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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, November 30, 1981/Agrahayana 9, 1903 (Saka)

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

Mr. Speaker in the Chair

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने 388 के अन्तर्गत आप से अनुमति चाहती है, मेहता चौक में गुरुद्वारे के अन्दर जो विस्फोट हुआ है .... (व्यवधान) . . .

मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय से बात कर रहा हूं, आप से तो नहीं कर रहा हूं । आप इस तरीके से मत किया करें। राष्ट्र की बात को समझने की कोशिश किया करें, मजाक मत किया करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपस में मेम्बर्स बात न करें तो अच्छा है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: आप सुन लिया करें बात को ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय बात बहुत सीरियस है, संजीदा बात है । क्या हालत देश की हो रही है, यह आप से छिपी हुई नहीं है । आप इस को समझ लें, आप का प्रान्त है । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा है, मैंने आप को सूचित कर दिया था कि यह 388 की

'सस्पेंशन नहीं होगी ।' आप की भावनाओं की वैसे भी इस बात के लिए मैं कद्र करता हूं लेकिन इस को खास ढंग से करेंगे क्योंकि मैं भी उसी प्रान्त का हूं, मुझे भी कष्ट है । किसी धर्मस्थान को किसी प्रकार से अपवित्र किया जाय, उस का दुरुपयोग किया जाय, कैसे यह वहां होता है, वह तो भाई-चारे का और सद्भावना का एक प्रतीक होता है जो भी धर्मस्थान होता है, गुरुद्वारा हो, मंदिर हो, मस्जिद हो, चर्च हो, । इस प्रकार मेरे ख्याल से यह कुठाराघात है देश की संस्कृति पर भी, प्यार पर भी और भाई चारे पर भी । हमारे ऋषि, मुनि, और गुरु जितने भी हैं सभी ने एक ही पाठ पढ़ाया है । गुरु नानक के सन्देश में भाई चारा ही भाईचारा है, न कोई छोटा है न कोई बड़ा है । गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी ने कहा है "मानष की जात सब एक ही पहचानबो"। हमारे यहां "सर्वे भवंतु सुखिनः सर्वे संतु निरामयाः " कहा गया है । इस्लाम में 'रब्बुल आलमीन' की बात करते हैं । क्रिश्चियेनिटी में 'ब्रदरहुड आफ मेन' की बात कही जाती है । एक पवित्र स्थान पर अगर ऐसा काम शुरू हो जाए तो यह बहुत घृणित है । मैं आपसे और इस सदन से इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या है और सभी को इससे सजग रहना चाहिए । मेरे ख्याल में कल जो मैंने आपका मोशन रखा है, खालिस्तान के सिलसिले में उसमें सरकार भी तैयार होकर आए कि क्या छान-बीन हुई है । मैं समझता हूं सभी लोग चाहेंगे कि इसकी पूरी छान-बीन होनी चाहिए और पूरी जानकारी होनी चाहिए और जो भी अपराधी हैं उनको पूरी तौर से सजा मिलनी चाहिए । इस सिलसिले में मेरी यही

मंशा है जिससे मैं समझता हूं सभी माननीय सदस्य सहमत होंगे ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I have given a Calling Attention notice on this. I hope you will admit it.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me get the acts and then we shall see.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION

Public Distribution System

*103 SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to make a study of the public distirbution system in the country specially the cost to be incurred thereon; and

(b) wha steps Government propose to take to raise the operational efficiency, reduce expenditure and make the public distribution system serve the poor in the rural areas better?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Various aspects of the public distribution are being received continuously by the Union Government and the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations. The organisation and administration of the public distribution system primarily the responsibility of the State Governments who are taking necessary steps to expand and improve the system. Several State Governments have established State Civil Supplies Corporations. More than 80 per cent of the additional fair price shops established since March, 1980 are in the rural areas. The Union Government has been urging the State Governments to ensure supplies of essential commodities at reasonable prices to the people, particularly to weaker sections of the society.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : I have specifically asked in the second part of my question what steps the Government proposes to take to ensure success of this distribuion system further? No mention of this has been made in the hon. Minister s answer Therefore, I would like to know if the Union Government proposes to take certain steps to ensure 100 per cent success of this distribution system in rural areas; whether they have conferred with the state Government on this issue or whether they propose to hold any meeting with the Sate Governments on this particular issue.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: As already stated, the Government is aware of the need for serving the rural areas. Specifically out of 63,000 or so new fair price shops opened during the last two years or so, since this Government took over, more than 80 per cent are in the rural areas; and out of the total fair price shops of 2.98 lakhs at present in the country, nearly 80 per cent are in the rural areas Apart from that, we are continuously thinking of improving the system to be able to serve the entire population of the country. The Planning Commission has set up an inter-Ministerial Working Group this year. Its report is also awaited. We are also having a study conducted by the Indian Institute of Management at Ahmedabad; and we are spending a considerable amount on the study to find out what more could be done in this connection.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gaekwad may ask a second question

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He does not have a second question.

MR. SPEAKER: But I want to give him a chance.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I want to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that there is large scale dissatisfaction regarding the functioning of the public distribution system and whether he is aware that during the Janata rule a proposal was made to streamline the public distribution system which was made to Parliament and to the public in March 1979; unfortunately we could not implement

it—we hope to implement it next time when we are in power.

AN HON. MEMBER: Never, never.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I want to know whether he is aware that there is such a proposal and whether he is aware that the public distribution system may have to be closed because the subsides that are necessary to maintain the public distribution system have now to be given up in view of our commitment to the International Monetary Fund.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Apart from the fact that we have been very successful in rectifying most of the disruption that took place during the Janata regime—the whole system was thrown out of gear—we have added a considerably large number of fair price shops in the country and we have improved the distribution of some of the most essential commodities. During the Janata regime, the total quantity of foodgrain—distributed was of the order of 10 to 11 million tonnes in a year throughout those two and a half years. We have raised it to 14 to 15 million tonnes during the past year, for foodgrains alone. We have increased the supply of essential commodities by about 50 per cent.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What about the subsidy element, to be given up in view of the IMF commitment?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Even though the Government has opened various shops the distribution lies in the hands of the State Governments. Whatever the Government may do, ultimately the responsibility for the supplies lies with the State Governments. My question is whether there is any coordination between the Central Government and the States in order to see that whatever is available with them is supplied properly to the people through fair price shops, because the functioning of the fair price shops is a very serious matter and that is why the Government is getting a bad name.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I agree with the hon. Member that just and equitable distribution of the essential commodities is most essential. To satisfy that we are maintaining very close touch with the States. The allocations of essential items of food are made on the demands from the States. Even commodities like kerosene, diesel oil and other things are also distributed by the States and accordingly allocation is made and we always try to see that the State Governments distribute the supplies that are made to them according to the guidelines laid down by us.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Daulat Ram Saran.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वे अत्यावश्यक वस्तुयें कौन-कौन सी हैं, जिनको आप दुकानों के द्वारा वितरण कर रहे हैं ? खास तौर से मैं देहाती क्षेत्रों के बारे में जानना चाहता हूं । क्या यह सही है कि दिल्ली प्रदेश की राजधानी और डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर और गांवों में वितरण की अलग-अलग मात्रायें निश्चित हैं और खास तौर से गांवों को सबसे कम चीनी और गेहूं दिया जाता है तथा जहां तक चावल का सवाल है, वह भी सबसे कम मात्रा में दिया जाता है ?

दूसरी बात यह कि जो आपने और एसेंशियल कामोडिटीज तैयार कर रखी हैं उनमें से कोई भी चीज गांवों में नहीं दी जाती हैं और फेयर प्राइस शाप आपने गांवों में कितनी खोल रखी हैं ? क्या आपको इस सम्बन्ध में भी जानकारी है कि जहां कहीं भी फेयर प्राइस शाप गांवों में चल रही हैं, वहां उन फेयर प्राइस शाप्स द्वारा आवश्यक वस्तुयें वितरित नहीं की जा रही हैं, इसकी जानकारी करके क्या आप आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

राव बारेन्द्र सिंह : जनाब, 2.98 लाख फेयर-प्राइस शाप्स हैं, जिन में 80 प्रतिशत यानी 2 लाख 40 हजार गांवों

के अन्दर हैं। वे चल रही हैं, तभी तो दुकानें हैं, अगर बन्द होती तो दुकानें कहां रहती ? ज्यादातर चीजें गांवों और शहरों के लिये बराबर वितरण की जाती हैं। चीनी की मात्रा आम तौर पर 425 ग्राम फी-कस फी-महीना है, यह गांव वालों के लिये है, गांव की दुकानों पर शहर के लोग खरीदने नहीं जाते हैं, वहां गांव के लोग ही खरीदते हैं।

इन्होंने पूछा है कि क्या-क्या चीजें तकसीम होती हैं--इस में हमारी तरफ से ज्यादा जरूरी चीजें फूड-आइटम्ज हैं, जैसे गेहूं, चावल, चीनी। बहुत सी स्टेट्स में माचिस तकसीम की जाती है, मोटा कपड़ा, कैरोसीन आयल तकसीम की जाती है। ये वे चीजें हैं जो इन दुकानों के जरिये दी जाती हैं, कहीं पर 8 आइटम्ज हैं, कहीं पर 10 आइटम्ज हैं।

Mortgage Insurance Scheme to Boost Housing Construction in country

*104. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal to launch a mortgage insurance scheme to boost housing construction in the country;

(b) whether such scheme is proposed to be started on an experimental basis and confined to certain selected centres;

(c) if so, the names of those selected centre which have been identified so far;

(d) the terms and conditions proposed to be laid down before the purchaser; and

(e) the expected time of the implementation of such proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (e). The proposal is under consideration of the Government. The details are yet to be worked out.

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: May I know whether it is a fact that the so-called mortgage insurance scheme has been under the consideration of the Government for the last three years and the Housing Ministry is yet to give finishing touches to the above scheme, and if so, the reasons for the delay in implementing this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): There is no Question of any delay. We have received the recommendations of the working group only this month and it is under active consideration of the Government.

News Item "Increase in Plant Disease Worries Farms"

*105. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Increase in plant disease worries farmers" appeared in the Statesman dated 30th October, 1981;

(b) whether the first National Congress of Plant Breeders held in Karnal recently has expressed concern over the increase of the deadly Karnal Bunt afflicting the high yielding varieties of wheat including Sonalika which covers 80 per cent of the wheat crops;

(c) what were the other points/suggestions made at the Congress; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Although the Government does not have yet the proceedings of the National Congress of Plant Breeders held at Karnal from 12th to 15th October, 1981, according to the convener of the Congress the subject of Karnal Bunt did come up for discussion at the Congress, including its incidence on high-yielding varieties of wheat such as Sonalika.

(c) According to the convener of the Congress, other points discussed at this forum were—

1. Development of new generation of high-yielding varieties through more basic research in genetics, plant breeding and disease resistance,

2. Better plant types with more efficient utilisation of renewable and non-renewable resources such as solar energy, water and fertilisers for higher crop yields,

3. Development of crop varieties for problem areas and stress environments such as dry farming environments such as dry farming areas, saline and sodic soils and water-logged situations.

(d) The Government has been fully seized of these problems and has organized strong research centres to develop disease-resistant high-yielding varieties, with broad genetic base to serve as barriers for spread of diseases and varieties suitable for stress environments such as rainfed areas and saline sodic soils. Based on researches done already a great deal of improved technology for the crops and specific situations has already been generated which is now being extended to farmers. The Government, however, is conscious of the need for continuing research support to these areas and has accordingly planned its future strategies to strengthen research.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: May I know whether it is a fact that this disease was first reported in the 1930s, whether the wheat directorate under the ICAR has completely failed to curb this disease and many other diseases and whether it is a fact that this disease has affected the wheat production in the country very badly, as expressed by the National Congress of Plant Breeders held in October?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is a fact this disease was first noticed in 1931, as the hon. member has said. Since then constant efforts have been made to try and control it. There is also no doubt that the area affected by this disease has been increasing in Punjab and Haryana, Western U.P. and parts of Rajasthan like Ganganagar district and other places. But we have been trying to control the disease through various methods. But the main emphasis is on developing disease-resistant varieties of new wheat. That is being done. Some varieties have already been identified and we are covering larger areas with those varieties.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Already fifty years have passed and we have not been able to bring out a wheat variety which is resistant to this disease. There are many other common diseases which are affecting the wheat crop and we are unable to do anything about them. May I know what concrete steps Government is taking to do something about it? The other question is regarding the hybrid varieties of pulses and oilseeds. Nothing has been done in this field also. What action does the Government contemplate in this connection?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is a very general question pertaining to all the diseases. With regard to one particular disease, I have already

admitted that we have not been able to effectively control this particular type of fungal disease. There are many other diseases like that. Even in the case of malaria from which human beings have been suffering for hundreds of years, we have not been able to check it completely. So, efforts are going on to control it.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: What about developing of hybrid varieties in pulses and oilseeds?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We have developed certain high yielding varieties in groundnut, soyabean and some short duration varieties of pulses have also been evolved. So, very useful research work has been done.

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खां.: अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि ऐसी व्हीट वेराइटीज पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जिन में डीजीज को रेसिस्ट करने की ताकत हो। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, जो दवाएं आई. सी. ए. और आप की दूसरी इंस्टीट्यूशन्स ने डेवलप की थीं बीमारी को मारने के लिए, वे शुद में तो इफेक्टिव रहीं लेकिन आज उन डीजीज के लिए वे दवाएं इनइफेक्टिव हैं, जिस से पता लगता है कि वे दवाएं सब-स्टैन्डर्ड हैं।।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: दवाएं नहीं बल्कि उन दवाओं को बनाने वालों की नीयत सब-स्टैन्डर्ड हो गई है।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां: आप सही फरमा रहे हैं। हर किसान की नालिज में यह बात होगी कि स्प्रेइंग पहले आम पर इफेक्टिव थी, आज वह स्प्रेइंग उसी आम पर इफेक्टिव नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बजाय ऐसे बीज पैदा करने के क्या आप इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि क्वालिटी कन्ट्रोल हो और दवाएं स्टैन्डर्ड की बनें ताकि वे इफक्टिव हों डीजीज को मारा जा सके

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: दोनों बातें ठीक हैं। दवाएं भी घटिया मिलने लगी हैं और उन में मिलावट हुई है पीछे। आपको मालूम है कि हम ने पीछे 5 टीमें बनाई थीं और सारे मुल्क का एक सर्वे कराया था। 5 जोन बना कर ताकि सब-स्टैन्डर्ड दवाओं का पता लग सके मेनूफेक्चर के लेबिल पर; फार्मूलेशन के स्टेज के ऊपर और बिक्री के टाइम पर रिटेल तक। इनका काम यह पता लगाना था कि कितनी कितनी मिलावट कहां कहां पर होती है। हम ने सारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लिखा है कि लेबोरेट्रीज और ज्यादा कायम करें। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट भी और नई लेबोरेट्रीज बनाना चाह रही है। एक रीजनल सेन्टर बना कर एन्फोर्समेंट स्टाफ और ज्यादा मुकर्रर करना चाह रही है ताकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस को मदद दे सकें और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से भी कड़ी निगाह रख सकें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: एक बहुत बड़ा चोर पकड़ा गया था, उस को फांसी लगी या नहीं ?

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: May I draw the attention of the Minister to the 8th conference of the Asian Pacific Weed Science Society held recently in which weed scientists from 17 countries took part. It has been stated in that conference that almost one-third of the crop in India is lost due to weeds. The Minister has given us an answer of a very general nature. As a specific remedy to save loss of food from weeds, does the Government plan to establish a National Weed research body so that we can develop a specific weedicide?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There are certain types of weedicides specifically effective for particular crops. Lot of work is being done by universities and also by our agricultural scientists in various institutes. But it is also a fact that even now there is quite a substantial part of our crop that can be saved, if we can eradicate weeds altogether.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Have you set up a National Weed Research Centre? However, a proposal to establish a National Centre on weeds, to work on various aspects of seeds affecting our crops is under consideration.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There are centres for that research already existing in the country.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही: अध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा, पंजाब जो हैं उनमें फसलों को कीड़ा लग रहा है और यह बात सब को मालूम है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूं कि जो प्रान्तीय सरकारें कीड़े के प्रकोप की रोकथाम नहीं कर सकती हैं क्या उनमें भारत सरकार जैसे पहले एरियल स्प्रे किया करती थी, क्या वह अब भी करने का विचार रखती है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: एरियल स्प्रे की स्कीम भी हमारी है। अब भी हमारे पास एग्रीकल्चरल एविएशन विंग है जिसके पास हवाई जहाज हैं। जिस स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जरूरत होती है वहां हम सेन्टर को एग्रीकल्चरल मिनिस्ट्री के हवाई जहाज स्प्रे के लिए भेजते हैं।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही: बिहार में तो यह हुआ नहीं है। वहां पूरी फसल कीड़ा खा गयी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: श्री केयूर भूषण।

बारूका उदवहन सिंचाई परियोजना

*106. **श्री केयूर भूषण :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर जिले में प्रस्तावित बारूका उदवहन सिंचाई परियोजना के बारे में प्रस्ताव केन्द्र के विचारार्थ भेज दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ की महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना को तत्काल क्रियान्वित किया जा सके ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per information available with the Centre, the State Government have not formulated this project so far.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री केयूर भूषण: यह जो प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया गया है उस से यह मालूम नहीं होता कि छत्तीसगढ़ जो मध्यप्रदेश का पिछड़ा इलाका है वह 20-25 वर्षों से अकाल ग्रस्त रहता आ रहा है उसके लिए क्या किया जा रहा है, रायपुर और दुर्ग ये दो जिले हैं जहां पर सिंचाई के बहुत स्रोत हैं। इस बारूका बांध से ये दोनों जिले लाभान्वित होंगे। अगर इस बांध के सम्बन्ध में मध्यप्रदेश सरकार से कोई सिफारिश नहीं आयी है तो भी केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस ओर पूरी तरह से ध्यान

देना चाहिए। वहां पर सूखे की वजह से हजारों लोग वहां से पलायन करते हैं और पूरे देश के अन्दर फैले हैं। वह इलाका बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर मध्यप्रदेश शासन कुछ नहीं कर पा रही है, अगर वहां से कोई प्रपोजल नहीं आया तो क्या वहां की स्थिति को देखते हुए क्या यह जरूरी नहीं है कि केन्द्रीय शासन उस पर ध्यान दे ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह। माननीय स्पीकर साहब, जहां तक इस प्रोजेक्ट का ताल्लुक है, मैंने यह तो अर्ज कर दिया है कि भारत सरकार के पास कोई स्कीम स्टेट सरकार से नहीं आयी है। दो हजार हैक्टेअर तक भूमि की सिंचाई के लिए जितनी स्कीमें होती हैं उनको स्टेट सरकारें भारत सरकार को नहीं भेजती हैं। उनको स्टेट सरकार अपने आप ही मंजूर कर लेती हैं।

जहां तक रायपुर जिले का ताल्लुक है, मध्यप्रदेश में सब से ज्यादा सिंचाई के साधन रायपुर जिले में हैं। मध्यप्रदेश में औसतन सिंचाई का रकबा है उसका 23 प्रतिशत रायपुर जिले में है। इसलिए आनरेबल मेम्बर की इस बात को मैं ठीक नहीं समझता कि रायपुर में सिंचाई के साधन कम हैं।

श्री केयूर भूषण: यह धान का इलाका है और धान के इलाके में पानी की बहुत जरूरत पड़ती है। उसके साथ ही यह एक फसली इलाका भी है। इसलिए रायपुर जिले की तरफ देखने का दृष्टिकोण जो है वह सही दृष्टिकोण नहीं मालूम होता है क्योंकि धान के इलाके में पानी की अधिक व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है। रायपुर जिले में सूखा होने और एक फसली इलाका होने के कारण से जहां पानी की अधिक आवश्यकता है। उस क्षेत्र में पानी नहीं पहुंच रहा है जिसकी वजह से रायपुर का इलाका अभी भी अकालग्रस्त है। वहां के लोग वहां से पलायन कर रहे हैं। इस बांध से उस इलाके में 3 लाख 30 हजार एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई हो सकती है। यह प्रदेश के अन्दर जांच के लिए पड़ी हुई है, इसके बिना पलायन और अकाल नहीं रुक सकता। मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्द्रीय शासन इस पर ध्यान दे।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अर्ज किया कि हमें इस स्कीम की जानकारी नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे तो हम जानकारी राज्य सरकार से लेकर उनको बता देंगे, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य जो कह रहे हैं, उस बात को दो तरफ से देखा जा सकता है। इनका कहना है कि रायपुर में धान ज्यादा होती है, इसलिए पानी की ज्यादा जरूरत है और मैंने बताया कि रायपुर जिले में सबसे ज्यादा सिंचाई के साधन मुहैया हैं और धान भी इसीलिए ज्यादा पैदा होती है।

श्री केयूर भूषण: मेरा कहना यह है कि जहां पर सिंचाई नहीं है वहां पर पूरी तरह से अकाल की स्थिति है।

SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH: There are other schemes also from Chattisgarh area which are pending with the Centre. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how long he will take to clear off the schemes from here.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I will require a separate notice to give a specific reply.

