Law and Co-operation Minister launched a scathing attack on the Central Government and the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi for the step-motherly treatment to Tamil Nadu because...

He says further :

“... because of the indifference of the Prime Minister, such a situation has developed and Karnataka had the temerity to declare that Tamil Nadu had no right to get the Kaveri waters.”

He says like that. So, what is the answer of the Central Government ? An ordinary layman walking on the streets of Tamil Nadu will be thinking that you are responsible for not getting water. This is the position. Therefore, I would request the Home Minister to take immediate action in regard to inter-State water disputes. I request him to look into the matter again.

Sir, another important matter which has been stated here is about the development of Harijans and Adivasis. I do not deny that the Central Government has provided ample funds to the States. I also do not deny that you have given instructions to all the State Governments to implement the rules framed in favour of Harijans and Adivasis. We have been pleading many a time in this House that when a State Government does not do any development work for the benefit of the weaker sections then what does the Government propose to do. For example, you have allotted some amount of money to Tamil Nadu under the development scheme.

Eighteen per cent Harijans are there in Tamil Nadu. They have set apart Rs. 535 crores for five years for overall development. From this they have taken 18 per cent, that is, for the first year 79.2 crores and for the second year 83.5 crores and like that. Showing this figure they came to you and got some money from you as Central assistance. For 1980-81 they got Rs. 9.56 crores and for 1981-82 they got Rs. 8.65 crores. Where has this money gone ? This money was not at all utilised. It was deposited in a bank and that too in a current account. Had this amount been deposited in a time deposit account they would have got about Rs. 1.8 crores as interest. One may say that they had put this amount in the current account for convenient sake to operate the accounts. They have not at all operated the account. At the end of the financial year, that is, February-March they instructed all the District Collectors and Welfare Officers to send a report saying that this amount has been spent for particular projects for Harijans. These reports were submitted by the District Collectors. All the reports were similar and the same were sent here to show that the Tamil Nadu Government is doing something. Sir, this money was not spent. Where has it gone ? That is for you to get it inquired into by your own appropriate officer and find out whether this amount was spent or not.

Sir, according to the Constitutional provision you can take any action under Article 356. This amount was earmarked for Harijans and it was not spent. It was grabbed by ruling party men. I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister about it.

Sir, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah has stated many things here about the opportunities made available to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people in the matter of admissions, promotions and appointments. I do not deny but I would like to point out one thing that whatever instructions are given by you the same are not followed even by the Government departments. For example, I take STC. I wrote a letter to Mr. Laskar. He was kind enough to forward it to the Ministry of Commerce who in their turn forwarded it to the Chairman of the STC but the Chairman STC says that it is very

difficult for him to implement it because the others will start fighting with him. Then in Defence Services no scheduled caste or scheduled tribe person will be getting postings as he likes his own State. In STC the reservations started only in 1974. Among all the public undertakings there are only two Harijan directors—one is in the Bharat Leather Corporation and another is in NPC.

I can tell the name of the officers if you want. Only two people are there. Can one say that there are no meritorious persons available from among them? Even the Scheduled Castes are coming up well these days. There are many among them who are meritorious. Just because they belong to a particular community, however, their rights are denied.

There is one other matter which I would like to refer to and even the Governors' Conference had also discussed it, and that is about communal clashes. How are the Central Government going to deal with it? How are they going to monitor it? Whenever we raise the issue, we are only given the information received from the State Government. But the State Government will give only that picture which is suited to their convenience and the Central Government have to place the same report here. The ultimate result is that the public are very much affected. Recently, in Salem, a girl of 16 years was massraped in the police station and she was killed. It is a regular story in Tamil Nadu. There is a novel method which they have evolved in Tamil Nadu as far as the authorities there are concerned. First, they will murder or kill a person, then the body would be taken to a lonely place, then they will hang the body there and they will take the report immediately from the Collector or the police and from the hospital saying that that person had committed suicide. That happened in the case of Subramanian Pillai. In the case of Madhuranthakam Gnana soundari, that happened. In the case of this girl Daivayanai, she was massraped in the police station, then killed or murdered by the police. First, they said that the height of the window was only five feet; then, they started a concocted story and they said that she committed suicide in the lock-up. I do not know why that girl was put inside the lock-up. She being a young girl, she used to wear only half-sari, but then it was found

that she was hanging with a full sari. This is the story that goes round. Is it not the duty of the Central Government to protect the interests of the Harijans; particularly the ladies? I do not ask any question of the Home Minister Shri P.C. Sethi generally, but this is the question that I want to ask of him, because the situation is really alarming there.