News item "New service needed to save Himalayas"

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item

captioned "New Service needed to save Himalayas" appearing in the Times of India, New Delhi dated 21 July, 1981 which highlights the problem of silting of Dams and the need for soil conservation measures;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) what are the soil conservation measures being taken in this regard?

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

(b) Government is concerned about the serious problem of soil erosion and land degradation in the hill areas resulting in siltation of reservoirs and recurring floods. To meet the problem, special emphasis is being laid on programmes of soil and water conservation, protection of the environment and afforestation.

(c) The following important schemes are being implemented with Central assistance:

(i) In order to conserve and restore the Himalayan eco-system a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called "Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas" is in operation since the Fifth Plan.

(ii) To reduce siltation of reservoirs and degradation of their catchments, a Centrally—Sponsored Scheme called "Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects" is in operation since the Third Plan.

(iii) To check the hazards of recurring floods and sedimentation and to increase the retention capacity of the watersheds, a Centrally —Sponsored Scheme of "Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Floodprone Rivers of the Indo-Gangetic Basin" has been launched during 1980-81.

(iv) For controlling shifting cultivation in the hill areas of the North-East, a Central Sector Scheme is in operation since the Fifth Plan.

In the State Sector, the concerned States are taking soil conservation measures under their own schemes/ programmes.

Recently, the Central Department of Environment has set up a National Eco-Development Board with the main objective of identifying the Critical eco-systems in the country, specially in hilly region, and for preparing operational blueprints of projects for ecological preservation in an integrated manner. In close collaboration/consultation with the State Governments, the Board will adopt a multipronged approach, which will include constitution of Eco-development Task Forces drawn from ex-servicemen and organising Eco-development Camps for enlisting the support of the youth force.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Sir, the dams in Himalayas are the result of our collective effort, but management of water is posing a very big problem to the country. This problem is assuming very large proportions with the result that all the estimates of the engineers have proved wrong. For instance the Ram Ganga Dam is now silting at the rate of 450 per cent above the estimates which the engineers provided. Similarly, in respect of Sharda Sagar Dam, the silting is at the rate of more than 200 per cent above the estimated design rate of the engineers. And similarly, in Bhakra Dam we are finding this problem which is assuming a very large proportion. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the co-ordinated effort which has been made by all the agencies quoted in his long statement? What is its result?. We must know the results because the problem is very serious and all the attempts of the engineers have failed. It is a national problem.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There is co-ordination among all these agencies which I have mentioned plus other agencies which I have not men-

tioned. They are all working towards the end to reduce the rate of siltation. It can be said that the rate of siltation has increased as the hon. Member has stated on account of deforestation and denudation of our hills and degradation of our forest areas in the catchment regions. But we are trying to look after the problem through various ways. Recently as the hon. Members are aware we have been very strict about conversion of forest land into non-forestry purposes. We are also planning to impose more restrictions through another comprehensive Bill which we are thinking of so that soil conservation is more effectively tackled.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Government consider of setting up of mini-reservoirs at the highest levels of Himalayas and also let us know whether there is any national policy of afforestation? States are also doing the same thing. Is there any co-ordination between the Government of India and the States in this matter? Are you building mini reservoirs at the heighest level of 10,000 ft?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There is complete co-ordination in the matter of afforestation between the States and the Centre because the policies of the Government of India are implemented through the States. As the House very well knows the Prime Minister is very keen on afforestation. The States have been asked again and again to revise upwards their targets for plantation of trees—not only plantation but protection of trees. Larger sums are being allocated even outside India in the catchment areas of the rivers which are tributories to the Ganga. For instance we have taken up work in Nepal the afforestation work thrugh His Majestay's Government of Nepal.

I do not understand what the hon. Member means by saying 'constrdc tion of reservoir in the higher regions of Himalayas'. Unless he specifies the areas I am not able to reply.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: My point was at the height of 10,000 ft.

MR. SPEAKER: There is the question of feasibility.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: I have given the names of three dams and the reservoirs.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: For soil conservation we have to have the cooperation of the hilly people, especially people living in the areas of Himalayas, Shri Sunder Lal Bahuguna a social worker has been travelling through Himalayas—from Kashmir to NEFA, for the last couple of years. He has been educating people in those areas to protect forests and about the falling of trees through his "chipko" slogan. Does the Government propose to encourage such people who are doing very good social service to this country by which there can be soil conservation and preservation of trees and save the country from the present seeming disaster?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The Government greatly appreciates the efforts of people like Mr. Sunder Lal Bahuguna. Apart from that, Government's own agencies are working towards the achievement of the same objectives.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: He is not in the list.

MR. SPEAKER: He is taking very keen interest like Mr. Bhatia.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : अध्यक्ष जी, मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की। जितना आप कर रहे हैं उतने ही हमारे रिजर्वायर्स सिल्ट से भर रहे हैं। जो रिजर्वायर्स 100 साल के लिये बनाये गये हैं वह 50 साल में ही भरते जा रहे हैं। यही नहीं नदियां भी सिल्ट से भरती जा रही हैं और इसीलिये फ्लड्स आ रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री जी

से जानना चाहता हूं आपके प्लान्स जरूर अच्छे होंगे, आपका काम जो हो रहा है उसका रिजल्ट क्या हो रहा है ? जैसा माननीय भाटिया जी ने कहा ऊपर एक छोटा प्रोजेक्ट भी बना दीजिये ताकि सिल्ट को रोका जा सके ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं क्या बताऊं यहां हाउस में क्या दिखाऊं कि अफारेस्टेशन का काम कैसा हो रहा है । मैं आनरेबिल मेम्बर को ले जा कर दिखा दूंगा ।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : अगर आप एक बड़े प्रोजेक्ट के ऊपर छोटा प्रोजेक्ट बना देंगे सिल्ट रोकने के लिये तो अच्छा रहेगा जैसा कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में हो रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो माननीय रेड्डी जी अफ़ोरेस्टेशन से ही बात बनेगी ।

Even the Himalayas are melting down. We have to take care of it. Not this slope alone but the Himalayas themselves.

Home Delivery System by Delhi Milk Scheme

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme has introduced home delivery system for milk at the exspense of thousands of poor people waiting and watching in long queues at the booths; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRCULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINAHTAN): (a) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I seek your protection, for the perfunctory type of answer that the Ministry is giving. The answer to my question is "No, Sir; Does not arise."

My question is:

> (a) is it a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme has introduced home delivery system for milk at the expense of thousands of poor customers....

For this, his answer is, "No; Sir". Does the "No, Sir" deal with "home delivery system" as well as "poor customers"? The fact remains that the Delhi Milk Scheme has introduced a modified home delivery system only sometime back. So, "No, Sir" is not correct.

Secondly, if he is under the impression that the poor customers are not being deprived by this system, then he should have given me some figures to convince me that the home delivery system is not at the cost of these poor customers. I had myself seen during the Budget Session in the last summer, long queues standing at the booths and people going back without getting milk. So, I would like to know whether this "No, Sir" does also apply to modified home delivery system or at the expense of poor people only?

MR. SPEAKER: I would like the hon. Minister to convince the hon. Member.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I may tell the hon. Member, it is true that home delivery system is there but that system is only in such areas where consumers are not supplied milk from depots. Where consumers are supplied milk from depots there is no home delivery system. Therefore, the question that the home delivery system has been introduced at the expense of people standing in long queues does not arise. That is why I said, No, Sir; and does not arise.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE That should have been said earlier, that the home delivery system is only at those places where there are no milk booths.

Now, my first supplementary is, which are the places where the home delivery system has been introduced, how much milk is given for home delivery and how much milk is supplied through the booths.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): There are still more than a thousand milk depots for the distribution of milk to consumers against cards and tokens in the morning and slightly less than 500 milk depots in the evening. The home delivery system, as my colleague pointed out, has been introduced in the areas where it was felt that the people could not find time to go to the distribution centre, to the depot; to get milk. This scheme has also helped in giving employment to unemployed people, widows, weaker sections, unemployed graduates; etc. A limit has been fixed that not more than 80 bottles are allowed to one individual. It is only to augment the income of poor families and weaker sections. That brings at the most Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 extra income to a family. This has not affected our normal distribution system at all. It has proved beneficial in finding employment and giving relief to persons like the hon. Member herself who would not like to go and collect milk bottles from the depots.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I do. But that is an altogether different matter.

Sir, as you will see, my question has not been answered. I have not asked how many people have been given employment and all that. I asked, which are the areas where the home delivery system has been introduced, the amount of milk distributed through the home delivery system and the amount of milk distributed through the booths. I want a specific answer to that.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have not got the information, you can collect and send it to the hon. Member.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I can give the information. The quantity of milk distributed through depots in the morning is 1,75,000 litres per day and in the evening, it is 62,000 litres per day. I have already given the No. of milk depots. It is 1096 depots in the morning. The total No. of home delivery agents is 1301. Each of them is not given more than 80 bottles a day. She can calculate.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: How much milk is supplied through the home delivery system? I did not get his figures at all as far as the amount of milk supplied through the booths and through the home delivery system is concerned.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have already mentioned that there are 1301 home delivery agents. They supply 47,800 litres of milk as against 2,37,000 litres through depots. I have done the calculation for her.

AN HON. Member: While areas?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: You will require a book to be printed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Do we not have the right to know which areas?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Let him print a book and supply it for the knowledge of Delhi people. Let it be laid on the Table of the House.

This is my second supplementary.

The Minister said that at the milk-booth, plenty of milk is being delivered. But, it is a fact that during summer months, as you yourself know, the supply of milk is becoming less and less. There is no normal and adequate supply of milk during summer months.

The entire milk, mostly 90 per cent of it, is obtained through the World Food Programme, either bottle milk or milk-powder. According to the terms of the agreement, double toned milk is supposed to be supplied to people, so

that the poorest section of the population would be benefited. Besides the fact that the supply of milk itself is not adequate, bulk of it is not also double-toned and, therefore, the poorest of the poor are not the actual beneficiaries of the World Food Programme. The objective of the World Food Programme is thus defeated and, more offluent people are benefited because they only can afford to take this milk which has more fat content.

That being the situation, will the Hon. Minister see to it that the objective of the World Food Programme is fulfilled by supplying more and more double-toned milk so that the poor people would be benefited?

MR. SPEAKER: It is too long a question.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There is very little double-toned milk being produced at present and whatever double-toned milk is produced is, to the best of my knowledge, being supplied to institutions for the poor and for school children through the local bodies.

Sugar Production

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*111. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's sugar production during the last season was expected to be a record high and if so, how much;

(b) is it a fact that domestic consumption has gone down during the year compared to the previous year;

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

(d) what steps Government propose to take to dispose of the surplus sugar?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Sugar production in the last season (i.e. October, 1980 to September, 1981) was 51.43 lakh tonnes compared to 38.59 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 season. However, the said production of 51.43 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 season was lower than the record production of 64.62 lakh tonnes in 1977-78 and 58.44 lakh tonnes in 1978-79.

(b) and (c). With a carry-over stock of 6.82 lakh tonnes at the beginning of the 1980-81 season and the production of 51.43 lakh tonnes in that season together with import of 2.14 lakh tonnes, the total availability in 1980-81 sugar year amounted to 60.39 lakh tonnes only which was lower than the availability of 80.86 lakh tonnes, 91.80 lakh tonnes and 61.75 lakh tonnes in the sugar years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively. Due to this reduced overall availability of sugar in the 1980-81 sugar year, and also judicious monthly releases in that context, the internal consumption in that year was somewhat lower at 49.80 lakh tonnes as compared to 52.03 lakh tonnes in the 1979-80 sugar year.

(d) The entire carry over of sugar with factories as on 1-10 1981 as also major portion of imported sugar has already been utilised for internal consumption during October and November, 1981. A small balance of about 39,400 tonnes of imported sugar has also been released for internal consumption for December, 1981.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: It is really a comprehensive answer. I have to congratulate the hon. Minister for increasing the production from 38 lakh tonnes during the Janata rule to 52 lakh tonnes in one year; this year we are expecting a production of about 70 lakh tonnes. When our actual consumption is only about 52 lakh tonnes and when this year our production will be over 70 lakh tonnes. I want to know from the

hon. Minister how he is going to deal with the surplus sugar.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We shall be very happy to deal with surplus sugar by way of exports and by creation of a buffer stock; and larger quantities would be supplied in the free market.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Of course, the production is going to be very high this year. I want to know whether he is going to take any steps to protect the sugar factories and also the sugarcane growers from falling prices; If there are injudicious releases of sugar, I am afraid, the sugarcane growers will be badly hit. I want to know what is the policy of release of sugar.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The policy of release of sugar remains the same as it was last year. The quantity of levy sugar to be released, we hope, will increase in accordance with the increase in population according to the recent census; Members, I hope, would be happy to know that; and the free sale quantities will be regulated according to the market trends. We would not like prices to go too high nor shall we allow the prices to crash to such an extent that the factories suffer losses.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: A carry-over stock of 21.36 lakh tonnes was available last year. This year the figure is only 6.6 lakh tonnes. What steps have been taken to build a buffer stock, including imports? Also what steps have been taken to curb smuggling, that is, sugar being taken out of the country to Pakistan?

RAO RIRENDRA SINGH: If the hon. Member gives any specific information about smuggling taking place from any point in the country, we shall be very thankful to him.

The carry-over stock of such a low level as six lakh tonnes was on account of reduced production in the past years. The hon. Member knows that the position has been improving since this Government took over. This year we expect a bumper sugarcane crop and a large production of sugar.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: What about imports?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Why imports? We shall export if we have surplus.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चीनी के उत्पादन में हमेशा उतार-चढ़ाव होता रहा है और होता रहेगा। इस का सम्बन्ध गन्ना से भी है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो उतार-चढ़ाव हमेशा होता रहता है, कभी इम्पोर्ट की बात आती है, कभी किसान का आन्दोलन चलने लगता है, इस को देखते हुए क्या सरकार ने भविष्य के लिए कोई ऐसी योजना या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है जिस से इस के उत्पादन में भी और दाम में भी एकरूपता रहे और गन्ना और चीनी दोनों का विवाद खत्म हो सके ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : लोक दल लीडर ने उतार-चढ़ाव की वजह से जो भी सबक हमें सिखाया वह हमेशा याद रहेगा। उससे हम फायदा उठाएंगे और हम वह हालत नहीं होने देंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह लोक दल की बात नहीं है और न प्रधान मंत्री इंदिरा गांधी के किसान रैली की बात है। मैं सीधा सा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नीति बनाई है ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We are very careful to see that in future the sugarcane producers get remunerative prices, so that cultivation of sugarcane does not again drop to such an extent as it went down during the last two or three years, Therefore, the fears of the hon. Member are absolutely unfounded.

WRITTEN ANSWERS QUESTIONS

Loss of Crops by Cyclone

*101. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the loss suffered by crops in various parts of the country and particularly in Gujarat due to recent cyclone; and

(b) the assistance provided by the Central Government for the cyclone affected farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) According to the India Meteorological Department, a severe cyclonic storm with core of hurriecane winds hit Saurashtra coast near Mangrol around midnight of Ist November and lay as a cyclonic storm between Porbandar and Jamnagar on the morning of 2nd November. Then it weakened and moved northeastwards as a deep depression rapidly across Rajasthan and dissipated over the hills of West Uttar Pradesh by 4th November, 1981. According to the report received from the Government of Gujarat, the extent of damage in Gujarat due to this cyclone is as under:—

Population affected	54 lakhs
Number of human lives lost	14
Cattle lost	13,942
Cropped area affected	11,84,900 ha.
No. of huts collapsed	1128
No. of huts damaged	8686
No. of houses collapsed	677
No. of house damaged	6034
Damage to Fisherman Boats, nets, salt pans etc.	Rs. 56.38 lakhs
Estmated value of the Public properties like roads, irrigation works, Government buildings ect.	Rs. 783.63 lakhs

No report of damage from other parts of the country has been received.

(b) A detailed Memorandum of the damage and quantum of Central assistance required has not yet been received from the Government of Gujarat to enable the Central Government to sand a Central Team to assess the damage and the requirement of Central assistance to meet the situation.

On the request of the State Governmen of Gujarat, the Government of India recently sanctioned a ways and means advance of Rs 5 crores. Besides, the Government of Gujarat has been sanctioned Rs. 8 crores (Rs. 5 croroes for Kharif and Rs. 3 crores for Rabi) as short term loan for purchase and Distribution of agricultural inputs to the farmers.

राजस्थान में रेगिस्तान के फैलाव को रोकथाम

*102. **आचार्य भगवान देव** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रशान्त तथा एशियाई देशों सम्बन्धी आर्थिक और सामाजिक संगठन द्वारा हाल में जोधपुर (राजस्थान) में आयोजित वर्कशाप में रेगिस्तान के फैलाव को रोकने के लिए क्या निर्णय लिए गये ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चार वर्ष पूर्व ऐसी ही वर्कशाप में लिए गए निर्णय अभी तक लागू नहीं किए गए ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ; और

(घ) केन्द्र सरकार ने राजस्थान में रेगिस्तान के फैलाव को रोकने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा सिंचाई और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह): (क) राष्ट्र संघ की आम सभा द्वारा दिसम्बर, 1974 में लिये गये एक निर्णय के अनुसरण में, वर्ष 1977 में नैरोबी में मरूक्षेत्र के बढ़ने पर एक सम्मेलन किया गया था जहां पर मरूक्षेत्र के फैलाव से लड़ने के लिए एक समग्र और समन्वित वैश्विक कार्य योजना तैयार की गयी थी । बाद की कार्यवाही के तौर पर प्रशांत और एशियायी देशों में आर्थिक और सामाजिक संगठन की सहायता से यह क्षेत्रीय कार्यशाला नैरोबी सम्मेलन द्वारा संस्तुत कार्य योजना के कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा करने तथा भावी कार्यक्रमों का सुझाव देने के लिए दि० 20-23 अक्तूबर, 1981 को जोधपुर (राजस्थान) में आयोजित की गयी ।

इस क्षेत्रीय कार्यशाला की प्रारूप कार्यवाही और सिफारिशें अंतिम रूप दिये जाने के लिए बैंकाक, थायीलैंड स्थित "प्रशांत और एशियायी देशों में आर्थिक और सामाजिक संगठन" के मुख्यालय से अनिर्णीत पड़ी हैं । प्रमुख निष्कर्षों में सम्मिलित हैं—मरूक्षेत्र के फैलाव का सर्वेक्षण और निदान, प्रत्येक परिस्थिति के लिए अलग-अलग उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकियों का विकास, अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रमों का संचालन और मूल्यांकन और देश के कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय समितियों की स्थापना । प्रौद्योगिकी विदों को प्रशिक्षण देने तथा क्षेत्र के देशों से सूचना का आदान-प्रदान करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों की पहचान की भी सिफारिश की गयी है । इसका भी समर्थन किया गया है कि अनुषंगी कार्यक्रमों से सम्बंध रखने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों से निकट सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जाय ।

इस कार्यशाला ने यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि क्षेत्र में आने वाले देश, विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम जैसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों से उपलब्ध सहायता का लाभ उठा सकते हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान । जहां तक भारत का सम्बंध है, वर्ष 1977 में हुए मरूक्षेत्र के फैलाव पर राष्ट्र संघ के सम्मेलन द्वारा की गयी मरूक्षेत्र के फैलाव को रोकने की अधिकांश प्रमुख सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किया जा चुका है ।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

(घ) मरूक्षेत्र के फैलाव को रोकने के लिए उठाये जा रहे प्रमुख पगों में से कुछ निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(i) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने जोधपुर, में, केन्द्रीय मरूक्षेत्र अनुसंधान की स्थापना की है जो देश के मरूक्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए वैज्ञानिक प्रौद्योगिकी तयार करने पर गहन अनुसंधान चला रहा

है । —विगत ढाई दशक के दौरान, केन्द्रीय मरूक्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान ने, न केवल मरू दशाओं को नियन्त्रित करने पर बल्कि इनका फिर से इस प्रकार से सुधार करने के लिए अनेक प्रौद्योगिकियों का विकास किया है जिससे उत्पादकता बढ़े और इन भूमियों की उर्वरता फिर से उत्पन्न हो ।

(ii) ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय भी एक बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम और एक मरूक्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है जिसमें सिंचाई विकास, भूमि संरक्षण, वन रोपण और चरागाह विकास आदि कार्यक्रम सम्मिलित हैं । पहला कार्यक्रम 1970–71 से तथा दूसरा 1978 से चालू हैं । —बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, सिंचाई, भूमि संरक्षण, वनरोपण और चरागाह विकास में क्रमशः 0.50 लाख; 20 लाख, तथा 0.75 लाख हैक्टर क्षेत्र लिए गये हैं।— मरूक्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1979–80 तक मरूक्षेत्रीय टीबों के स्थिरीकरण का कार्य लगभग 2000 हैक्टर पर, चरागाह विकास लगभग 4000 हैक्टर पर तथा वनरोपण लगभग 12000 हैक्टर पर किया गया है ।

Edible Oil Imports

*118. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the needs of imported oils to meet the requirements of the Vanaspati Manufacturing Units in the country;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange spent for edible oil imports and what measures are proposed to meet the increasing demand of edible oils in the country; and

(c) how Government propose to raise the production capacity of the Vanaspati Units in the country and its details?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The quantity of imported edible oils required for the Vanaspati Industry depends on a number of factors including production and availability of edible oils in the country, and the prices and availability of imported oils, etc.

(b) During the year 1980-81 over Rs. 550 crores were spent on import of edible oils. The following important measures have been taken by the Government to cater to the demand of edible oils in the country:

1. Encouraging greater production of oilseeds and planned efforts to exploit non-traditional sources of edible oils.

2. Continuing imports of adequate quantity of edible oils.

3. Release of more imported oils for the public distribution system.

4. Maintenance of steady production of vanaspati.

5. Stricter enforcement of Storage Control Orders and other enactments.

(c) The question of raising the production capacity of the vanaspati Industry in the country is linked with the availability of the constituent edible oils in the country, particularly the non-traditional oils. However, within the constraints of the present situation, steps for the creation of fresh capacity are being considered.

Issue Price of Levy Sugar

*112. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the issue price of levy sugar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have decided to revise the ex-factory price of levy sugar downwards in 5 zones;

(d) if so, what are the zones and the reaction of the same;

(e) whether the minimum support price of cane has remained unchanged; and

(f) whether it is also a fact that Food Department has also decided to lower the ex-factory price of levy sugar also?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Due to an increase in the all-India average ex-factory price of levy sugar, a consequential increase in exise duty and the levy of a Development Cess on sugar the issue price of levy sugar has been increased from 3.50 to Rs. 3.65 per kg. with effect from 15th November, 1981.

(c) and (d). The ex-factory prices of levy sugar determined for 1981-82 in the case of six zones, namely, Punjab, West Uttar Pradesh, Central Uttar Pradesh, East Uttar Pradesh, North Bihar and the composite zone of Assam, Orissa, West Bengal and Nagaland are lower than the respective prices fixed for these zones in 1980-81.

Representations have been received against the downward revision of prices.

(e) Yes, Sir. in so far as it relates to a recovery of 8.5 percent.

(f) No, Sir.

Construction of Fishery Harbour at Naugor (Orissa)

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

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposal from the Government of Orissa for the construction of a Fishery Harbour at Naugor (Astaranga) of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether such proposal is going to be included under the Integrated fishery project;

(c) the estimated cost of the above project;

(d) the expected time in implementing the above proposal; and

(e) the progress made so far in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Under a bilateral assisted programme.

(c) The fishery harbour is estimated to cost Rs. 254 lakhs.

(d) The construction is likely to be completed in about three years from the date of sanction of the project.

(e) The project proposals were forwarded to the United Kingdom authorities in September, 1981 for their acceptance. U.K. Government have now proposed to send a mission shortly.

Proper Maintenance of Government Quarters

114. DR. A. U. AZAMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the salient reasons/circumstances for not utilising the funds allotted for maintenance of the Government quarters properly and satisfactorily thereby leaving all major works for years together; and

(b) what steps have been proposed to revamp and revitalise the CPWD?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) It is not correct to presume that funds allotted for maintenance of the Government quarters are not being utilised properly and satisfactorily. The Government quarters are being maintained within the constraints of resources.

(b) Does not arise.

Unauthorised Occupation of Government Accommodation

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

(a) whether there are some Central Government quarters which have been unauthorisedly occupied; and

(b) if so, whether electricity and water facilities have been provided in these houses and if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) These quarters were got vacated for demolition under the re-development programme. At the time of vacation water and electricity meters and fittings were got removed. Occupants of some of these quarters have obtained electric-water connections. Action for eviction of these unauthorised occupants is being taken.

Loss Incurred due to Delayed Unloading of Wagons

*116. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India suffered heavy loss due to delay in unloading and clearance of rice wagons at Salt Cotaurs goods yard, Madras in addition to the damage to the rice; and

(b) if so, the extent of loss suffered by FCI because of this lapse and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) It is a fact that there was delay in unloading and clearance of rice stocks from wagons at Salt Cotaurs Madras on 27th and 29th October, 1981. However, there was no damage to rice stocks.

(b) The loss suffered by Food Corporation of India on this account was as under:

(i) Demurrage	Rs.	11,185/-
(ii) Wharfage	Rs.	33,728/
(iii) Extra Handling & Transport charges	Rs.	19,537/-
TOTAL	Rs.	64,450/

The task of unloading of wagons at Salt Cotaurs Goods Shed and subsequent clearance of the unloaded stocks to the Central Warehousing Corporation godowns was entrusted to the Central Warehousing Corporation Contractor for want of storage accommodation in the Food Corporation of India's own godowns in the city. The loss occurred due to failure on the part of the handling and transport contractor to unload the wagons and remove the stocks from the railway premises within the permissible free time. Action is being taken to recover the loss from the contractor of the Cenral Warehousing Corporation as per terms of the agreements with the contractor.

Production of Edible Oil

*117. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the production of edible oils during the oil year 1980-81;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have recently framed any scheme to ensure short-term available of edible oils and higher production in the long-time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The estimated production of edible oils during 1980-81 is likely to be above 25 lakh tonnes as against 24.4 lakh tonnes in 1979-80.

(c) and (d) Government have taken several short-term and long-term measures to improve the availability and raise the production of edible oils in the country. The important among them are:—

(i) Continuing import of adequate quantity of edible oils;

(ii) Continuing supply of imported oils through the public distribution system;

(iii) Continued supply of imported oil to the vanaspati industry according to certain norms;

(iv) Enforcement of the Storage Control Orders and other relevant enactments vigorously;

(v) Increasing production and productivity of traditional and non-traditional oilseeds and oils;

(vi) Planned efforts for maximising oil production through exploitation of the hitherto untapped potential of oilseeds which are already available;

(vii) A number of schemes for increasing production in the country have been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. They include creation of soyabean processing facilities, development and processing of oilseeds of tree and forest origin with focus on tribal areas, establishment of modern oil complexes, etc.

Agro Service Centres Scheme

*119. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI HARINATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that 'The Agro Service Centres Scheme' sponsored by the Union Government in 1971 has not been implemented effectively thereby depriving the small and marginal farmers, ex-servicemen, agricultural graduates and engineers of the facilities expected under the scheme; and

(b) if so, what concrete and time bound measures are proposed to make the scheme a success?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Clearance of Irrigation Projects for Gujarat

*120. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of irrigation projects submitted by the Gujarat Government to the Centre;

(b) whether any irrigation projects have been cleared by the Centre;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and by when these will be cleared for the development of Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d). 28 Irrigation projects (12 major and 16 medium) were received from Gujarat Government by the Central Water Commission during the last 5 years for obtaining the approval of the Planning Commission. Of these, 11 projects, (one major and 10 medium) have already been approved by the Planning Commision. A statement giving details of each of the 28 projects is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2974/81].

The remaining 17 projects can be cleared only after their techno-economic feasibility and cost effectiveness is established and inter-State aspects are satisfactorily.

Rehabilitation of Handicapped Persons by NDMC

1151. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether NDMC has any scheme to rehabilitate handicapped persons in the year of handicapped;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether Government are aware that applications for allotment of shops/kiosks from handicapped persons are pending with NDMC for quite some time;

(d) if so, steps being taken to call such applicants and allot shops to help in their rehabilitation; and

(e) the details?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) NDMC have reported that they do not have any Rehabilitation Scheme as such. However, various benefits have been sanctioned for the physically handicapped persons in the matter of employment, allotment of residential accommodation and kiosks/stalls etc.

(b) These benefits are:—

(i) Reservation of 3 per cent in recruitment to various posts.

(ii) Ad-hoc allotment of residential accommodation.

(iii) Reservation of 5 per cent in the allotment of way-side kiosks and stalls.

(iv) Construction of telephone booths on NDMC land for allotment to the handicapped persons.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The NDMC have reported that as per the instructions issued by the Lt. Governor, all applications received from handicapped persons for allotment of kiosk etc. are to be scrutinised by a State Level Committee and allotment will be made on the recommendations of the said Committee.

स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के शहीदों के लिए स्मारक

1152. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन के शहीदों के स्मारक का निर्माण करने की कोई योजना बनाई है ;

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

(ग) सरकार यह निर्णय कब से शुरू करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) तथा (ख). 1857 से 1947 तक की अवधि में स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में शहीद हुए स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की याद में विलिंगडन क्रिसेन्ट, नई दिल्ली में एक शहीद स्मारक स्थापित किया जा रहा है ।

स्मारक में 11 प्रतिभाएं है जिनको स्वतंत्रता की प्राप्ती के लिए गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में मार्च करते हुए दिखाया गया है ।

(ग) स्मारक स्थापित करने का कार्य पहले ही प्रगति पर है ।

Ports being used as Fishing Harbour

1153. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the ports which are being used as fishing harbour in the country;

(b) what are the facilities provided for the fishermen for storing the fishes;

(c) the details of other facilities provided thereto the fishermen;

(d) whether Government are considering to develop more harbours as fishing harbours in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Fishing harbours have been constructed or are under construction at the following places:

I— Gujarat
— Veraval
— Mangrol
— Porbunder

II— Maharashtra
—Sasoon Dock (Major Port)
— Ratnagiri

III— Karnataka
— Malpe
— Honnavar
— Mangalore

IV—Kerala
— Cochin (major port)
— Vizhinjam (first stage)
— Needakara

V— Tamil Nadu
— Madras (Major Port)
— Tuticorin

VI— Andhra Pradesh
— Vishkapatnam (Major Port)
— Kakinda

— Nizampatnam
— Bhavanapadu

VII— Orissa
— Dhamra

VIII— West Bengal
— Roy Chowk (Major Port)

IX— Andaman & Nicobar
— Port Blair

These are traditional fishing centres from where fishing boats operate.

Besides the above, small landing centres have been provided at a number of fish landing sites.

(b) and (c). The facilities in a fishing harbour normally consist of landing plat-forms like jetties/wharfs, repair facilities auction hall, ice and cold storage, water and fuel supply and other shore establishments.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In respect of the following centres surveys have been undertaken:

Maharashra

— Agardanda
— Satpati

Karnataka

— Karwar (IInd stage)
— Tadri

Kerala

— Vizhinjam (Stage II)-further resource survey is being done.

Andhra Pradesh

— Krishnapatnam

Orissa

— Astrang (Nuagar)

West Bengal

— Digha

Tamil Nadu

— Vallinokkam
— Chinamuttom
— Pazhiyar
— Tondi

Union Territories

— Port Blair (IInd Stage)
— Cambell Bay
— Caranzalam

These projects are examined in consultation with State Government before sanction.

In addition to the above larger harbours at both major and minor ports, small landing facilities are being provided.

दिल्ली और इटावा के बीच यमुना नदी में जल प्रदूषण

1154. **श्री आर० एस० राकेश:** क्या **निर्माण और आवास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुना नदी का पानी प्रदुषित किया जा रहा है और दिल्ली तथा इटावा के बीच यह पानी इतना अधिक प्रदूषित हो गया है कि अब पीने योग्य नहीं है ;

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

(ग) सरकार ने पानी के शुद्धीकरण को उचित ध्यान देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है या क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां, अशोधित अवस्था में ।

(ख) दिल्ली, मथुरा और आगरा के शहरों से अशोधित घरेलू आशिष्ट और गन्दले का बहाया जाना इस नदी के जलप्रदूषण के मूलभूत कारण हैं ।

(ग) जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण का केन्द्रीय बोर्ड तथा जल प्रदूषण

निवारण तथा नियंत्रण का उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बोर्ड सम्बन्धित नगर प्राधिकरणों को प्रदूषण मल तथा गन्दले का शोधन या रोकने के लिए तथा बिना उचित शोधन के इसको नालों द्वारा यमुना में न बहाये जाने के लिए कह रहे हैं ।

गन्दले को रोकने, मल निर्यास प्रबन्धों की व्यवस्था करने और मल शोधन संयन्त्रों की शोधन क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए दिल्ली जल पूर्ति तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान द्वारा कई अल्पावधि तथा दीर्घावधि उपाय किए जा रहे हैं जिनके लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 60.60 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Identification of Surplus Land in Maharashtra

1155. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land identified as surplus and the total area of land so far taken possession of in the State of Maharashtra (areawise);

(b) the total area of land so far distributed among the landless farm labourers in the State; and

(c) the total area of land distributed among the landless labourers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward classes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Till 31-5-1981, an area of about 3.7 lakh acres was declared surplus under the revised ceiling law of Maharashtra. The area taken possession of and distributed was about 2.82 lakh acres. Information is collected by States, and not by regions or areas within the States.

(c) Of the total area of ceiling surplus land distributed, an area of 92,294 acres was distributed among the landless labourers belonging to Scheduled Castes, 51,072 acres to those belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and 1,38,220 acres to others including those belonging to other backward classes.

Amount to Orissa for Buying Fishing Trawlers

1156. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given by his Ministry to the Government of Orissa for buying fishing trawlers in last five years;

(b) the total number of marine fishing trawlers purchased by Orissa during these period;

(c) whether his Ministry has a proposal to streamline fishing in the coastal States;

(d) if so, whether his Ministry has a proposal to grant additional amount of money to Orissa during the current year for purchasing fishing trawlers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) An amount of 31.30 lakhs was given to the Government of Orissa for procuring fishing vessels.

(b) Information is being collected.

(c) The Central Government had commended to the States/Union Territory Governments a Model Bill to enact legislation for demarcating operational areas for the different types of boats. Based on this the Governments of Kerala, Goa and Maharashtra have passed requisite legislation. The Government of Orissa has referred the Bill to a Select Committee. Other coastal State Governments are taking up steps to enact the bill.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise, Sir.

3 Years Rural Reconstruction Programme

1157. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a three years rural reconstruction programme is proposed to be implemented by his Ministry to remove poverty from the rural areas;

(b) whether such three years rural reconstruction programme is proposed to be implemented in all States; and

(c) the expected time of the implementation of such programe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). The major programme for the removal of poverty in the Sixth Plan (1980—85) is the integrated rural development programme which is under implementation in all development blocks in the country since 2nd October, 1980. This programme with an outlay of Rs. 1500 crores is intended to assist over 15 million families to attain income levels above the poverty line during the sixth Plan period. At least 30 per cent of the families assisted will be drawn from the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes categories. The programme is already under implementation in all the states and it will continue throughout the Sixth Plan period.