The situation is alarming in Tamil Nadu. Daily killing is taking place. About 10 or 11 IAS officers have resigned from the service. They have protested to the Centre about the intimidation by the State Government. What is your answer to this? They have already left their job. Recently, one IAS Officer who was formerly the Private Secretary to Mr. Karunanidhi had lodged a complaint with the Police. His life was in danger. People tried to kill him. Though he lodged a complaint with the police, so far no arrest has been made. His life is still in danger. He has filed a case with the Court and it is still going on. But that is a different matter. What is the answer? The answer is there in the Constitution. But the only grievance is that the Government is not coming forth with stern action. That is my grievance. Sir, here is a book written by Amal Ray on "Inter-Governmental relations in India". He says in this as follows :

"Another situation, where Article 356 may be called into operation arises when a State Government commits acts which amount to a distinct breach of the provisions of the Constitution. Suppose, the party in power persistently denies to its political opponents the privilege of law and justice, releases prisoners, who are party workers or sympathisers, convicted or murder charges, and commits some other acts which mean abrogation of the rule of law".

So, you are demanding autonomy on one side and on the other you are demanding the application of Article 356. But having accepted this, as long as the Clause exists in the Constitution...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think you are demanding deletion of Article 356.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : As long as this clause exists in the Constitution we have to apply it. So, Sir, you can apply this in the case of Tamil Nadu and you can have a good government in the State. Now, the Prime Minister had said that she wrote letters to all the Chief Ministers saying "we cannot afford to slacken in our duty and you must root out corruption at all costs". All right, it is a good suggestion. But who is going to implement this? You cannot ask a thief to act as a constable. You can see in Tamil Nadu how things are done. I do not want to go into those details. But I would like to point out that in Tamil Nadu corrupt practices are taking place in a large measure. I am not talking on party-line. I am talking in the interest of the State. When corruption takes place, naturally it means that the Government is not getting revenue for the Exchequer. This will have a chain reaction and no developmental programmes will take place.

Sir, in Kerala, Cochin and Ernakulam, the small towns, alone are earning an amount of Rs. 1 crore as licence fee. They get this amount through the auction of IMFL for selling liquor. Whereas in Tamil Nadu, we have already demanded a probe into the blending and bottling unit scandal. Of course, Ray Commission was appointed to look into certain acts of omissions and commissions. But the Commission's activities were stopped by a Stay Order of the Supreme Court. In fact, we were thinking of ask for a reference of this blending and bottling unit scandal to the Ray Commission, although the Ray Commission was appointed for different purpose. Then, the Tamil Nadu Government appointed one Commission called the Ramamurti Commission. What has happened to that?

After one or two years, they now say that Mr. Ramamurthi is sick, therefore, they are appointing another person. One I.G., Shri R.N. Manikam had filed an affidavit before the Ramamurthi Commission saying that more than Rs. 15 lakhs had been taken** as bribe. This Commission is not taking the evidence of the witnesses and the case is getting postponed. I would request the Home Minister to look into the matter, that issue

should also be included in the terms of the Ray Commission.

Before I conclude, I would like to say a few words about the Sarkaria Commission. Though this Commission has been appointed, its terms of reference have not been indicated. Our many hon. friends have stated that. Some hon. Members said that the question of Centre-State relations is anti-national. Our friend sitting here also said that. But I would like to tell him that this is not so. Even the Prime Minister herself is convinced that there are some lacunae and areas where the question needs to be settled. And that is why, the Prime Minister has announced the appointment of the Sarkaria Commission. It is a small thing as far as DMK party is concerned. When the DMK party was in power, in Tamil Nadu, we placed a White Paper in the Assembly. CPI Party—now Shri Ramavtar Shastri is pleading for more powers for the States—also opposed that. He opposed that resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He was not there ; he did not oppose it.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : His party opposed that resolution. The present ruling party, AIDMK, at that time also opposed that resolution. Now they are saying that more powers are necessary for the States. We passed that resolution and forwarded that to the Central Government. Now, the time is ripe and the Prime Minister has announced the appointment of this Commission.