Protection of Sandal wood from Disease

1159. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sandal wood stocks of Marvoor in Kerala are threatened by some disease which is spreading very fast;

(b) if so, what measures are being taken by the Government to save the Sandal wood from the disease;

(c) is there any such threat to other Sandal wood stock in Chitteri area in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to increase the Sandal wood production in India and the total amount of expenses incurred for the same since 1978 year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

National Desert Park

1160. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state the names and places of National Desert Parks established by the Central Government in the country and the progress made in their development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): So far, a desert national park has been established in parts of Barmer and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan. The expenditure on the park has been met under the Desert Development Programme which is funded equally by the Union and the State Governments. The expenditure on the park till June, 1981 was about Rs. 29 lakhs.

Ration cards to Workers of New Azadpur Fruit and Vegetable Market

1161. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Wil the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that some workers in New Azadpur Fruit and Vegetable Market have not been given ration cards by Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government on these complaints?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). The request by some workers in the New Azadpur Fruit and Vegetable Market, Delhi, for food cards was brought to the notice of the Food and Civil Supplies Department of the Delhi Administration some time back by the Administrator, Agriculture Produce Market Committee. Till now, 159 temporary food cards have already been issued by the Delhi Administration to these workers, out of which 53 have since been converted into permanent food cards. Necessary instructions have been given for issue of food cards to the remaining workers of the market on verification by the Agriculture Produce Market Committee.

Irrigation Projects Operating in Dhanbad

1162. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of major and medium irrigation projects operating in Dhanbad district of Bihar as on 1 November, 1981; facts with details, with names and location;

(b) those under construction;

(c) those accepted but whose work has not yet been started;

(d) those proposed by the MPs. of the area but kept pending; and

(e) steps taken to accelerate the implementation of the irrigation schemes in Dhanbad district with time bound programme; fact in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): As per information available with the Centre:

(a) Khudia Weir Scheme (medium) is the only Scheme operating in Dhanbad district. The actual irrigation achieved from the scheme is 1500 ha. against planned area of 4130 ha.

(b) Gowai Barrage Project (medium) is the only scheme under consideration, details of which are as follows:—

(1) Estimated cost: Rs. 213.30 lakhs.

(2) Benefits: 5000 ha.

(3) Expenditure upto 3/80: Rs. 193.30 lakhs.

(4) Potential created upto 6/80: 4000 ha.

(c) There is no such Scheme.

(d) State Government have not brought to the notice of the Centre any such Scheme.

(e) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation schemes are formulated, executed and financed by the State Governments themselves. It is therefore, for the State Governments to take necessary steps.

House Sites to Landless Labour

1163. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to assess the likely need for allotment of house sites to landless labour in the country by the end of the Sixth Plan period and if so, their State-wise break-up;

(b) what has been the rate of progress of allotment of house site in each State which is given free and how much of this land is actually utilised for house building; and

(c) what Central Assistance is given to States to provide financial help to the landless to build their houses and if so, the quantum given to Orissa during 1979, 1980 and 1981 and how many houses have been built during this period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The details of the State-wise break-up of the rural landless families needing housing assistance by 1985 as estimat-

ed by the Planning Commission and the number of families provided house-sites as reported by the State Governments upto 30-6-1981 are given in the statement annexed.

(c) The Central assistance for State Sector Plan schemes is given to the State Governments in the form of block loans and block grants without being tied to any sector. The State Governments are competent to utilise this assistance for various sectors keeping in view their requirements and priorities.

The number of houses provided under the house-sites cum construction assistance scheme for rural landless workers in Orissa upto 30-6-1981 is 13,831.

Statement

State/Union Territories	No. of landless families by March, 1985 (in '000)	No. of families allotted house-sites by 30-6-81 (in '000)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,960	1,268
2. Assam	280	41
3. Bihar	2,400	35
		730 (a)
4. Gujarat	610	445
5. Haryana	320	224
6. Himachal Pradesh	neg.	5
7. Jammu & Kashmir	20	6
8. Karnataka	1,200	911
9. Kerala	370	43
10. Madhya Pradesh	1,110	757
11. Maharashtra	450	399
12. Orissa	510	198
13. Punjab	350	295
14. Rajasthan	1,040	854
15. Tamil Nadu	1,840	839
16. Tripura	50	38
17. Uttar Pradesh	1,610	1,237
18. West Bengal	340	283

1	2	3
Union Territories		
1. Andaman & Nicobar Island	10	1.3
2. Chandigarh	—	.051
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	.715
4. Delhi	10	12
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	10	1.5
6. Pondicherry	10	12

(a) By way of regularisation of encroachments under Homestead Tenancy Act.

NOTE: Scheme is not in operation in Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and U.Ts of Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Mizoram.

Research on Paddy Growing in Marshy area

1164. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the Research carried out at the Saline Research Institute at Canning Town in the Sunderbans in West Bengal growing paddy in that marshy area; and

(b) what steps have been or are being taken to bring home to the farmers the achievements made by the Institute in this behalf so that they could experiment in their fields and develop paddy production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) During the past few years, the Scientists of the Canning Town Research Station (Central Soil Salinity Research Institute's Sub-Station) have carried out studies on characterisation of soil and underground waters in certain parts of Sunderbans. It has also evolved suitable practices for preventing salinisation such as (i) use of mulches for improvement of soil physical properties, movement of water and salt under different water regimes, (ii) hydrological investigations for drainage and (iii) agronomical and cultural practices for raising successful crops of paddy.

Since the main crop of the Sunderbans is paddy, the CSSRI Research Station, Canning has devoted major attention in screening and developing salt tolerant paddy varieties. On the basis of this screening, few genotypes namely Damodar, Dasal, Getu, Lalrani, ARC 10399, Sadamota and Nonsail have been identified as salt tolerant. The three genotypes e.g., Damodar (CSR-1), Dasal (CSR-2) and Getu (CSR-3) have been tried in addition to Canning, at Keshpur (Orissa), Panvel (Maharashtra) and Digod (Rajasthan) and have been found quite promising. The Department of Agriculture, Tamil Nadu found these varieties superior to local variety PUR-1.

The Station also carried out induced breeding for salt tolerance and high yielding ability and isolated two rice mutants of cultivar IR-8, which mature 20—25 days earlier.

Fertilizer studies with paddy showed no response to potash as basal doses. It is advantageous to apply 66 per cent nitrogen at tillering stage and the remaining at boot leaf stage. Plant spacing of 15 cm x 15 cm and

10 cm of standing water throughout the crop period has been recommended.

(b) (i) The Research Station Canning has undertaken an Operational Research Project at Gosaba where the proven technology is being demonstrated to the farmers.

(ii) The Scientists of the Station are actively collaborating with the Government of West Bengal in formulating recommendations for rice production training of district level officers and supply of data related to soil, hydrology, climate and crops required for preparing further development programmes.

(iii) There is collaboration with Lok Shiksha Parishad, Rama Krishna Mission Ashram and B. C. Roy Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya for disseminating the proven technology.

(iv) The Research Station is cooperating with Sunderbans Development Board by providing training to its apprentices in improved management practices suitable to coastal saline soils.

Record of Population Living in Forest Area

1165. SHRI GIRIDHARI GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has maintained the statistical record of the population living in forest areas;

(b) if so, the State-wise forest and hill areas existing till date and the total population therein;

(c) the measures taken by his Ministry to protect, preserve and reforest the deforested areas and to take necessary protective measures of the population whose day to day life depends on forest; and

(d) the measures taken by the States to save the forest from deforestation and the measures adopted to look after the interest of the population in and around the forest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The information on Statewise forest area, which is maintained, is enclosed. The statistics relating to hill areas and population are not maintained.

(c) and (d). Forests are managed by the States, their protection also falls within their purview. Some of the States have their own Forests Acts, distinct from Indian Forest Act, 1927. After the subject 'Forests' was brought into Concurrent List in 1977, it has been under consideration of Government of India to introduce comprehensive forest legislation applicable uniformly to the whole country. In the mean while, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was passed by the Parliament in 1980 placing restrictions on the State Governments from diverting forest lands to non-forest purposes. The Act requires the prior permission of Central Government for such diversion. From 1952 to the end of 1979-80, a sum of Rs. 7,79 crores was spent on the protection of forests by the States and Union Territories. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, Rs. 19.81 crores has been earmarked on this count for the States and Union Territories.

Towards reforestation and raising plantations, a sum of Rs. 241.02 crores was spent between 1951-52 and 1979-80, resulting in tree planting over an area of 3.56 million hectares. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 452.20 crores has been made for planting of trees in 2.15 million hectares.

The people who live in and around the forests and depend on forests for their daily livelihood are mostly tribals. Their traditional rights and concessions over forests are well-organised and protected. In addition,

developmental activities in forests provide them with good employment opportunities.

In order that future needs of the people are secured, Social Forestry Programmes are being taken with external aid. Such projects are already under implementation in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. A project for Madhya Pradesh has been finally approved and project for West Bengal is in final stage. Projects have also been formulated for Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Haryana which are at various stages of processing. In addition, the Government of India has introduced in the Sixth Five Year Plan, a scheme of Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation in about 100 selected districts which are chronically deficient in fuelwood. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with Ceatre's contribution of Rs. 50 crores. The States will contribute an equal amount.

Statement

State-wise Area under Forests as Reported by State Forest Departments

States	Year 1980 (In thousand hectares)
Andhra Pradesh	6409.2
Assam	3070.8
Bihar	2923.2
Gujarat	1952.5
Haryana	163.7
Himachal Pradesh	2119.0
Jammu & Kashmir	2188.6
Karnataka	3786.6
Kerala	1112.0
Madhya Pradesh	15889.0
Maharashtra	6407.8
Manipur	1515.4
Meghalaya	854.8
Nagaland	287.6
Orissa	6767.3
Punjab	242.8
Rajasthan	3491.3
Sikkim	260.0
Tamil Nadu	2179.1
Tripura	593.2
Uttar Pradesh	5139.2
West Bengal	1183.7

	Year 1980 (In thousand hectares)
Union Territories:	
A & N Islands	714.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19.9
Arunachal Pradesh	5154.0
Delhi	Neg.
Goa, Daman & Diu	105.3
Mizoram	712.7*
	74,743·2

*Reserved Forest Area Only.

New Wheat variety DWL 5023

166. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new variety DWL 5023 has been approved by the Punjab Agricultural University recently for cultivation in the State which is resistance of the Karnal Bunt; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is a durum wheat variety with high yield potential having better degree of resistance to yellow and brown rust and Karnal Bunt than other commercial varieties such as Sonalika, WL 711, Arjun. It is suitable for commercial cultivation under timely sown, irrigated good fertility conditions in the plains of Jammu, Punjab, Western Uttar Pradesh, Eastern Haryana, parts of Rajasthan and Delhi.

Construction of Residential Quarters for Central Government Employees in North-Eastern States

1167. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to construct residential quarters for the Central Government employees in the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, whether land has been acquired for the purpose; and

(c) the number of quarters proposed to be constructed at different places in the region?

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

(b) Land has already been procured at Shillong, Kohima, Agartala and Imphal.

(c) The number of quarters proposed to be constructed is as under:—

	Type A	Type B	Type C
Shillong .	20	32	24
Kohima . .	8	16	40
Agartala . .	40	12	16
Imphal . .	4	16	16

Distribution of Surplus Land to Landless Agricultural Labours

1168. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent study of the Planning Commission has revealed that very small amount of the land identified as surplus has so far been distributed to the landless agricultural labours in various States; and

(b) if so, the details of the surplus land identified and distributed in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85, published by the Planning Commission refers to the distribution of only 6.79 lakh hectares (16.98 lakh acres) of ceiling surplus land out of about 15.74 lakh hectares (39.35 lakh acres) declared surplus.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

(Area in acres)

State/Union Territory	Area declared surplus under revised Ceiling laws	Area distributed under revised ceiling laws
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh.	9,80,767	3,00,703
Assam	5,80,140	3,16,784
Bihar	2,31,618	1,37,003
Gujarat	1,17,906	5,190
Haryana	27,355	17,956
Himachal Pradesh	1,35,915	3,417
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..
Karnataka	1,36,321	52,477
Kerala	1,18,272	52,311
Madhya Pradesh	2,53,039	78,749
Maharashtra	3,70,193	2,81,586
Manipur	1,029	—

1	2	3
Orissa	1,40,505	1,00,931
Punjab	49,324	12,511
Rajasthan	2,46,495	1,22,230
Tamil Nadu	78,149	56,934
Tripura	1,929	947
Uttar Pradesh	2,80,874	2,30,183
West Bengal	1,52,658	56,542
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8,958	3,406
Delhi	780	
Pondicherry	2,527	837
	39,14,754	18,30,697

रोहिणी योजना के अंतर्गत अधिग्रहण की गई जमीन के मुआवजा का भुगतान

1169. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रोहिणी योजना के अन्तर्गत अधिग्रहण की गई जमीन के लिए किसानों को 2.40 रुपये प्रति गज की दर से मुआवजा दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त गांव की ही जमीन विकास करने के बाद नीलामी में 1300.00 रुपये प्रति गज की दर से बेची गई ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो मूल्यों में इतने अन्तर के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) कृषि योग्य भूमि का आवासीय भूमि में विकास करने पर क्या खर्च आता है ;

(ङ) उपर्युक्त दर से दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने कितना मुनाफा कमाया ; और

(च) तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) रोहिणी योजना के अन्तर्गत भूमि का अभी भी विकास किया जा रहा है और अब तक इस में से कुछ भी नहीं बेचा गया है ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) विकास कार्य पूरी तरह से अभी तक आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है ।

(ङ) तथा (च). उपर्युक्त (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Sale of Tree as Fire-Wood in Simplipal Forest Orissa

1170. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large-scale hecking down the trees has been taking place in Simplipal forest area in Orissa and sold as fire-wood; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to protect the forest wealth in that area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Production and Procurement of Wheat (State-Wise)

1171. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total production and Government procurement figures for individual States for wheat for the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The State-wise production and procurement of wheat for the past three years is given in statement.

Statement

Production and procurement of Wheat

(Thousand tonnes)

	Production			Procurement@		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (Final)	1978-79	1979-80*	1980-81* (Position as on 21-11-81)
Assam	69	92	118	..	..	..
Bihar	2502	1884	2825	88	9	13
Gujarat	1192	1215	1298	Neg.	..	..
Haryana	3398	3283	3600	1389	1003	1120
Himachal Pradesh	398	273	283	2	Neg.	Neg.
Jammu & Kashmir	204	206	206	22	28	20
Madhya Pradesh	3523	2155	3056	100	Neg.	162
Maharashtra	951	1006	931	..	..	..
Punjab	7423	7896	7700	4200	4269	3761
Rajasthan	2874	2701	2390	301	17	10
Uttar Pradesh	11458	9895	13134	1883	522	1494
West Bengal	998	768	473	3	..	..
Delhi	116	118	118	12	4	..
Others	402	338	328	..	..	..
All India	35508	31830	36460	8000	5852	6580

@ — According to crop year
* — Provisional
Neg. — Below 500 tonnes

दिल्ली में खोले जाने वाली प्रस्तावित उचित मूल्य की दुकानें

1172. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981 में दिल्ली में खोले जाने वाली प्रस्तावित उचित मूल्य की दुकानों की जोन-वार संख्या क्या है जिसके लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन के खाद्य और आपूर्ति विभाग ने आवेदन पत्र मांगे थे ;

(ख) खाद्य जोन 21 और 39 में क्रमशः आवंटित खोली जाने वाली और वास्तव में खोली गई दुकानों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) शेष दुकानों को आवंटित न करने के क्या कारण है ; और तत्संबंधी पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ; और

(घ) शेष दुकानें कब तक आवंटित की जायेंगी ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब्रजमोहन महन्ती) : (क) वर्ष 1981 में दिल्ली में खोली जाने वाली प्रस्तावित उचित दर की दुकानों की जोन-वार संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ख) व (ग) मण्डल संख्या 21 और 39 में आवंटित की गई और खोली गई दुकानों का ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :--

मण्डल सं०	अधिसूचित रिक्तियों की संख्या	खोली गई दुकानों की संख्या	शेष
1	2	3	4
21 . . .	39	22	17
39 . . .	20	16	4

मंडल संख्या 21 की 17 शेष रिक्तियों में से 11 रिक्तियों को पुनः अधिसूचित किया जा रहा है क्योंकि इस संबंध में पहले बहुत कम आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे और दूसरी 6 रिक्तियों के संबंध में प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं । मंडल संख्या 39 में 2 रिक्तियां समाप्त कर दी गई है, क्योंकि उस क्षेत्र में अनाज के यूनिट पर्याप्त नहीं थे । जहां तक शेष 2 रिक्तियों का संबंध है ; एक के बारे में प्राधिकार दिया जा चुका है, लेकिन लाइसेंसधारी के बीमार होने के कारण उचित दर की दुकान खोली नहीं जा सकी है । एक रिक्ति के मामले में, बार-बार विज्ञापन देने के बावजूद भी कोई आवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(घ) मंडल संख्या 21 की 6 रिक्तियों के प्रस्तावों को शीघ्र ही अन्तिम

रूप दे दिया जायेगा । इन मंडलों को पुन: अधिसूचित की गई । पुन: अधिसूचित की जाने वाली रिक्तियों के मामले में उचित दर की दुकानों का आवंटन आवेदन करने वाले आवेदकों परिसरों की उपयुक्तता और उन आवेदकों द्वारा अन्य अपेक्षित शर्तों के पूरा किये जाने पर निर्भर करेगा ।

विवरण

मण्डल/	जोन संख्या	इसके अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र	वर्ष 1981 के दौरान अधिसूचित रिक्तियों की संख्या
1		2	3
1.		भोलानाथ नगर, शाहदरा, विश्वास नगर, विवेक बिहार, झिलमिल कालोनी, आदि	52
2 तथा	43	रोहतास नगर, नवीन शाहदरा, जे० जे० कालोनी, सीलमपुर, ब्रह्मपुरी, गोकुलपुरी, करवल नगर आदि	67
3		कैलाश नगर, गांधी नगर, रघुबरपुरा I तथा II, गीता कालोनी, सीलमपुर गांव आदि ।	42
4		राजगढ़ कालोनी, झील कुरंजा, कृष्ण नगर, शिवपुरी, रशीद-मार्किट, अनारकली आदि	22
5		राधेश्याम पार्क, शास्त्री नगर, शकरपुर, पटपड़गंज, गुरुनानक नगर, प्रीत नगर, दालुपुरा आदि	29
6		सिविल लाईन्स, राजपुरा रोड, कश्मीरी गेट, नया बाजार, श्यामा प्रसाद मुकर्जी मार्ग आदि ।	18
7		रोशनारा रोड, पुल बंगश, आजाद मार्किट, पहाड़ी धीरज तेलीवाड़ा और कुतुब रोड़ आदि ।	6
8.		सदर थाना रोड, शीशीपुरा, बस्ती हरफूल सिंह, कसाबपुरा, सराय खलील आदि ।	13
9		इन्द्रलोक, शास्त्री नगर मोती बाग, गुलाबी बाग, प्रताप नगर, पदम नगर, किशनगंज आदि ।	28
10		शक्ति नगर, कमला नगर, रूप नगर, मौरिस नगर, चन्द्रावल, शोरा कोठी आदि ।	6
11		तिमारपुर, पुराना सचिवालय, वजीराबाद, जगतपुर, किंग्जवे कैम्प, निरंकारी कालोनी, विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र आदि	16