We know what our Constitution is. The Constitutions of U.S.A., Switzerland, Australia and other countries are different from ours. They give powers to the States...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can speak on the Centre-State relations on some other occasion. You will have ample opportunities. Please conclude now. You must give all these things in a detailed manner, but not now.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Our Constitution came into being after scrapping

**Not recorded.

the 1935 Government of India Act and many other Acts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may not be able to do justice to this subject. Take some other opportunity and conclude now.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : As far as the Directive Principles are concerned, those are based on the Irish constitution. Like this, many Constitutional provisions have been incorporated into our Indian Constitution.

Mr Anbarasu correctly put it. We have some clashes with the courts. The reason is this : the most important part of the Constitution is Directive Principles. Even if Government wants to implement them, it cannot be done because they are challenged in the courts of law. So, Government cannot do it, whereas in England, the courts never touch any Act passed by Parliament. There, it is for the people to decide, whereas here the courts challenge our Acts and welfare schemes. So, the overall position is this. I tell the Government that our Indian Constitution is out-dated. It should be scrapped. A new Constitution should be written. That is our demand.

Now about the language issue. Our friends have raised this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already said that you cannot do justice to the language issue. Is language an ordinary issue ?

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : DMK is not against the Hindi language as such. We are only against its imposition.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Who is imposing it ?

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : If you want to use it for oral communication, it is all right ; but if it becomes the media for examinations, our boys will certainly have some difficulty. What I ask Hindi enthusiasts like Mr. Ramavtar Shastri is this : "Being Communists, how do you plead for this ?"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr Ramavtar Shastri is an internationalist.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : The Official Language Act was passed by this House. We have accepted it ; you should also do it.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Mr. Basher asks us : 'When all the States have supported it, why is Tamil Nadu alone opposing it ?' I want to clear the doubts on this, because we have been isolated, in this regard. As far as Tamil is concerned, we need not take any words from Sanskrit. It can function independently. As far as Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada are concerned, they have taken words from Sanskrit.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It is not a necessity. Over the years, we have evolved it. And our language has got a lot of Sanskrit words. There is an *asali* Telugu. Nobody will understand that.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I respect Telugu language. I am the first person to respect any language, whatever it may be.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Telugu is called 'Sundara Telugu'.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : All languages are national languages.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : That is our difficulty. We are also called anti-national. It is not correct. Whenever there was danger to this country, we have stood by the Government, forgetting all our other objections.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude. There are many Members waiting.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : This [is what was spoken by our leader, Mr Annadurai in Rajya Sabha, when a resolution was presented there in Rajya Sabha in 1962 when the Chinese waged a war against our country. I quote :

"I would consider the Motion brought forward by the Home Minister not as a Motion to be discussed

and debated; but we meet here to-day to solemnly pledge ourselves to the one great task of driving out our aggressors from the front..."

"..Therefore, it is that as soon as I was released on the 24th of last month, I issued a statement that the party to which I have the honour to belong, the D.M.K. Party would put a moratorium on all its activities, agitational or otherwise, and direct its entire energy and place its apparatus at the disposal of the Government of India to thwart the ambitions of the aggressor."

This is what he stated in Rajya Sabha. Even today, this is the policy of the DMK Party. Therefore, no member should have any suspicion about the policy or activities of the DMK Party. By saying this, I wholeheartedly support the Demands, but, at the same time, I would like to put it on record that what I stated here should be looked into and kindly try to do something in this matter.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम (गया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह विभाग की डिमाण्ड्स एक ऐसे समय में इस सम्मानित सदन में डिस्क्शन हो रहा है जब पूर्वांचल में विदेशी नागरिकों के नाम पर देश की अखंडता को खतरा है और पश्चिमांतर में धर्म के नाम पर देश की अखंडता को खतरा है। देश के दक्षिणी भारत में क्षेत्रीयता के नाम पर देश की अखंडता को तोड़ने की साजिश हो रही है।

ला एण्ड आर्डर की आज जो स्थिति है, उस पर जब मैं ध्यान देता हूँ तो ऐसा लगता है कि देश की अखंडता एक ऐसे चौराहे पर खड़ी है, जिस पर कि अगर हमने तत्परता से काम नहीं लिया तो आने वाले दिनों में देश को काफी संकट का सामना करना होगा। वैसे तो हमें अपने आप में बहुत इत्मीनान है कि हमारे गृह मन्त्री जी की पैनी दृष्टि देश की मौजूदा स्थिति पर पूरी तरह से लगी हुई है। लेकिन स्थिति नियंत्रण में नहीं जान पड़ती है।

गृह विभाग की ओर से जो बुकलेट हम लोगों को भेजा गया है, उसमें सरकार ने सारी कार्य-वाही का ध्यौरा दिया है। आपने पिछड़े वर्गों के उत्थान के लिए आयोग बनाया। माइनोरिटी कमीशन बनाया। हरिजन और आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिए भी आपने कमीशन के द्वारा कई रिकमण्डेशंस मंगवाई। मौजूदा हालात को देखते हुये हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन, राज्यपालों का सम्मेलन बुला कर इस बात पर अपनी चिंता व्यक्त की है।

देश की एकता सर्वोपरि है। उसके बाद कोई राजनीतिक दल है। मैं आपके माध्यम से गृहमंत्री से आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि वे इसमें नम्रता बिल्कुल न बरतें। चाहे आसाम का मामला हो, चाहे पंजाब का मामला हो या ला एण्ड आर्डर का मामला हो। थोड़ी सी भी नम्रता से खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। आज देश में प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतें सिर उठा रही हैं। आज हमें पड़ोसी देशों से आणविक युद्ध का खतरा नहीं है बल्कि देश की अखण्डता को देश की प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतों से खतरा है। ये ताकतें फिरकापरस्ती फैलाकर देश को तोड़ना चाहती हैं। कहीं मजहब के नाम पर, कहीं धर्म के नाम पर, कहीं भाषा के नाम पर, कहीं क्षेत्रीयता के नाम पर ये लोग देश को तोड़ना चाहते हैं।

इतिहास साक्षी है कि जब भी देश टूटा है तो किनारों से टूटा है, बार्डर से टूटा है। आज वही स्थिति हम देख रहे हैं। आसाम में, पंजाब में और दक्षिण भारत में यही स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। हम भाषा की कद्र करते हैं। क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं की देश में उन्नति होनी चाहिये। लेकिन क्षेत्रीयता के नाम पर राष्ट्रीयता गौण न हो जाये। इस बात पर आज प्रश्नबाचक चिह्न लगा हुआ है कि देश की एकता कैसे बरकरार रखी जाये?

आज दस प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतें बैठती हैं और दूसरे दिन अखबारों में नई पार्टी का नाम आ जाता है। ये पार्टियां भाषा के नाम पर,

क्षेत्रीयता, धर्म आदि के नाम पर बनती हैं और इनका उद्देश्य हर जगह डिस्टर्बेंस पैदा करना है। इसलिए मैं बड़े अद्व ए के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल पार्टी को ही मान्यता दी जाये। भाषा, धर्म, मजहब के नाम पर जो पार्टियाँ बनती हैं उन पर पाबंदी लगायी जाये। इन आधारों पर किसी पार्टी को मान्यता न दी जाये चाहे कोई भी उसका नेतृत्व क्यों न कर रहा हो। अभी आन्ध्रप्रदेश में तेलगूदेशम पार्टी द्वारा भाषा के नाम पर चुनाव लड़ा गया। संविधान में इस बात की गारंटी है कि धर्म का सहारा लेकर कोई भी पार्टी नहीं बनाई जाएगी। मजहब या भाषा का सहारा लेकर कोई पार्टी नहीं बनाई जायेगी। इसके लिए संविधान में अमेंडमेंट करने की आवश्यकता है तो वह भी किया जाए लेकिन इस तरह की पार्टियाँ बनने पर पाबंदी लगायी जानी चाहिये। इसके अलावा देश को बचाने का कोई चारा नहीं है, चाहे आप हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को कितने भी आश्वासन क्यों न दें।