1	2	3
12 तथा 44	राणा प्रताप बाग, सी० सी० कालोनी; आजादपुर, मालस्आ बुराड़ी, जहांगीर पुर, आदर्श नगर, माडल टाउन, विजय नगर आदि ।	52
13	अशोक बिहार, भारत नगर, प्रेम नगर, नारंग कालोनी, लारेंस रोड क्षेत्र, रामरपुरा आदि ।	29
14 तथा 42	बदरपुर, लिबासपुर, खेड़ाकलां, मुखमेलपुर, हिरंकी, भक्तावरपुर, पालां, अलीपुर सिंधु नरेला आदि ।	13
15	हैदरपुर, रिठाला, शाहबाद, दौलतपुर, बवाना, करोला लामपुर, खोर पंजाब, मंगोल पुर कलां आदि ।	6
16	गोल्डन पार्क, पंजाबी बाग, मादीपुर, पश्चिमपुरी, शकर पुर नांव शकूरबस्ती आदि ।	27
17	नांगलोई जाट, पथकलां, बकरवाला, टीकरी कलां, कंझावाला, मंगोलपुरी आदि ।	24
18	गोमनहेडा, गालीबपुर, धंसा, सारंगपुर, बकरपुर, नजफगढ़, जरोदाकलां, खेड़ा, दीनापुर आदि ।	13
19	विजवासन, नांगली मोहम्मदपुर, कुतुबपुर, ताजपुर, खुर्द, पीपरावत, हसनपुर, बदसेड़ा आदि ।	18
20	टैगोर गार्डन, जे० जे० कालोनी, विष्णु गार्डन, मुखर्जी पार्क, तिलक नगर, कृष्णा पार्क, जे० जे० कालोनी हस्पताल आदि ।	24
21	राजोरी गार्डन, हरी नगर, प्रताप नगर, सेण्ट्रल जेल, जनकपुरी, अजय एंक्लेव, उत्तम नगर, आदि ।	39
22	औद्योगिक क्षेत्र नजफगढ़, मोती नगर, वसईदारापुर, राजा गार्डन, कीर्ति नगर, नारायणा, मानसरोवर पार्क, रमेश नगर आदि ।	30
23	शादीपुर डिपू, प्रेम नगर, पश्चिम पटेल नगर, थानसिंह नगर, आनन्द पर्वत, न्यू रोहतक रोड का औद्योगिक क्षेत्र आदि ।	11
24	सत नगर, बापा नगर, देव नगर, रैगरपुरा, वीडनपुरा वेस्ट आदि	14
25	मोतिया खान, झंडेवालान, नाईवाला, देशबन्धु गुप्ता मार्ग, प्रह्लाद मार्किट, रामजस रोड सराय रोहिल्ला रेलवे स्टेशन आदि ।	8
26	पहाड़गंज, रामनगर, मुल्तानी टांडा, नवीकरीम, आराकश रोड, आदि	18

1	2	3
27.	एस्प्लेनेड रोड, दरीबा, नई सड़क, बल्ली मारान, पहाड़ी धुरला; चर्खेवालान आदि ।	19
28.	राउज एवेन्यू, इर्विन अस्पताल, मिन्टो रोड, आसफ अली रोड, अजमेरी गेट, जी० बी० रोड, फराशखाना आदि ।	21
29.	इन्द्रप्रस्थ एस्टेट, राजघाट, अंसारी रोड, दरियागंज, बोट ब्रज, कूंचा चेलान, दिल्ली गेट, सूई वालान आदि ।	14
30.	कनाट प्लेस, मन्दिर मार्ग, पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट, आर्य एवेन्यू, साउथ एवेन्यू, बंगाली मार्किट आदि ।	9
31.	मनसाइट कालोनी, भगवान नगर, हरी नगर मोधी कालोनी; जोर बाग, जंगपुरा, मोगल और निजामुद्दीन आदि ।	6
32.	लाजपत नगर, ईस्ट आफ कैलाश, श्रीनिवासपुरी; फ्रेण्ड्स कालोनी, महारानी बाग, भारत नगर, जामामिलिया कालोनी आदि ।	28
33.	मदनपुर खादर, सराय रोहिल्ला; मोलर बैंड, बदरपुर, तुगलकाबाद, ग्रेटर कैलाश, गोविन्दपुरी; कालकाजी, मोखला इण्डस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट आदि	56
34.	डिफेंस कालोनी, सेवा नगर, आई० एन० ए० कालोनी, गौतम नगर, हौज खास, पंचशील कालोनी; एन० डी० ए० ई० पार्ट–I तथा II आदि ।	31
35.	चिराग दिल्ली, मालवीय नगर, सर्वोदय एन्कलेव, महरौली; खानपुर सतबाड़ी, फतहपुर बहरी याहया नगर; गीतोरनी आदि ।	29
36.	आर० के० पुरम (सेक्टर–13 को छोड़ कर), मोती बाग–II, आनन्द निकेतन, शांति निकेतन, बसंत विहार, मही पालपुर, समालका, रजोकड़ी आदि ।	38
37.	सुन्दर नगर, सुजानसिंह पार्क, लोधी एस्टेट, खान मार्किट, पंडारा रोड, मोती बाग–I, बापूधाम आदि ।	15
38.	लक्ष्मीबाई नगर, सरोजिनी नगर, नेताजी नगर, आर० के० पुरम; सेक्टर–13, नौ रोजी नगर, सफदरजंग एन्कलेव, ग्रीनपार्क, यूसुफ सराय आदि ।	24
39.	दिल्ली छावनी क्षेत्र, मायापुरी—औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, लाजवन्ती गार्डन, नांगल राय, नासीरपुर, पालम आदि ।	20
40.	राजिन्द्रनगर, ओल्ड तथा न्यू, पूसा इन्स्टीट्यूट, इन्द्रपुरी, डी० डी० सी० कालोनी, खेमपुर, साउथ पटेल नगर, रणजीत नगर, नरायणा इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया आदि ।	17
	कुल योग :	953

गेहूं और चीनी के मूल्यों को आयातित गेहूं और चीनी के मूल्यों के बराबर तय करना

1173. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देसी गेहूं और चीनी के मूल्यों को विदेशों से आयात किए गए गेहूं और चीनी के मूल्यों के बारबार निर्धारित न करने के क्या कारण हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : आयातित गेहूं के सी० आई० एफ० मूल्यों के अनुरूप गेहूं के घरेलू मूल्य निर्धारित करना सम्भव नहीं है । अन्य जिन्सों की तुलना में कृषि जिन्सों के सापेक्ष मूल्य, उपभोक्ता के हितों की सुरक्षा करने की आवश्यकता और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को बनाए रखने के लिए जिस सीमा तक राजसहायता दी जा सकती है, को ध्यान में रखकर घरेलू मूल्य निर्धारित किए जाते हैं । इसके अलावा, विश्व की मंडियों में मांग और पूर्ति पर निर्भर करते हुए गेहूं के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों में व्यापक रूप से घट-बढ़ होती है । गेहूं के घरेलू समर्थन मूल्यों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों के साथ सम्बद्ध करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

चीनी के बारे में, चीनी जिस मूल्य पर आयात की जाती है वह क्षेत्र वाणिज्यिक सौदों और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंडी में चल रहे मूल्यों पर निर्भर करता है । जहां तक स्थानीय रूप से उत्पादित चीनी का सम्बन्ध है यह दोहरी मूल्य निर्धारण नीति के साथ आंशिक नियंत्रण नीति के अधीन आती है । उत्पादित चीनी के मुक्त बिक्री के भाग को खुले बाजार में बेचा जाता है और यह पूर्ति और मांग की बाजार में चल रही शक्तियों द्वारा शासित होती है । जहां तक सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से वितरित करने के लिए आवश्यक लेवी चीनी का सम्बन्ध है, इसका मूल्य गन्ने के सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है, जो कि राजसहायता सुलभ करने के लिए मूल्य निर्धारित करने का फार्मूला है । अतः चीनी के मामले में भी घरेलू मूल्यों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों के साथ सम्बद्ध करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है ।

Kallada Irrigation Project, Kerala

1174. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the Kallada Irrigation Project in Kerala; and

(b) when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The masonry dam is in an advanced stage of construction and about 55 per cent work has been completed. Ottakal Weir is completed except hoisting arrangements for gates. The Right Bank Main Canal is under execution in different reaches alongwith the distribution system. The work on some reaches of Left Bank Main Canal has also been recently started. The expenditure upto March 1981 is Rs. 44.45 crores, against the estimated cost of Rs. 163.57 crores.

(b) The project is scheduled to be completed in VII Plan. Partial benefits are, however, likely to be available from June, 1982 onwards.

Shops Build in Janakpuri, New Delhi by D.D.A.

1175. SHRI KESHAO RAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has built up some open stalls in CSC, Janakpuri (Shiv Nagar), New Delhi;

(b) whether the allottees of these shops are permitted to raise the height of the walls of the stall upto roof level and fix shutters at their cost; and if not, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any provision for fixing locks in these stalls; and

(d) what are other security measures provided for protecting the interests of allottees?

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

(b) The DDA has reported that the stalls built and sold in the CSC Shiv Nagar have a roof at the top, a wall at the back but do not have walls at the side. There is a counter as part of the stall and also there is a covered verandah running in front of the counters. As these were sold as unenclosed stalls, the question of putting up shutter in front or raising the height of the walls does not arise.

(c) and (d). As the counter has been provided as part of these stalls, any allottee/owner desiring to have shutter and lock fixed can have it done in the shelf below the counter.

Sugar, Edible Oils, Cloth to Madhya Pradesh

1176. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of monthly allotment made during 1981 of sugar, edible oils, cloth and common consumer goods made by the Central Government to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for distribution through Fair Price Shops; and

(b) month-wise quantity thereof received by the State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) A statement showing monthly allotment made during 1981 of sugar, edible oils, cloth, wheat and rice to Madhya Pradesh is annexed.

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

Statement

Details of monthly allotment made during 1981 *of sugar, edible oils, cloth, wheat and rice*

Month	Sugar (in tonnes)	Edible oils (MTs)	Cloth (bales)	Wheat (000 tonnes)	Rice (000 tonnes)
January, 1981	20855·5	3400	The monthly quota of controlled cloth to Madhya Pradesh is 1691 bales.	25·0 PD 5·0 Mills	60·0
February, 1981	20845·5	—		25·0 PD	80·0
March, 1981	20845·5	3000		5·0 Mills 26·0 PD 5·0 Mills	80·0
April, 1981	20855·5	500		25·0 PD 5·0 Mills	8·00
May, 1981	20845·5	500		25·0 PD 5·0 Mills	80·0
June, 1981	20845·5	1000		25·0 PD 5·0 Mills	80·0
July, 1981	20855·5	3000		25·0 PD 5·0 Mills	80·0
August, 1981	20845·3	1500		25·0 PD 5·0 Mills	80·0
September, 1981	20845·5	2950		25·0 PD 6·0 Mills	80·0
October, 1981	20855·3			25·0 PD 5·0 Mills	80·0
November, 1981	20845·3	1600		25·0 PD 5·0 Mills	80·0

PD stands for Public Distribution.

Agricultural land to be brought under Irrigation

1177. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total acreage of agricultural land in the country, Statewise, particularly in the State of Orissa, which is to be brought under irrigation during the current financial year;

(b) the total acreage of agricultural land in the State of Orissa that has been brought under irrigation during last two years; and

(c) how much of such land is already covered and how much is proposed to be covered by major, medium and minor irrigation scheme separately during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The total acreage of agricultural land to be brought under irrigation (additional irrigation potential) in the country Statewise during the current year 1981-82 is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The total irrigation potential created in Orissa during 1979-80 and 1980-81 was 2,04,000 hectares.

(c) The comulative irrigation potential created in Orissa upto 1980-81 was 220,100 hectares. The additional potential proposed to be covered during the current year is 1,22,000 hectares (42,000 hectaras from major and medium and 80,000 hectares from minor irrigation schemes).

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Irrigation Potential to be created (target) during 1981-82
		(in thousand hectares)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	174
2.	Assam	45
3.	Bihar	313
4.	Gujarat	58
5.	Haryana	50
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	16
8.	Karnataka	131
9.	Kerala	45
10.	Madhya Pradesh	225
11.	Maharashtra	177
12.	Manipur	16
13.	Meghalaya	2
14.	Nagaland	
15.	Orissa	122
16.	Punjab	62

Sl. No.	State	Irrigation Potential to be created (target) during 1981-82 (In thousands hectares)
17.	Rajasthan	107
18.	Sikkim	1
19.	Tamilnadu	38
20.	Tripura	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	956
22.	West Bengal	123
Sub Total :		2670
Union Territories		7
GRAND TOTAL :		2677

Licence for Vanaspati Ghee in Delhi Cantonment

1178. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) is it not a fact that according to the rules/regulations of the civil supplies a whole-sale licencee of vanaspati ghee should have a shop/godown covered from all the sides except the main front entrance; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take against the wholesale traders of vanaspati ghee of Delhi Cantonment particularly, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. who are maintaining a door between the shop-cum-residence for the purpose of black marketing at the odd hours?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) According to the Delhi Administration a whole-sale licence for vanaspati is granted under the provisions of the Delhi Edible Oil (Licensing and Control) Order, 1977 which does not stipulate that a licensee of vanaspati ghee should have a shop/godown covered from all the sides except the main front entrance.

(b) Checking of wholesale licencees is done from time to time by the Delhi Admistration. In the checking of wholesale licencees of vanaspati in the Sadar Bazar area of Delhi Cantonment, no irregularities were noticed b the Delhi Administration.

Trees Grown in Backyards of Quarters in R. K. Puram, New Delhi

1179. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that residents in R. K. Puram, New Delhi, have grown fruitless trees in the backyards of the quarters allotted to them and the same have grown in huge sizes reaching above the first floor;

(b) these trees have obstructed the sun-light being made available in the packyard besides causing darkness in the upper storey houses besides being a source of bitterness amongst the neighbours; and

(c) if so, should these fruitless huge trees be not pruned and trimmed by the Horticulture wing of CPWD immediately so as to avoid inconvenience being caused to the residents, however, ensuring that no fruit tree is damaged?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND

HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In some cases, the trees do obstruct the sun-light in the backyard and cause darkness in upper storey houses.

(c) Trees are pruned/trimmed by the Horticulture wing of CPWD from time to time on the request of the residents.

भारतीय मानक संस्था को लाइसेंस जारी करने के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन पत्र

1180. **श्री अशोक गलहोत** : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय मानक संस्था को पिछले तीन वर्षों में लाइसेंस जारी करने हेतु कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं और उन पर कितने लाइसेंस जारी किये गये ;

(ख) संस्था द्वारा अब तक कितने मानकों का निर्धारण किया गया है और तत्संबंधी अलग-अलग ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा कितने ऐसे उद्योगों को लाइसेंस जारी नहीं किये गये जिन्होंने अपना उत्पादन बन्द कर दिया है अथवा निर्धारित मानकों के अनुरूप निर्माण नहीं कर रहे हैं और संस्थान को अब तक इस बारे में कितनी सिफारिशें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त शिकायतों पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बृज मोहन महन्ती : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय मानक संस्था का मिले आवेदनों की संख्या तथा उन पर जारी किये गये लाइसेन्सों की संख्या नीचे दी गयी है :—

वर्ष	भारतीय मानक संस्था प्रमाणन चिह्न लाईसेंस की मंजूरी के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन	आवदनों पर 20 नंवबर, 1981 तक मंजूर किये गय लाईसेंस
1970-79	1196	710
1979-80	1379	773
1980-81	1381	656

(ख) 31 अक्तूबर, 1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार लागू मानकों की संख्या 10980 थी । ये मानक बहुत से विषयों के बारे में हैं, जैसेकि बहुत से कृषि एवं खाद्य उत्पाद, रसायन, सिविल इंजीनियरी, उपभोक्ता उत्पाद, चिकित्सा उपकरण, इलेक्ट्रानिक तथा दूर-संचालन और विद्युत प्रौद्योगिकी उपकरण, जहाज-रानी, भारवहान और पेकेजबन्दी, यांत्रिक इंजीनियरी, पेट्रोलियम, कोयला तथा सम्बद्ध उत्पाद, प्रकाशन, प्रलेखन और पुस्तकालय, सांख्यिकीय, गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण, संरचना तथा धातु आदि ।

(ग) और (घ) भारतीय मानक संस्था प्रमाणक चिन्ह योजना के अंतर्गत जारी किये गये लइसेंस उस दशा में वापस ले लिये जाते हैं, जब यह पाया जाए कि विनिर्माता विशिष्टियों के अनुरूप माल तैयार नहीं कर रहा है या कोई फैक्टरी काफी समय से बंद है अथवा विनिर्माता लाइसेंस को जारी रखने का इच्छुक न हो आदि । आई० एस० आई० लाइसेंस के वापस ले लिये जाने के बाद

भारतीय मानक संस्थान संबंधित पार्टियों द्वारा तैयार की जाने वाली वस्तु की गुणवत्ता की परिवीक्षा नहीं करती है। तथापि, भारतीय मानक संस्था का फील्ड स्टाफ यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाता है कि सम्बन्धित विनिर्माता द्वारा आई० एस० आई० चिन्ह आई०एस०आई० चिन्ह के अनधिकृत उपयोग किये जाने पर भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) अधिनियम, 1952 तथा उसके तहत बनाये गये नियमों एवं विनियमों के उपबन्धों के अधीन उचित कानूनी कार्रवाई की जाती है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा वापस किये गये लाइसेंसों की संख्या नीचे दी दी गई है :—

वर्ष	वापस लिये गये लाइसेन्सों की संख्या
1978–79	52
1979–80	18
1980–81	—

प्रश्नाधीन अवधि के दौरान जिन पार्टियों के लाइसेंस वापस ले लिए गए हैं उनके द्वारा आई०एन०आई० चिह्न के प्रयोग के बारे में संस्था को अन्य स्रोतों से कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है। तथापि, अन्य आम शिकायतें मिली थीं और उनकी समुचित जांच करने के बाद, जहां आवश्यक हुआ उचित कार्रवाई की गई।

Specifications for manufacture of Household Electrical Appliances

1181. SHRI K. T. KOSAIRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether specifications laid down by the Indian Standards Institution are difficult to be implemented economically by the small units engaged in the manufacture of household electrical appliances;

(b) whether the rates levied by the I.S.I. for testing these electrical appliances are also extremely high, resulting in the manufacture of sub-standard household electrical appliances; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for ensuring that all the household electrical appliances are manufactured according to I.S.I. specifications and also they are tested before they are sold to the public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (c). In terms of the Household Electrical Appliance (Quality Control) Order 1976 which came into force effect from January, 1978 the appliances have to be manufactured in conformity with the Indian Standards specifications. Powers has been delegated to the State Govts. to conduct tests for checking the quality of the household electrical appliances in terms of the specified standards. This has been prescribed keeping in view limitations of the small scale units for installation of complete testing arrangements. Therefore, it may not be difficult to implement the minimum ISI standards economically by small scale units for the manufacture of household electrical appliances.