प्रशासन की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। आज ला एण्ड आर्डर क्यों खराब हो रहा है। कई बार लॉ एण्ड आर्डर सुधारने के लिए मीटिंग्स हो चुकी हैं। तत्कालीन गृह मन्त्री ज्ञानी जैलर्सिंह जी ने भी लॉ एण्ड आर्डर की समस्याओं पर शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स की बैठक में बहुत विस्तार से डिस्कशन किया था। इंस्ट्रूक्शन भी राज्य सरकारों को दी गई। इसके बावजूद भी लॉ एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति दिन-पर-दिन खराब होती चली जा रही है। ज्यों-ज्यों आप दवा दे रहे हैं, मर्ज बढ़ता ही चला जा रहा है। इसके पीछे कारण यह है कि आपकी पुलिस फोर्स में जाती-यता घर कर गई है, उसमें कास्टिज्म घुस गया है। पुलिसवाले क्रमीनल्स को साथ लेकर घूरते हैं और आप कहते हैं कि लॉ एण्ड आर्डर कन्ट्रोल नहीं हो रहा है ? यह कैसे कन्ट्रोल होगा ?

आपके माध्यम से गृह मन्त्री जी से अनुरोध

करूंगा कि आपने कई बार पुलिस आयोग की रिपोर्ट मंगायी और पढ़ी जिसके बाद आपने कुछ नये-नये निर्देश भी दिये हैं। लेकिन स्थिति कन्ट्रोल में नहीं आ सकी। सबल जाति का कांस्टेबल सबल जाति के क्रिमीनल्स के साथ घूमता है। जो जिस जाति का पुलिसवाला घूमता है। फिर, आप कहते हैं कि लॉ एण्ड आर्डर कन्ट्रोल नहीं हो रहा है। इस पर कुठाराधात करना चाहिए। जापान में जिस प्रकार सिस्टम है, उसी प्रकार पुलिस आयोग न बनाकर पब्लिक सेफ्टी कमीशन बनाइये और उसमें सभी पालिटिकल पार्टीज के रिप्रजनेटिव हों। वे जो पालिसी फारमूलेट करें या रिकमन्डेशन्स दें, उन पर विचार किया जाए। जापान में जो पब्लिक सेफ्टी कमीशन लागू है, उसकी रिपोर्ट मैंगाकर देखिए और एक्सपेरीमेंट के तौर पर इस प्रकार के कमीशन में सभी पालिटिकल पार्टीज को इनवाल्व कीजिये। तभी इसमें कुछ सुधार हो सकता है। जो पदाधिकारी जाती-यता के आधार पर लगे हुये हैं, उनको डिसमिस कीजिये या उनको लम-सम पैसा देकर के घर में बैठा दीजिए। इससे हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। जब कोई हरिजन मिनिमम वेजेस की डिमान्ड करता है या सोशियो इकनामिक के लिए फाइट करता है तो उसको कहीं-न-कहीं किसी केस में फंसा दिया जाता है। जो पुलिस आप गरीबों की हिफाजत के लिए भेजते हैं, वह पुलिस गरीबों को तंग करनेवाली बन जाती है। जितने भी आपके कानून बने हुए हैं उनका इस्तेमाल हरिजन-आदि-वासियों, बैकवर्ड और गरीबों पर होता है। सबल व्यक्तियों पर तो यह इस्तेमाल होता ही नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are many hon. Members from your own Party. You have already taken 15 minutes.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि पब्लिक सेफ्टी कमीशन बनाया जाये। उसकी रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जाए कि किस प्रकार प्रशासन में चुर्ती आ सकती है और कितनी मदद मिल सकती है ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Many more demands are there, you can speak on them also.

1 श्री रामस्वरूप राम : आज राम विलास पासवान जी बोल रहे थे। उन्होंने ऐसी पिक्चर सदन में रखी कि देश में हरिजनों के लिए कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। वे आँकड़ों की खेती खूब करना जानते हैं लेकिन हम तो उपलब्धियाँ देखते हैं। वीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सारे देश में 38, 91, 848 हैक्टेयर जमीन हासिल की गई और 1981-82 में 25,84,855 हैक्टेयर जमीन वितरण की गई। और बाँटी भी है। लेकिन जमीन का पर्चा देना और उसका काटना उतना महत्व का नहीं है जितना यह है कि जिसको जमीन दी है उस पर उसका अधिकार हो। 1977 में बिहार में बहुत सी जमीनें बाँटी गयीं लेकिन प्रतिक्रियावादी चरणसिंह और वाजपेयी जी की जब सरकार आयी और देहातों में हरिजनों में भावना फैलायी गयी कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी अब सत्ता में नहीं हैं इसलिये हरिजनों को कोई नहीं देख सकता, तो सारी जमीनें रातोंरात छीनी गई, लोगों की जानें गयीं और हरिजनों पर आमूहिक रूप से अत्याचार हुए जिसके उदाहरण लोलवी, पिपरा, फाल्टा आदि हैं। और हरिजनों को जिन्दा जलाने की आदत डाली तो लोकदल की सरकार ने ही डाली। आप कहते हैं कि हरिजनों की समस्या यों की त्यों पढ़ी हुई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय राम विलास पासवान उस समय कहाँ थे? क्यों नहीं उन्होंने इसके विरोध में पालियामेंट में इस्तीफा दिया? इनकी कथनी और करनी में बड़ा अन्तर है।

अब मैं सौशलाइज़ेशन आफ़ लैंड की बात करता हूँ। प्राइवेट प्रोपर्टी की तो अबालिश कर देना चाहिये। जब भूमि वितरण का काम अच्छे ढंग से नहीं होगा तब तक उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा। इसलिए लैंड दी टिलर होनी चाहिये। बड़े-बड़े किसानों के पास तो खेती भी है, नौकरी भी है, व्यापार भी है, एक ही व्यक्ति के पास काफी दौलत है, इसलिये गरीब आदमी की जमीन और

उस पर कब्ज़ा दिलाने के लिए कुछ स्टैप्स लीजिये क्योंकि 1985 में आपको फिर जनता के सामने जाना है। अगर आपने सौशलाइज़ेशन आफ़ लैंड कर दिया तो देश की 75 फ़ीसदी जनता आपका फिर स्वागत करेगी और वैसी स्थिति में माननीय रामावतार शास्त्री हवा में उड़ायेगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude. Shri B.K. Nair wants to speak. He will not be here tomorrow. You have already taken twenty minutes. Please allow your colleagues to speak. You must not take so much time that you alone speak and not your own colleagues.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : मैं दो मिनट में समाप्त कर दूँगा।

आज विनिमय वेजेज़ के नाम पर बिहार में एग्रीकल्चर लेबर की क्या हालत है? एक और तो आपने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की है कि गरीब को जमीन देंगे...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not record whatever Shri Ram Swarup Ram Speaks. Mr. Ram, please try to obey the Chair. This is not the way. I am so sorry. Should your colleagues not speak?

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : मैं एक ही बात देश के गरीबों के शोषण के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। आपकी जो व्यवस्था है, मिनिमम वेजेज़ जो मांगते हैं एग्रीकल्चर लेबर उनको पुलिस वाले नक्सलाइट कह कर परेशान करते हैं। आपकी पुलिस एग्रीकल्चर लेबर्स को 'इन दी नेम आफ नेक्सलाइट' जेल में डाल देती है। क्या मैं यह मांग नहीं कर सकता हूँ कि उस पर कम-से-कम एक जाँच बैठायें जिससे पता लग सके कि नेक्सलाइट के नाम पर भेजे गये लोग कहाँ तक दोषी हैं।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह-मन्त्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At least, you have obeyed the Chair just now. I thank you very much. Now, Shri B.K. Nair, you can speak.

SHRI SATISH AGGARWAL (Jaipur) : It is better late than never.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The name is also my brother's name. I am Lakshman and he is Shri Ram Swarup Ram.

SHRI B.K. NAIR (Quilon) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for given me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs.