As regards the licences issued under the ISI Certification Marketing Scheme, the manufacturers are required to pay the testing cost of the samples which are analysed by the ISI either in their own laboratories or elsewhere for purposes of considering their request for the grant of licence. The ISI does not levy any charge for testing of samples drawn by it to monitor proper use of the ISI mark by the licencees. The manufacturers are required to pay a minimum marking fee or a fee worked out in relation to their total quantum of production or whichever is higher. The fee charged by the ISI, therefore, cannot be said to have any relevance to the manufacture of sub-standard household electrical appliances. Besides, the ISI Certification Marking Scheme is voluntary.

Funds Allotted to U.P. Under National Rural Employment Programme

1183. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that funds allotted to Uttar Pradesh under Rural Employment Programme have not reached to various districts so far as a result of which the works under the said programme are not yet started;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government in respect thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Lijjad Padad

1184. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Khadi Commission has granted permission to export (in collaboration with its export department) Papad prepared by the Shree Mahila Graha Udyog Lijjad Papad;

(b) whether the partners and employees of the Shri Mahila Graha Udyog Lijjad Papad have represented to the K & V Commission for their share in the earnings through exports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c). Shree Mahila Graha Udyog Lijjad Papad has been assisted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in its production and marketing programme including export of Papad. However, the export is arranged by the institution through various exporters. The earnings through export get pooled with the total earnings to the Institution. Khadi and Village Industries Commission has not received any representation from the partners and employees of this unit for their share in the earnings through export.

Construction of Houses for Government Employees at Chandigarh

1185. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from Haryana Government to acquire 40 hectares of land in the city of Chandigarh for construction of houses for its employees; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

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

(b) Chandigarh Admn. has reported that it is taking further action in the matter.

Installed Capacity for Liquid Milk in Dairy Plants

1186. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that actual capacity utilisation of the installed

capacity for liquid milk of various dairy plants including milk products factories in the public and co-operative sectors has been very poor;

(b) if so, what are the details of the plant-wise installed capacity and the actual capacity utilisation during the years 1979 and 1980; and reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government would appoint a technical Committee of a few well known dairy experts to look into the reasons for low capacity utilisation of existing plants and the type of scrutiny being exercised before sanctioning the new plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Market Rates of Land in Delhi

1187. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

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

(a) whether Government have revised the market rates for land in Delhi for both residential and commercial purposes;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the comparative rates of land in Delhi during the last year and the revised rates; and

(c) how the revised rates are likely to curb speculation in the land prices in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Government have revised with effect from 1st April 1981 the schedule of market rates for residential and commercial land for the purpose of administration of land leased out by Government, i.e. for recovery of unearned increase in accordance with the terms of the lease on sale of leased property, recovery of damages, grant of permission for change of purpose for which the land is leased, etc.

(b) The information is given in the attached statement.

(c) It is hoped that the provision for payment of a share of unearned increase to the lessor on sale of leased land will act as a deterrent to purely speculative transactions in land.

Statement

Groups	Residential		Commercial	
	From 1-4-79 to 31-3-81 (Rs. per sq. metre)	From 1-4-81 to 31-3-83	From 1-4-79 to 31-3-81 (Rs. per sq. metre)	From 1-4-81 to 31-3-83
1	2	3	4	5
Group I (Connaught Place)	720	2000	4800	13000
Group II (Connaught Circus, Barakhamba Road, Curzon Road, Hanuman Road, Janpath up to Windsor Place, Baird Road, Mandir Marg, etc.)	720	2000	3600	10500
Group III	720	2000	2160	6000

1	2	3	4	5
(Ajmal Khan Road, Khan Market, Minto Road, Diplomatic Enclave, Golf Link, Punchkiun Road, Defence Colony, Kamla Nagar, Karol Bagh, Bhagat Singh Market, etc.)				
Group IV	600	1600	1200	4800
(East/West/South Patel Nagar, Rajinder Nagar, Lajpat Rai Market, Nizamuddin)				
Group V	480	1200	960	2400
(Jangpura Extn., Lajpat Nagar, Azadpur, Jawahar Nagar, Mall Road, Rohtak Road, Alipur Road, Kalkaji, Malvia Nagar, Rajpur Road, Malkaganj)				
Group VI	360	1000	720	2000
(Aliganj, Ansari Market, D.B. Gupta Market, Gokhale Market, Khurshid Market, Khanna Market, Teliwara, Vijay Nagar, Azad Market, Moti Nagar, etc.)				
Group VII	240	800	480	1600
(Bus Stand area extn., Bharat Nagar, Gulabi Bagh, Kingsway Camp, Sewa Nagar, Ramesh Nagar, Timarpur, Indira Nagar, Jheel Khuranja, etc.)				
Group VIII	120	400	240	800
(Narela and other outlying colonies)				

NOTE

1. (a) The market rates for commercial purposes for Groups I and II are based on an FAR of 250, for Group III on an FAR of 150 and for other Groups on existing FARs.

(b) Residential rates are based on the existing FAR prescribed for various areas.

These rates will be reduced or increased proportionate to the reduction or increase in the F.A.R.

2. In so far as hotel and cinema sites are concerned, each case will be considered on merits.

3. For the purpose of calculating and recovering lessor's share of unearned increase, while granting sale permissions, in respect of the residential leases measuring 100 sq. yds. (83.613 sq. metres) or less, the land rates laid down for the period from 1st April 1979 to 31st March 1981 will apply.

4. For any locality not covered by the schedule, the rates for comparable areas will be applied.

Credit Support for IRDP

1188. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Ministry has called upon the State Governments to maximise credit support for the Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(b) if so, whether a letter in this regard was sent to all Chief Ministers of the States laying emphasis that the

success of IRDP, essentially a credit line programme, will depend on mobilisation of credit;

(c) if so, what are the other points mentioned by the Union Ministry in their letter; and

(d) what are the other suggestions made and how many States have agreed to implement the suggestions made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The State Governments were requested to act on the following suggestions:

(i) To constitute a separate body at the State level consisting of senior officials of State Governments, representatives of nationalised banks, cooperative institutions and others to study in depth credit requirements for IRD and other programmes for the weaker sections;

(ii) To consider steps to be taken to implement the recommendations of the Talwar Committee and consequential issues;

(iii) To constitute at district and block levels small committees of bankers and Government officials for removing specific difficulties in providing credit support to IRD Programme; and

(iv) To organise training programmes, seminars and workhops periodically for bank officials and others to promote greater involvement and to strength in their motivaion.

All State Governments have broadly agreed to act upon the suggestions made by the Ministry.

Maintenance of Government Accommodation

1189. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ceiling fans provided in certain Government residences in Delhi are too small to air the entire area in the room in all directions;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to replace them with bigger ones or provision made for an additional fan in one of the rooms; if not, reasons thereof;

(c) what are the reasons for not spray-painting the fans, regulators and other electrical fittings in the Government residences and offices at regular intervals to make them look nice, not replacing tin lamp, shades with fancy glass ones, non-provision of extra light and power plug points for fridge and TV, replacing old and dirty electrical brackets with new brass ones and painting the wooden structures like shutters of doors and windows, almirahs, etc.;

(d) are they not the usual normal annual features;

(e) if not, reasons thereof;

(f) have all residences owned by Government provided with earthwires to avoid electrocutions, and

(g) if not, reasons thereof and action taken to earth them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The ceiling fans provided in Government residences in Delhi are generally of adequate size.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Spray-painting of fans and other electrical fittings is done by the CPWD periodically according to the

schedule laid down for the purpose. Lamp shades are provided on the basis of their utility, keeping in view the type of residence. Light and power plug points in government residences are provided according to the prescribed yard stick. In government offices, however, these points are provided according to the requirements of the user departments. Electrical fittings with brass brackets are not provided because of their high cost. The wooden shutters of doors, windows and almirah's etc. are painted periodically by the CPWD according to the prescribed schedule.

(d) and (e). Painting is a normal annual feature whereas replacement is not a normal annual feature.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Allotment of Wheat to West Bengal Under N.R.E.P.

1190. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Central allotment of wheat to West Bengal under the Food-for-Work Programme renamed National Rural Employment Programme has been reduced;

(b) if so, reasons thereof;

(c) the quantity asked by the West Bengal Government and quantity supplied by the Central Government;

(d) reasons for the irregular supply of wheat and cash component to West Bengal; and

(e) steps taken by Government to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (e). Due to the tight stocks position of foodgrains with the Centre, foodgrains to all the States under national rural employment programme have been allocated at the rate of 1 Kg. per day per worker in the current year. The Government of West Bengal has not asked for any specific quantity of foodgrain under the programme this year. Against the quantity of 11,250 metric tonnes of rice released to the State Government as well as the quantity revalidated against the unlifted foodgrains of the last year, supply is being affected. Adequate cash funds have been made available for payment of the remaining part of the wages to workers for execution of the works.

Completion of on going Irrigation Projects

1191. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has asked the State Government to speed up completion of on going major and medium irrigation projects which have been hanging fire for the last 15—20 years;

(b) if so, whether the delay in executing these projects led to cost escalation and loss of irrigation potentials;

(c) what were the major irrigation schemes work on which was started 15-20 years ago and are yet to be completed; and

(d) what were the projects and the State involved and steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) Delay in executing the projects is one of the factors contributing to

cost escalation and loss of irrigation potential.

(c) and (d). A Statement is enclosed. The State Governments have been advised to allocate adequate funds and monitor the progress of these projects. A Monitoring Unit has also been set up in the Central Water Commission for Monitoring of selected major irrigation projects in the country.

Statement

Ongoing major Projects for more than 15 years

Sl. No.	Name of Project
	Andhra Pradesh
1.	Nagarjunasagar Right Bank & Left Bank Canals.
2.	Pochampad (Sri Ramsagar) Stage I.
	Bihar
3.	Gandak
4.	Kosi Barrage and Eastern Canal.
5.	Rajpur
6.	Western Kosi Canal
	Haryana
7.	Beas Unit I & its extension,
8.	Beas Unit II & its extension.
	Karnataka
9.	Bhadra
10.	Malaprabha
11.	Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage II.
	Kerala
12.	Periyar Valley
	Madhya Pradesh
13.	Tawa
	Maharashtra
14.	Bhima
15.	Jayakwadi Stage I
16.	Khadakwasla
17.	Mula
18.	Warna
	Orissa
19.	Mahanadi Delta
	Punjab
20.	Chambal Stage I
21.	Gurgaon Canal
	Uttar Pradesh
22.	East Baigul Reservoir
23.	Gandak
	West Bengal
24.	D.V.C. Irrigation
25.	Kangsabati

Realisation of Lease Charge from Small Electrical Appliances Units by D.D.A.

1192. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA is levying lease charges at an exorbitant rate for the small electrical appliances units located in non-conforming areas of Union Territory; and

(b) if so, the reasons for doing so without any guidelines?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Damage Due to Floods in Kerala

1193. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated damage during the floods in Kerala during the year 1980-81;

(b) what is the amount already released by the Centre to Kerala for the relief measures; and

(c) when will the ful amount be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to the report received from the Government of Kerala the estimated damages during the flood in that State during the year 1980-81 is as under:—

(i) Damage to cropped area (lakh ha.) 0.61

(ii) Number of human lives lost 42

(iii) Number of cattle head lost 56

(iv) Number of houses damaged/destroyed. 36,811

(v) Estimated value of the damage to public properties (Rs. in lakhs) 1862.20

(b) Out of the approved ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 909.42 lakhs, a Non-Plan grant amounting to Rs. 400.00 lakhs was released to the Government of Kerala during 1980-81 purely on ad-hoc and tentative basis subject to adjustment on receipt of details of expenditure from the State Government.

(c) The State Government has furnished, in the month of September, 1981 expenditure details. Further details have been caled for. The reply is awaited. The balance of Central assistance if any due will be released to the Government of Kerala after examination of the further material/information to be received from the State Government.

Price of Edible Oils in certain States

1194. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the maximum price (retail) of edible oil in markets at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras and in rural areas in the month of November, 1981; and

(b) what action did the Government take to check the phenominal rise in the prices of the said item?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) A statement indicating the retail prices of edible oils for the weeks ending 6-11-1981 and 13-11-81 is attached.

(b) Government have taken several long-term as well as short-term steps to check the rise in the prices of edible oils in the country. Some of the important measures taken are:—

1. encouraging production of oilseeds and planned efforts to exploit non-traditional sources so as to reduce the gap between demand and supply of oils;

2. continuing imports of adequate quantity of edible oils;

3. release of more imported oils for public distribution system;

4. price-restraints on a voluntary basis by the vanaspati industry;

5. maintenance of steady production of vanaspati;

6. encouragement of greater production of cottanseed oil;

7. request to State Governments to enforce Storage Control Orders and other enactments;.

STATEMENT

Ratail Prices of edible oils

(Price Rs. kg.)

		Weeks ending 6-11-81	13-11-81
Groundnut oil			
	Bombay.	15·50	15·50
	Delhi	16·50	16·50
	Madras.	13·50	N. A.
Gingelly oil			
	Bombay.	17·00	17·00
	Delhi	16·00	16·00
	Madras	13·50	N.A.
Mustard oil			
	Bombay.	17·00	N.A.
	Delhi	14·60	14·60
	Madras.	19·00	N.A.
Coconut oil			
	Bombay.	18·00	18·00
	Delhi	19·00	19·00
	Madras.	18·50	N.A.
Vanaspati			
	Bombay.	15·00	15·00
	Delhi	12·60	12·60
	Madras.	15·50	N.A.

NOTE: 1. Similar information about Calcutta market is not readily available.

2. Data on retail prices of edible oils in the rural areas are not being maintained.

3. N.A. : Not Available.

Supply of Water to Rayaleseema

1195. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigation regarding the supply of water to Rayaleseema from Mahanadi and Vaigai grid has been ordered; and

(b) if so, the work done so far?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Multi-storeyed Hotel Project, Parliament Street, New Delhi

1196. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

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

(a) whether before giving permission for construction of a multi-storeyed Hotel Project in plot 15, Parliament Street, New Delhi, the NDMC have taken care to examine the related "No Objection Certificates" required from the Delhi Urban Art Commission and Archaeological Department regarding its height's adverse effects in general and on the "Jantar Mantar" in particular; if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons thereof;

(b) is it a fact that several mis-happenings including death of workers took place due to lack of safety measures in the demolition work in the plot; if so, details of facts and action in this regard; and

(c) compensations paid to the injured and relatives of the dead?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Urban Art Commission have examined the plans submitted by the party for construction of a hotel on the western side of Jantar Mantar, in consultation with the Archaeological Survey of India. In the light of the views expressed by the Archaeological Survey of India, the Commission have intimated the NDMC that they have no objection to the hotel project within the height restriction of 120 ft. on the western side of Jantar Mantar. The NDMC, however; has not released the plans to the party as certain other formalities such as obtaining approval of the lessor for construction of multi-storeyed hotel project have not been complied with by the party.

(b) The Delhi Administration have reported that no such cases have come to their notice.

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer to (b) above.

Production of Agriculture Crops

1197. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural production for all crops is showing a decline in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the area, yield and production of oil seeds also registered a decline during 1979-80; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to check fall in output of crops in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The crop year 1979-80 was characterised by widespread drought in large parts of the country, and the production of almost all crops including oilseeds registered a sharp decline during the year.

(c) Steps taken to increase production of crops in the country are:

(i) Ensuring arrangements for timely and adequate supply of inputs like seeds, fertilisers, electricity and diesel for irrigation;

(ii) Intensification of agricultural extension efforts;

(iii) Extension of irrigated area;

(iv) Increase in the area under short-duration varieties through catch cropping and inter-cropping;

(v) Increased supply of institutional credit; and

(vi) Remunerative prices for farmers.

Sugar supplied to Karnataka

1198. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the quantity of sugar allotted to Karnataka during 1980-81 and in 1981-82;

(b) whether any request from the State for additional quota of sugar to meet the increased demand particularly Bangalore has been received; and

(c) whether Government would give additional quota to meet the new demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) During the sugar year 1980-81 (October—September 1,70,580 tonnes of levy sugar ond during sugar year 1981-82 (i.e. October to December, 1981) 42,645 tonnes of levy sugar have been allotted to the Karnataka Government for distribution throuth fair price shops.

(b) Karnataka Government had requested for increasing their monthly levy sugar quota from 14,215 tonnes to 20,000 tonnes to meet the increased demand on account of increase in population as well as festivals.

(c) Karnataka is being allotted monthly levy sugar quota (i.e., 14,215 tonnes) which is based on 425 grams per capita availability for the projected population as on 1.4.1978. Due to limited availability of levy sugar it has not been possible to increase the monthly quota.