We have been facing law and order situations, communal trouble, communal conflict and class conflict. But the basic problem for all this is economics. Criminal tendency in the people mainly arises from the fact that many of them feel that they have nothing to get. Even after 35 years of our development, India is still considered to be one of the poorest countries in the world where more than 40 or 50 lakhs of people are below the poverty line. We have so many thousands of villages which do not have drinking water facilities. What is the condition now? Who are the people creating violence and class conflict? Though a feeling has been created that we are moving in the right direction, there are some people who instigate the poor people. But what is the basic fact for this class conflict, Hindu-Muslim conflict? It is because of job. One section is trying to wrest the job held by the other section. We have heard of clashes in Moradabad. The reason given was that a particular community wanted to wrest job from the other group. Similar clashes are taking place all over the country. The basic reason for these clashes is job. The present agitation in Assam has also this background. The whole thing arises because of the fact that the entire North East region specially Assam is being neglected in the matter of development. No attention has been paid for its economic development. It is only now that the Government is coming forward for the development of the area. But even then it may take decades to come to the normal development because the area is so backward in the matter of

development. This sort of things exists in other States also. In many States, some communities have been given a sort of discriminatory treatment. A solution can be found only by large scale development of the States. That is the only solution.

In this country, 70% of our population is employed in agriculture. But the figures show that not more than 35% of our national income is given to the agriculture. What is the reason? It is because the pricing policy of the Government is so utterly ridiculous. I would say, for whom is it being adopted? We are afraid of the consumers, town people, organised section, organised trade union; we are afraid of the bureaucrats, of the urban people. So, at the cost of urban people, we are denying the due share of farmers and we are keeping them in the perpetual poverty. 70% of our population is employed in agriculture but they are getting not more than 35% of our national income. When it comes to apportionment of national income, 70% of the population which is employed in the agriculture should get 70% of our national income. But it is not so. Why? When every body is contributing his own, why there is a discrimination between intellectual labour and physical labour? Why should the town people be given the preference? The town people are enjoying all luxuries of life at the cost of the miserable, poverty-stricken farmers in the countryside. This is the sort of lopsided development that is going on. We are giving a favourable treatment towards the working section. It is creating a sort of discontent and utter sense of alienation from the rural people.

The other day, the prices of agricultural commodities were announced. Under great pressure, the Minister of Agriculture announced the price of Rs. 151 per quintal of wheat. Several States have demanded a higher price for wheat. The Agricultural Prices Commission recommended a price of Rs. 150 per quintal of rice. Grudgingly, it has been raised to Rs. 151 per quintal, only a rupee more than what the APC had recommended. But, at the same time we do not mind paying more than Rs. 200 per quintal for importing wheat.

There should be a large-scale transfer of resources to the rural side. In that way alone, a total revolution has to take place

in the economic planning. Unless there is a wholesale transfer of our wealth, our resources, to the countryside, the poverty of the countryside cannot be lifted.

We are all the time concerned more with the industrial side. The industry cannot sustain itself without agricultural development. There is a lopsided development. Where will the industry dispose of its products unless you create more purchasing power for the poor people in the countryside? Democracy is confined to the middle-class. It is only middle-class that is being cared for more. After 35 years, we find that it is only the democracy of the middle-class, for the middle-class and by the middle-class. We have forgotten the poor masses. We have forgotten Gandhi, about whom we speak a lot. After Gandhi has gone, we have just forgotten about the poor masses of the country. We take them for granted. The masses in the rural areas are caught in the mesh of caste and community. Nobody is so lower in the caste that there is not somebody below him. He feels, some sort of a status and he feels that he belongs to a higher caste. These people are made to suffer and endure sufferings, poverty and misery for so many decades even after our Independence. It is only because they are caught in the mesh of Caste and community. So, we have to awaken the consciousness of the people and bestow a lot of attention to the masses living in the countryside.

Let us start giving large-scale employment opportunities for employment to the people in the countryside.

The other day, under the leadership of our Prime Minister, we had the Non-Aligned Meet at Delhi. A clarion call was given by the Prime Minister in the name of the Non-Aligned Meet, calling upon the rich countries, the developed countries, to transfer their resources and to be generous in giving their assistance in the name of peace and development to the poverty-stricken countries, to the developing and under-developed countries. Do we apply the same standard in our country? I want to ask only one question: Do we not have more developed areas and more developed sections of the people and we are not at all thinking about the poor masses? Will you not be having a stronger base, and

strengthening the hands of the Prime Minister, the voice of the Prime Minister, before giving a call to the foreign countries to be generous with the transfer of their resources, to call our own richer sections of our people to part with their resources for the benefit of downtrodden sections of the people and to part with their ill-gotten money?