खाद्यान्नों में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करना

1199. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश को खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ; और

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

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) और (ख). छठी योजना के अन्त तक अर्थात् (1984–85 तक) खाद्यान्नों की कुल मांग का अनुमान 1506 लाख टन लगाया गया है। इसकी तुलना में 1984–85 में खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन के लिए 1536 लाख टन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए शुरू किये जा रहे कार्यक्रमों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :-

(1) धान्यों व कदन्नों की अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना ;

(2) उर्वरकों का अधिक तथा कुशल ढंग से उपयोग करना ;

(3) सिंचाई सुविधाओं का विस्तार करना ;

(4) अच्छी किस्म के बीजों के वितरण में वृद्धि करना ;

(5) आवश्यकता के अनुसार वनस्पति रक्षण उपाय करना ;

(6) मृदा एवं जल संरक्षण उपायों व शुष्क खेती के विकसित तरीकों पर अधिक बल देना ;

(7) प्रशिक्षण एवं दौरों की नई विस्तार प्रणाली के माध्यम से प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रचार करना ;

(8) कृषकों व विस्तार कर्मचारियों को उत्पादन सम्बन्धी नवीनतम प्रौद्योगिक के विषय में प्रशिक्षित करना ; और

(9) अनुसंधान आदि के कार्यों को तेज करना ।

अनधिकृत निर्माणों में पानी और बिजली की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

1200. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में अनधिकृत रूप में बनाये गए मकानों में बिजली तथा पानी के कनैक्शन दिए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में ऐसे मकानों की कुल संख्या क्या है जिन्हें बिजली तथा पानी के कनैक्शन दिए गए है ;

(ग) क्या ऐसे कनैक्शन दिए जाने से पूर्व पर्याप्त जांच नहीं की जाती ; और

(घ) यदि जांच की गई है तो ये कनैक्शन कैसे दिए गए हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (क). दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि समय-समय पर संशोधित दिल्ली विद्युत नियंत्रण आदेश, 1959 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार नियत समय में गैर मंजूर/अनधिकृत कालोनियों/क्षेत्रों में बिजली के कनेक्शन दिए गये हैं । दिल्ली जल पूर्ति तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान ने कहा है कि वह इस विषय पर अपनी नीति के अनुसार लाभ भोगियों से विकास प्रभारों के भुगतान करने पर नियमित और अनधिकृत कालोनियों में सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करता आ रहा है । इसमें विशेष अनुबन्ध यह है कि इससे अनधिकृत निर्माण का नियमितीकरण का अर्थ न लगाया जाये । ऐसे उन मकानों की कुल संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है जिन्हें बिजली-पानी के कनेक्शन दिए गये । तथापि, दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा, दिनांक 3-11-81 को निम्नलिखित मामलों में बिजली-पानी के कनेक्शन न देने के आदेश जारी किये गये ह :—

(i) जहां कहीं भी अनधिकृत निर्माण किया गया है वहां पानी/बिजली के कनेक्शन को देने के अनुरोध पर तब तक विचार नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि ऐसे निर्माण की वैध मंजरी प्रस्तुत नहीं की जाती है।

(ii) नये निर्माणों के सम्बन्ध में पानी/बिजली देने के अनुरोध पर तब तक विचार नहीं किया जाएगा जब तक कि मालिक/कब्जेदार द्वारा सम्पूर्ण प्रमाण पत्र या कब्जे का प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जाता है ।

(iii) उन मामलों में जहां वैधानिक उपबन्धों के उल्लंघन से किसी भी निर्माण/भवन या भूमि का उपयोग रिहायश से अन्यथा बदला जाता है तो पानी/बिजली देने के लिये अनुरोध पर विचार नहीं किया जायेगा तथा रिहायश के अलावा अन्य प्रयोजनों के उपयोग में लाये जा

रहे वर्तमान पानी / बिजली के कनेक्शनों को काटने को भी कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

(घ) ऊपर बताई गई स्थिति को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Delay in construction of ASIAD Projects

1201. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the ASIAD Projects under his Ministry have been delayed beyond the original target fixed for their completion;

(b) if so, the details of the projects, its original target of completion, the extended date of completion whether the original project was amended in its design and construction and the reasons thereof; and

(c) the reactions of the Government to recent criticism through the Press that projects of this Ministry are defective in construction, design and International Standards and the costs have gone beyond the original estimates?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Stadia being constructed by the CPWD and the DDA for Asiad '82 are not defective. The cost of construction of some of the stadia is likely to go up due to increase in the cost of building materials and certain other factors.

Allotment of dwellings meant for Asiad after Asiad are over

1202. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any applications are being invited for allotment of the dwelling units being constructed in connection with the ASIAD 1982 in Delhi, after they have served the purpose in relation to the ASIAD games;

(b) what is the number of dwelling units constructed and under construction in Delhi for purposes of Asian games, area-wise and how many of them are likely to be available for allotment after the games; and

(c) what are the proposed terms of allotment?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No decision has yet been taken regarding the disposal of the dwelling units being constructed in connection with the ASIAD 1982 after the games are over.

(b) A total number of 853 dwelling units are being constructed at the Asian Games Village.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply given to part (a) of the question.

Permanency to work charged Staff in Central Water Commission, Sikkim

1204. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:
SHRI SUBODH SEN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any order regarding conversion of temporary work charged posts into permanent ones;

(b) if so, whether the said order was implemented in the case of work charged staff of Central Water Commission at Sikkim;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In terms of the orders issued by the Government, only such of the work-charged posts belonging to the Industrial categories, as have been in existence for more than 3 years and are likely to continue on a long-term basis can be converted into permanent posts. The work charged staff of the Central Water Commission at Sikkim are employed in the Lower Lagyap Hydel Project, which is a time-bound project. The Services of these work-charged employees are required till the completion of the Project and not on long-term basis. The question of conversion of temporary work-charged posts into permanent ones, therefore, does not arise.

Irrigation Projects for Haryana pending Approval

1205. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medium irrigation projects submitted for approval by the Haryana Government, since January, 1978 along with their names;

(b) the names of the irrigation projects out of them approved by the Government of India along with their details; and

(c) the estimated expenditure in each project and the details of the acreage of land to be irrigated thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No report of medium irrigation project has been received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Haryana since January, 1978 for technical scrutiny and obtaining approval of the Planning Commission.

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

Decline in Rate of Distribution of Foodgrains from Public Distribution System

1206. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the first seven months of 1981, 7.4 million tonnes of foodgrains were distributed through public distribution system compared to 9.2 million tonnes in the same period of 1980; and

(b) if so, reasons for short supply in 1981 to fair price shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) In the first seven months of 1981, a quantity of 7.281 million tonnes of foodgrains were distributed through public distributions system compared to 9.672 million tonnes in the same period of 1980.

(b) The scarcity and drought conditions which prevailed over a large part of the country during July, 1979—June, 1980 led to a sharp fall in production while on the other hand pressure on public distribution system as also the off-take under food for work programme/national rural employment programme increased, depleting the stocks. In order to conserve the stocks especially the wheat, allotments of wheat to the State Governmens and Union Territories for public distribution and to the roller flour mills were rationalised in August, 1980 resulting in reduction of allotments to the States which continued during 1981. Also the Kharif as well as Rabi crops were better than in the previous years and in many States the off-take was lower.

Suspension of supply of milk in poly-pack

1207. SHRI BAL KRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mother Dairy organisation had earlier suspended supply of milk in polypack; and

(b) whether the milk supply in polypack shall again be resumed and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision has yet been taken to restore supply of milk in polypack.

Implemention of scheme by coconut Development Board

1208. SHRI E. BALANANDAN:
SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received schemes for implementation from the Coconut development Board;

(b) if so, what are the schemes they have suggested;

(c) whether Government have given clearance for their implementation; and

(d) if so, when and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised schemes on the basis of discussion in the Planning Commission meeting on 21-9-1981 sent by the Coconut Development Board are as under:—

(1) Expansion of area under coconut;

(2) Coconut Plantation on Canal Embankments in Orissa State;

(3) Production of quality coconut seedlings;

(4) Establishment of Hybrid Seed Garden and Pilot Hybrid Testing Centres in Tamil Nadu;

(5) Establishment of coconut Technology Development Centre.

(c) and (d). The revised schemes have been received from the Coconut Development Board only on 2-11-1981 for consideration and the same are being examined.

Dam over River Kosi

1209. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether updated feasibility report for multipurpose dam over river Kosi and Barahkshetra had been sent to the Indian Embassy at Kathmandu for transmission to the H.M.G., Nepal for their view on sharing of benefits etc.;

(b) if so, details thereabout and Nepal's reaction thereon; and

(c) whether apart from the Barahkshetra dam more dams on the tributaries of Kosi dam at Sisapani over river Kamala and at Nunthar over river Bagmati are also being contemplated and pursued and if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) The project, estimated to cost Rs. 4074 crores, envisages gross storage of 10.9 million acre feet and installed capacity of 3300 Mega Watts of power generation. In addition, it will provide irrigation facilities to 5.46 lakh ha. in Nepal and 9.76 lakh ha. in India besides other benefits of flood and sediment control etc.

The reaction of H.M.G. Nepal on the project is still awaited.

(c) The question of undertaking investigation of the projects jointly for optimum development of water resources for all rivers common to both India and Nepal including Kamala and Bagmati, has been suggested to H.M.G. Nepal but no favourable response has so far been received.

बिहार में गन्ना उत्पादकों को दिया गया मूल्य

1210. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले वर्ष के दौरान सरकार द्वारा गन्ने का मूल्य 13 रु० प्रति क्विंटल घोषित किए जाने के बावजूद बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा और पंजाब के गन्ना उत्पादकों को 22 रु० से 32 रु० प्रति क्विंटल का भुगतान किया गया ;

(ख) क्या उन दिनों के दौरान किसानों को बुवाई के लिए उच्च मूल्य पर गन्ना खरीदना पड़ा ; यदि हां, तो ऐसे किसानों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें चालू वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 13 रु० प्रति क्विंटल मूल्य निर्धारित किए जाने के कारण हानि उठानी पड़ेगी और यह हानि कितनी होगी ;

(ग) क्या किसानों की क्षति पूर्ति करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कोई विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है; और

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

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन:) : (क) चीनी मिलों द्वारा गन्ना उत्पादकों को पिछले वर्ष के दौरान गन्ने का वास्तव में दिया गया मूल्य 22.00 रुपये से 28.00 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के बीच था जब कि 8.5 प्रतिशत की रिकवरी पर गन्ने का अधिसूचित मूल्य 13 रु० प्रति क्विंटल था ।

(ख) गन्ने के 13.00 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य में न केवल गन्ने की लागत जिसमें गन्ना बीज की लागत शामिल है, बल्कि किसानों के लिए कुछ लाभ की भी व्यवस्था होती है। तथापि पिछले वर्षों की तरह चालू वर्ष के दौरान गन्ने का वास्तव में दिया जाने वाला मूल्य सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित न्यूनतम मूल्य से बहुत अधिक होने की संभावना है । इस लिए किसानों को कोई नुकसान उठाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Alleged failure of forest conservation Act implementation

1211. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has failed in its object to protect the destruction of forest either by the State Governments or by private parties; and

(b) if so, what action Government are proposing to take for protecting, regularising and growing the forests?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Losses to Civil Supplies Corporation

1212. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Civil Supplies Corporation, Delhi suffered huge losses amountng to 70.80 lakhs of rupees on the purchase of sugar from South India this year;

(b) if so, full facts of the case of resorting to such a step including rea-

sons for not buying commodity from Western UP where quite a number of Sugar Mills exist;

(c) what is the function of this Corporation and aims which prompted its creation;

(d) has it achieved its objectives and is it functioning in keeping with those aims; and

(e) what is the financial allocation made to it and the amount lost by it in the shape of losses etc. so far and the net amount held by it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). The Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation has suffered a loss of Rs. 26.35 lakhs (and not Rs. 7.80 lakhs) on the purchase of sugar from Tamil Nadu this year. The Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation purchased 715:6 MTs. of sugar from the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Sugar Mills through the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. This was done after 2136.9 MTs. of sugar had been purchased from the cooperative sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh through the Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation possibilities of obtaining more sugar from Uttar Pradesh had been exhausted and the price prevailing in Bombay had been taken into consideration.

(c) The Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation was set up in November, 1980. Its objectives are to engage in, promote, develop, improve, counsel and finance production, purchase, procurement, processing, movement, transport, import, export, distribution and sale of food-stuffs, cement, coal, timber, building materials, beverages, pharmaceuticals, petroleum products, spirits and other essential and consumable commodities.

(d) During the last one year of its functioning, the Corporation has progressively moved in the direction of achieving its aims and objectives.

(e) The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 200 lakhs out of which Rs. 1,40,92,344/- have been released to the Corporation as share capital till the 20th November, 1981. The profit and loss position of the Corporation will be known after its accounts are audited and the report of the audit is received.

Exploration of Groupd Water Resources in Bihar

1213. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six blocks of Gaya district nemely, Bodh Gaya, Sherghati, Amas, Guruwa, Barachatti and Fatehpur of Bihar is under the grip of drought and there is no facilities for drinking water and for irrigation; and

(b) whether Government of India propose to take up these areas to be explored for permanent solution of ground water resources by the Central Ground Water Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No such information or report is received so far from the Government of Bihar.

(b) The Central Ground Water Board normally carries out ground water exploration in any particular area in consultation or on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments. The Government of Bihar have not made any proposal to the Board to carry out ground water exploration in the six blocks of Gaya district namely, Bodh Gaya, Sherghati, Amas, Guruwa Barachatti and Fatehpur.

Construction of Fishing Harbour at Paradip (Orissa)

1214. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had taken decision for the construction of a Fishing Harbour at Paradip in Orissa in 1970;

(b) if so, the reasons of the delay in the implementation of the above proposal; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the construction of the above fishing harbour at Paradip?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A fesibility report was prepared by the Paradip Port Trust and was submitted to Government. The latest position is that the Ministry of Shipping and Transport have not accepted the site selected for the fishing harbour in view of the common approach channel for both fishing vessels and commercial vessels.

(c) A meeting was held on 13-11-81 in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport for consideration of the alternate sites. The Port Trust are to take up investigations for determining the suitability of the sites which do not involve use of common channel for both commercial vessels and fishing vessels.

Natural Water Reservoir at Panchsheelwar, Karnali and Rapti

1215. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been made by the Indian Government to Nepal for creating natural water reservoir at Panchsheelwar, Karnali and Rapti along the border with a view to solving the recurring flood problem in eastern U.P. and Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Nepal Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The position in respect of the three projects, which may inter-alia provide flood control benefits, is as follows:

(i) *Pancheshwar Project* : in the basis of an agreement reached with His Majesty's Government, Nepal, detailed investigations in respect of the Pancheshwar Multi-purpose project are likely to be started shortly.

(ii) *Karnali Project* : It has been agreed with His Majesty's Government, Nepal, that a comprehensive feasibility study of the project will be undertaken under the joint supervision of both the countries and a detailed report will be prepared.

(iii) *Rapti Project*H Regarding investigation of a multi-purpose project on river Rapti jointly, the matter is being persued with H.M.G. Nepal.

Price of Butter, Cheese and Ghee.

1216. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that even though the price of milk has remained unchanged during the last two years in Delhi the prices of butter, cheese and ghee have increased considerably; and

(b) if so, the reason thereof and the action taken by Government to maintain parity between the milk price and prices of milk products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The prices of butter, cheese and ghee are affected by increase in the costs of various inputes and the raw materials including fresh milk used in the

manufacture of these products. The prices are also influenced by seasonal fall in the availability of raw milk in summer months and by the behaviour of the prices of edible oils. These products are not subject to price control.

Fraudulant Purchase of Land in Begumpur Village, Delhi

1217. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 50 acres of DDA land meant for the rehabilitation of displaced persons in Begumpur village, Delhi, was fraudulantly purchased by a person from the original owners;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

Cavery Water Dispute

1218. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAWAN:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion in being held to resolve the Cauvery river water dispute;

(b) if so, at what stage the discussion stands;

(c) whether the Centre has taken some initiative in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). A number of meetings at official and Chief Ministers' level have been held by the Central Government in the past, the last meeting being in December, 1980. The Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Tamilnadu held discussions at Bangalore on 14th & 15th October, 1981. Both the State reiterated their earlier stand on Cauvery water and agreed to continue the discussion. The next meeting of the Chief Ministers of Cauvery Basin States will be called on a date convenient to all.

चीनी मिलों द्वारा खंडसारी के स्टाक की घोषणा करने के बारे में निवेश

1219. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खण्डसारी उत्पादकों को अपने खण्डसारी भंडार की घोषणा करने को कहा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस निदेश का पालन करने वाले तथा पालन न करने वाले उत्पादकों की संख्या क्या है और घोषित किए गए स्टाक की मात्रा क्या है ;

(ग) इस निर्देश का पालन न करने वाले उत्पादकों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) खण्डसारी के उत्पादन पर अभी हाल में लगाए गए प्रतिबन्ध का स्वरूप क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी): (क) जी हां । उन्हें 24-4-1981 को निदेश दिए गए थे कि वे सितम्बर,

1981 तक अपने मासिक स्टाक की घोषणा करें ।

(ख) और (ग) । हालांकि उपर्युक्त आदेश केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए थे, लेकिन उन्हें राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाना था क्योंकि यह काम उन्हें ही सौंपा गया है । स्टाक घोषित करने और उसका निपटान करने विषयक कार्य की न तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा देख-रेख की जा रही है और न ही ऐसा करना सम्भव है क्योंकि देश में लगभग 7,000 खण्डसारी उत्पादक हैं ।

(घ) पहली अक्तूबर, 1981 से प्रारम्भ वर्तमान चीनी मौसम के दौरान, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा खण्डसारी के उत्पादन पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया गया है ।

Unauthorised Structures in Lakshmi Nagar and Shakarpur, Delhi

1220. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that unauthorised structures have come and are still coming up in Lakshmi Nagar and Shakarpur abutting Vikas Marg in the Trans Jamuna area;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check this illegal construction; and

(c) how the people are procuring controlled items of building materials like cement etc.?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has stated that unauthorise constructions have been noticed in Lakshmi Nagar and Shakarpur area.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has stated that notices have been issued under section 30(i) of Delhi Development Act, 1957 in 504 cases and demolition orders have been passed by the competent authority in 457 cases. Some of the unauthorised constructions have also been demolished.

(c) The Food and Supplies Department, Delhi have stated that as per report and detection made by its enforcement agencies and Special Cell, Crime Branch, Delhi Police, the cement used for unauthorised structures is obtained through unauthorised sources.

Use of Sub-Standard Material in Construction of Shalimar Bagh Flats

1221. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received serious complaints about the most inferior material used by the Contractor in constructing the flats in Pocket-N in Shalimar Bagh, Delhi; if so, what action has been taken on those complaints;

(b) whether any specifications were given by the DDA to the Contractor for constructing the LIG and MIG flats there; if so, the details of those specifications;

(c) whether DDA has conducted any enquiry to find out if those specifications have been strictly followed; if so, the nature of the enquiry made and the results thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether DDA is satisfied with the material used in constructing the flats if not, the action taken against the contractor for using shoddy material?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) One complaint about defect in construction of a flat in Pocket-N Shalimar Bagh was received

and this has been referred to the Delhi Development Authority for taking appropriate remedial measures.

(b) to (d). The DDA has reported that flats are constructed as per the C.P.W.D. specifications and that it is satisfied with the material used in the construction of these flats. No enquiry has, therefore, been ordered by the D.D.A.

Food and Agricultural Organisation Session at Rome

1222. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the twenty-first biennial session of the Food and Agricultural Organisation was held in Rome from the first week of November, 1981;

(b) if so, the subjects dealt with by the Food and Agricultural Organisation Session; and

(c) the contribution made by the Organisation for improvement of agriculture and rural development in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The items dealt with by the Session are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) The FAO is the executing agency of the United Nations Development Programme for projects of assistance to governments in the field of food and agriculture. India is one of the beneficiaries of UNDP/FAO assistance. The FOA has provided substantial training facilities and experts to India under the UNDP assisted projects in the field of agriculure. The FAO has also provided technical assistance to the Government of India from its Technical Cooperation Programme Funds to the tune of US dollar 18,06,740. The FAO has played the role of a catalyst in mobilising resources of multi-lateral agencies and donor countries for the financing of agricultural development projects through trust funnd projects executed by the FAO. The FAO also supplies, free of cost, its publications, Journals, etc. in various disciplines.