What happens in the 5-Star Hotels? What do we find there? There is dance, feasting and all that inside and, at the same time, there are the construction workers and the poor people who are rotting outside without any protection against weather. That is the situation in the country. While certain sections of the people are accumulating money, the poor people are being denied just the benefits of the nation's progress. The result is that they take to any sort of crime and violence. Unless developmental activities are intensified in the countryside, in the rural areas, unless there is widespread development in the rural areas, you will not be able to maintain peace in the country. The peace cannot be maintained at gun-point or with rifles. If the same pattern is continued, there will be no improvement in the living standard of the masses of our country.

19 hrs.

We always talk of Super Powers, like Russia and America. What are these Super Powers? What is their past? The USSR was born in 1917 and what an amount of progress they have made! We have been free for the last 35 years. What is the progress that we have made? Our half the population is starving. In 22 years, the USSR could build up so much power, so much of industrial power, on such a big scale and such a big mighty army.

Within 22 years the USSR could build up such a huge strength. And what are we doing? Even after 35 years we are going in for loans from World Bank and International Monetary Fund. We are making it a right to borrow money. The other day Mr. R. Venkataraman was arguing about our right to borrow from the IMF. It is only begging. Even after 35 years what progress have we made? We have to be much more careful. We should develop our countryside, we should improve the purchasing power of the people

in the countryside. What is the position in respect of consumer goods ? What about our exports ? We try to expand our exports and we try to expand our imports also. At what cost ? We have to export goods at the price they will give and we have to import also at the price they dictate. This is just one-way traffic. We are at their mercy, whether it is import or export.

We talk of technology. What is our position about technology. We say that we are the third in the world in the matter of technological and scientific personnel. But what is the quality of contribution made by us ? For every nut and bolt, you have to go to America or Japan or France. So many factories are lying idle because the machines are not suitable. So, it is a lopsided development, it is uneven, it is not something which we can boast of. Unless these problems are settled, we will not be able to maintain peace and order in this country.

We are talking of Centre-State relations. I feel that we should be a little more elastic in our concept of Centre-State relations. We cannot be so rigid trying to hold the whole country under one rope. Ours is a huge country, as big as Europe minus Russia having a vast population with diverse religions, languages, customs and traditions. You cannot hold the whole country under one rope. Till now we have been able to do it because of personalities like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. But what about the future ? We cannot, like Aurangzeb or some such person, dictate terms. We have become more and more feeble. The Centre is trying to dominate. A stage may come when it may be open to any State to say, 'We walk out of the Union'.

I want to say something about language. We have remained as one country in the past without a national language; we have remained as one country all these years, for thousands of years, without a national language. So many princes and kings had ruled in this country and this country was one. What was the uniting factor ? Not language. People were speaking their own languages. We had the emotional integration, we had one culture, we had so many things to rejoice about; we had the cultural unity. It was

these things that held us together, not language. Therefore, let us not say, unless you speak Hindi you are not an Indian. This is what the former Prime Minister had said...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You want language of affection.

SHRI B.K. NAIR : When the former Prime Minister visited the north-eastern region, somebody was speaking in English, and he remarked, 'Can't you speak Hindi ? Then you are not an Indian'. This sort of attitude will not help Indian national integration. I am raising this point not because we are against Hindi. What I want to say is that Hindi should not be imposed. By imposing Hindi, some people want to enjoy some advantages and want to have an edge over others in the matter of examinations and in the matter of enjoying certain privileges. By that way, we are dividing the nation into two. That should not be allowed. We can try to persuade people and make them accept it, by grace and not by force or by imposition or by making discrimination. That will defeat the very purpose. Let us wait. (*Interruptions*) What is the urgency about it ? We have remained so for thousands of years and India has been one country in spite of diverse religions, languages and customs. We have remained as one country in the past and we will continue to be one. We need have no fear. But do not try to frighten people by imposing Hindi, by making discrimination in the matter of language. That is all.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय पर विचार करने के लिए...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to reassemble at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow, April 12, 1983.

19.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 12, 1983/ Chaitra 22, 1905 (Saka).

© 1983 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixth Edition) and printed by the Manager, Mittal Printers, K-13, Navin Shahdara, Delhi-110032.