The FAO has arranged, at its cost trainings abroad of a large number of Indian officers in various fields of agrictulture. The FAO arranged a number of meetings, seminars, workshops and training courses in collaboration with India.

Statement

Items Dealt with by the 21st Session of Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations

Introduction-Procedure of the Session

1. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

2. Appointment of General Committee and Credentials Committee.

3. Adoption of Agenda.

4. Arrangements for the Session and Allocation of Agenda Items.

5. Admission of Observers.

Part I—Major Trends and Policies in Food and Agriculture.

6. World Food and Agriculture Situation, including:

6.1 State of Food and Agriculture.

6.2 Progress in Implementation of the Plan of Action to strengthen World Food Security.

7. World Food and Agriculture Development Strategy, including:

7.1 U.N. International Development Strategy for the Third Development Decade.

7.2 Regional and National Development Strategies.

8. Energy in Agriculture and Rural Development.

PART II—ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE ORGANISATION

9. Programme of work and Budget, 1982-83.

10. Medium-Term Objectives including Agricultural Research in Development Countries.

11. Review of the Regular Programme.

12. Review of Field Programmes, including:

12.1 Agricultural Investment and Development Assistance for Food Production and Rural Development.

12.2 Support Costs.

13. Follow up WCARRD.

14. United Nations/FAO World Food Programme.

15. Relations and Consulations with International Organisations, including.

15.1 Recent Development in the United Nations System of Interest to FAO.

15.2 Relations with Intergovernmental and International Non-Governmental Organisations.

PART III—CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

A. *Constitutional and Legal Matters*

16. Satutory Report on Status of Conventions and Agreements, and Amendments thereto.

17. Other Constitutional and legal Questions.

B. *Administrative and Financial Matters.*

18. Audited Accounts.

19. Scale of Contributions, 1982-83.

20. Other Financial and Administrative Question including:

20.1 Amendments to the Provisions of the Special Reserve Account.

20.2 Headquarters 'Accommodation.

20.3 The Regional Office for the Near East.

20.4 Abolition of Audited Interim Accounts.

PART IV—APPOINTMENTS AND ELECTIONS

21. Applications for Membership in the Organisation
—Bhutan.

—Equatorial Guinea.

—Saint Vincent and the Crenadines.

—Tonga.

—Zimbabwe

22. Election of Council Members.

23. Appointments:

23.1 Appointment of the Director-General..

23.2 Appointment of the Independent Chairman of the Council

23.3 Appointment of Member Government's Representatives to the Staff pension Committee.

Integrated Programme for Animal Husbandry Dairy Development

1223. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated an integrated programme for Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development in the country and bring out a white revolution during Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, facts thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) An integrated cattle-cum-dairy development project called Operation

Flood II is under implementation. It aims at increasing milk production and creating additional milk processing and conservation facilities. It is intended to benefit 10 million farm families and to cover a national milch herd of about 15 millin cross-bred cows and upgraded buffaloes.

(b) A statement showing the proposed outlays, targetted increase in milk production and build up of processing facilities is enclosed.

Statement

The proposed Statewise incremetal milk production, build up of processing facilities and outlays under Operation Flood II.

State	Targetted Incremental milk production (Lakh litres per day)	Proposed Incremental build up processing facilities (Lakh litres per day)	Total proposed outlay of Project (Rs. in crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh (†)	12.9	11 50	76.82
2. Assam	1·6	0·60	6·65
3. Bihar (††)	..	..	..
4. Gujarat	12·00	14·35	53·2
5. Haryana	14·00	4·80	26·92
6. Himachal Pradesh	0·91	..	3·30
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0·42	0·60	6·85
8. Karnataka (††)	..	..	..
9. Kerala	5·70	4·60	19·37
10. Madhya Pradesh	0·05	6·80	53·26
11. Manipur (††)	..	..	..
12. Maharashtra (††)	†	..	..
13. Meghalaya (††)	..	..	..
14. Nagaland (††)	..	..	..
15. Orissa	1·00	1·10	9·66
16. Punjab	27·49	14·50	58·32
17. Rajasthan (††)	..	..	..
18. Sikkim	0·13	0·10	0·93
19. Tamil Nadu	12·00	7·17	31·96
20. Tripura	0·09	0·50	0·56
21. Uttar Pradesh (††)	..	..	..
22. West Bengal	4·60	4·50	33·20

(†) Plan Yet to be finalised.

(††) Report not yet formulated.

Kiwi Fruit in Punjab

1224. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'KIWI' a fruit with a refreshing and delicate flavour is being introduced in Punjab;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether full assessment and evaluation has been made in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The 'KIWI' plant (*Actinidia chinensis*) was introduced in 1963 by Plant Introduction Division (now National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and a variety Allison was procured from Newzealand and planted at its Regional Centre at Simla from where the Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana, had taken a few plants for experimentation and observation.

(c) No, Sir. The material is still under trial.

Sugarcane Production

1225. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of sugarcane expected to be available for the crushing season 1981-82;

(b) whether the increase in the cane is due to increase in the acreage or other reasons;

(c) whether the increase in sugarcane output will have an adverse effect on the price of sugarcane; and

(d) what the Government propose to do in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b).

The estimates of area and production of sugarcane for 1981-82 season are still to be received from the State Governments. However, according to the preliminary indications on the basis of available reports, the area under sugarcane might be around 3 million hectares and sugarcane production may be significantly higher than the level of 150.5 million tonnes achieved during 1980-81. The increase in production may result both from increase in area and wield. Consequently, the quantum of sugarcane available for crushing is also expected to be more.

(c) and (d).

The statutory minimum cane price—covering cost of production and reasonable margin of profit—is the same as last year, and protects the price from going below a floor level. In actuality, almost all regions are expected to pay prices much higher than the minimum, though, due to supply and demand forces, the level of prices in some cases may not be the same as last year's.

Vamanpuram Irrigation Project

1226. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has given clearance to the project report of Vamanapuram Irrigation Project of Kerala;

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

(c) if not, the reason for the delay in giving clearance of the Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The report of Vamanapuram Irrigation Project was considered by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission in November 1980. The Committee had

desired that the cost and the benefits of the Project need to be reassessed. The modified project report has recently been received from the Government of Kerala in the Central Water Commission. This has been examined in the Commission and sent to the Planning Commission for consideration by Advisory Committee.

The Vamanapuram Irrigation Project, as per modified project report, envisages construction of a masonary dam 324 metres long and 72 metres high at Valayanki across Kallar River, and a Left Bank Main Canal 44.5 km long. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 36.40 crores and envisages annual irrigation of 18014 hectares.

Development of Fisheries

1227. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that would be spent in the year 1982-83 in various States in the matter of development of fisheries;

(b) the amount to be spent on developing fisheries harbours and the names of harbours; and

(c) the amount to be spent on machanisation of fishing and the nature of machanisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) As the plan proposals of various States for 1982-83 are under discussion in the Planning Commission, the information regarding the budget allocation for the year 1982-83 on development of fisheries is not yet available.

(b) The names of self contained fishing harbours under construction are given in the Statement.

(c) As indicated in (a) above, the information is not yet available.

Statement

List of Fishing Harbours (Self Contained) Under Construction

A. *Fishing Harbours at Major Ports.*

(1) Madras (Tamil Nadu)
(2) Vizag—2nd stage (Andhra Pradesh)
(3) Chochin (Kerala)
(4) Roy Chowk (West Bengal)
(5) Sassoon Dock (Maharashtra)

B. *Fishing Harbours at Minor Ports.*

(a) *Gujarat*

(1) Veraval
(2) Maneral
(3) Porbander

(b) *Maharashtra*:

(1) Ratnagiri

(c) *Karnataka*:

(1) Malpe
(2) Mangalore

(d) *Kerala*:

(1) Neendakara

(e) *Andhra Pradesh*:

(1) Kakinada
(2) Nizampatnam
(3) Bavanaoadu

Note: In addition to the above, small landing and berthing facilities are provided at various several centres.

Assistance to Uganda in Agricultural Field

1228. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Uganda sought any assistance in the fields of agriculture; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Assistance has been sought in the development and expansion of irrigated agriculture; agro-based industries; production and processing etc; of cereal and horticultural crops; forestry and wood resources; sugar

industry; animal resources; bio-gas and provision of technical assistance and expertise in certain areas of development and research.

Implementation of Land Reforms Scheme

1229. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ascertained from all the State Governments whether they have implemented the land reforms scheme effectivly or not; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Land reform is being implemented by the States and, keeping in view the constraints, the quality of implementation cannot be considered unsatisfactory. Since land reform comprises a variety of activities, some of which are not easily quantifiable, it is not possible to furnish full details. Some broad indicators, however, are given below:

(i) practically total abolition of all intermediary tenures;

(ii) acquisition and distribution of about 19 lakh acres under the pre-revised ceiling laws and 18.28 lakh acres under the revised ceiling laws among the landless;

(iii) regulation of maximum rent payable by tenants and security of their tenure; and

(iv) conferment of ownership rights on a large number of tenants.

Production of Foodgrains

1230. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) foodgrain production in the year 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) whether these figures vary from the provisional estimates; and

(c) what are the reasons for wide variation from the provisional figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHR R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The estimate of foodgrain production for 1979-80 was 109.7 million tonnes and that for 1980-81 comes to 129.9 million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) When the final figures of area or yield or both differ from the earlier or provisional estimates, the figures of production also undergo a change. Factors like drought, floods, hailstorm cause large decline in anticipated production in affected areas. The overall production at all-India level usually does not show wide variations.

Production of Edible oil seeds

1231. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI TARLOK CHAND:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimated production of edible oil seeds is likely to fall short of the target during the current year;

(b) if so, the extent to which indigenous production of edible oil seeds is likely to fall short of the target stating the reasons therefor; and

(c) the extent to which the Government propose to meet the gap between the demand and supply by imports stating the overall impact on the prices of edible oils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). It is as yet too early to say if the production of edible oil seeds during the current year would vary from the target and to what extent.

(c) The quantity of edible oils likely to be imported during the current oil year would depend upon the actual indigenous production of edible oils, demand ascertained from time to time from State Governments, internal as well as international price trend of edible oils, availability of foreign exchange and other relevant factors.

Advancement of Rural Technology

1232. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state the details of the constitution, objectives, functions, set-up and finances of the proposed Council for advancement of Rural Technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): The Council is still in the formative stage and its constitution and set-up are in the process of being finalised. A provision of Rs. 90 lakhs has been made for this Council for the Sixth Plan period (1980-85). An amount of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided in the budget of the current financial year. The proposed functions/objectives of the Council are given in the Statement annexed.

Statement

Functions, objectives of Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART) :

(i) To act as the national nodal point for coordination of all efforts at development and dissemination of rural technology for sectors other than those covered by ICAR and its sister bodies;

(ii) To act as a catalyst for development of technology, appropriate for the rural areas, by identifying the crucial problems encountered by the rural people and funding research, and development efforts by different organisations;

(iii) To strengthen existing institutions of research and develop or set up institutions, so that national level institutions on maters of purely or largely rural interest are built up;

(iv) To act as a clearing house of information and a data bank;

(v) To disseminate knowledge on rural technology to manufacturers of machinery, tools, equipment and spare parts so that large scale production of technically improved machinery etc., is carried out in the private, cooperative and public sectors;

(vi) To act as a conduit for transfer of appropriate technology to Government departments, public sector undertakings and members of the public;

(vii) To conduct or sponsor training programmes to trainers so that improved technology is passed on to the beneficiaries in the rural areas;

(viii) To carry out research studies, surveys, evaluation etc., on the use of appropriate technology.

Streamling Sugar Policy

1233. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has taken place as compared to last year in quality and quantity of sugar cane in terms of sugar content;

(b) what specific steps have been taken to ensure higher yield smooth procurement and increased production of sugar this year; and

(c) whether the Government are considering to appoint a high power committee or commission to streamline sugar policy and plan for long range increase in production and export of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHR R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The production of sugarcane

slumped to 128 million tonnes in 1979-80 largely due to a fall in the area under cultivation and drought conditions. To step up production, special measures by way of expansion of area, production and distribution of quality seed cane, adequate and efficient use of fertilisers, proper ratoon management, enlarging the plant protection umbrella, and intensive extension methods were undertaken during 1980-81. As a result, cane production picked up to 150.5 million tonnes last year. These efforts were further intensified during 1981-82. The anticipated production of sugarcane during the year is likely to be substantially higher than that in 1980-81.

For increasing sugar production during the current season, 1981-82, Government have announced the grant of an incentive to sugar factories, by way of an excise rebate for early crushing. The total production of sugar in 1981-82 is expected to reach the record level of 65 to 67 lakh tonnes as against 51.43 lakh tonnes in 1980-81.

(c) No, Sir.

News Item Captioned "Two World Firsts by DDA'

1234. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "two world-firsts by DDA" appearing in the *Hindustan Times* of 4 November, 1981;

(b) if so, the category of the registered people with DDA for whom these houses are being constructed at Sheikh Sarai and would HUDCO type registered people will also get houses there if not, steps taken to include them also; and

(c) details of the Sheikh Sarai Project?

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

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

उत्तर प्रदेश में नलकूप लगाया जाना

1235. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व बैंक ने उत्तर प्रदेश में 5000 नलकूप लगाने और 1400 नलकूपों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए कुछ धनराशि मंजूर की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विश्व बैंक यह धनराशि कैसे और कब तक देगा ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : (क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ, जो विश्व बैंक की एक सम्बद्ध संस्था है, मई, 1980 में हस्ताक्षरित करार के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारी नलकूप परियोजना (चरण-एक) के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में 500 राजकीय नलकूपों के निर्माण के लिए 18 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर की ऋण सहायता देने के लिए सहमत हो गया है। इस परियोजना के मार्च, 1982 तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से 185·16 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से 4420 सरकारी नलकूपों के निर्माण की एक परियोजना रिपोर्ट विश्व बैंक की सहायता के लिए प्राप्त हुई है और उसकी जांच की जा रही है। इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत कुछ वर्तमान नलकूपों का आधुनीकीकरण के लिए शामिल करने के प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश नलकूप चरण-एक परियोजना के लिए विश्व बैंक से समय-समय पर हुए वास्तविक व्यय के अनुसार प्रतिपूर्ति की मांग की जाती है।

Survey of Urban Population

1236. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government realise that Class I cities are growing at an accelerated pace are mainly responsible for sharp increase in the Urban population during the last ten years;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted by Government in this regard, State-wise or city-wise; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the relative trend of rates of population in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The Registrar General of Census has published the provisional population totals of the Rural and Urban Population distribution as revealed by the 1981 census. It is seen from this publication, that the total number of class I towns has increased from 145 in 1971 to 216 in 1981, and the growth rate of population of these towns has increased from 52.67 per cent in 1961—71 to 56.83 per cent in 1971—81. The share of urban population in class I towns has increased from 56.21 per cent in 1971 to 60.37 per cent in 1981.

World Bank loan for construction of Godowns in Rural Areas of Uttar Pradesh

1237. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has started a project for construction of godowns in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh under which out of the total sanctioned 3366 godowns, 525 have been completed and 686 are under construction; and

(b) if so, the total amout sanctioned by the World Bank for this project and the terms and conditions on fulfilment of which loan for the construction of godowns in these rural areas is provided and the procedure adopted for providing the loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHR R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The World Bank is assisting implementation of a cooperative storage project formulated by National Cooperative Development Corporation in consultation with the State Government for construction of godowns in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh. Till 31st October, 1981, 3368 rural godowns have been sanctioned, of which 770 have been completed and 625 are under construction.

(b) The World Bank has sanctioned a loan assistance of Rs. 13.67 crores for implementation of the rural godowns project in the State involving construction of 4600 godowns by Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies as well as 35 marketing godowns by Uttar Pradesh Provincial Cooperative Federation at a total estimated cost of Rs. 29.14 crores. The balance cost of the project is funded by the National Cooperative Development Corporation, the State Government and Societies concerned.

To be eligible for assistance under the project, a Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society should be viable/potentially viable and have adequate potential for non-credit business such as marketing of agricultural produce, supply of agricultural inputs including fertilisers and distribution of consumer articles to justify the economic viability of the proposed godown. On

being satisfied about the economic viability of the godown, the State Co-operative Bank sanctions the godown to the individual society and the loan assistance for the purpose is provided in two equal instalments. The first instalment of 50 per cent of sanctioned loan assistance is released by the Bank after the society has acquired land for the proposed godown and the second instalment after the State Government has released the required share capital and the godown construction has reached plinth level.

सिंचित क्षेत्र में अरहर, मूंग और गेहूं की फसल

1238 **श्री आर० एन० राकेश** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव है जिस के अन्तर्गत धान तथा तिलहन की तरह सिंचित क्षेत्र में अरहर, मूंग और गेहूं बोने का नया तरीका शुरू किया जाना है ताकि उनके उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो सके और इस तरीके को लोकप्रिय बनाया जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन किस्मों के नाम क्या हैं जो हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा अविकसित की गई है तथा जो कम समय में पक जाती है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन : (क) जी हां । सरकार सिंचित क्षेत्रों में अरहर, गेहूं (अरहर+मूंग)–गेहूं व गेहूं–मूंग बोने के नये चक्र को शुरू करने व लोक प्रिय बनाने के लिए प्रयत्न कर रही है।

(ख) अरहर व मूंग की जल्दी पकने वाली निम्नलिखित किस्मों का विकास किया गया है :—

अरहर : टी 21, प्रभात, अगेती यू० पी० ए० एस० 120, पंत ए-1 पंत ए–3, डी० एल० 74 व पूसा 84 आदि।

मूंग टी-1 टी-44 पूसा वैशाखी के० 851 पी० एस० 16 जी० 65 आदि।

DDA Flats to be released under Sixth Plan

1239. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of DDA flats expected to be released by the end of the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the areas of New Delhi/Delhi where such flats are expected to be released;

(c) whether it is a fact that the construction of DDA flats are increasing year by year;

(d) whether the quarters under construction for the allotment to the Central Government employees working in New Delhi will also be increased; and

(e) if so, the steps taken so far by his Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Hike in prices of Urban land

1240. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the factors responsible for the recent abnormal hike in the urban land and building prices in the country particularly in capital cities;

(b) whether Government have made any survey in this regard;

(c) if so, what are the details of the rise in prices of urban land and buildings in Delhi and Bombay each of the last three years; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to check this rise in prices and bringing them down?

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

Exploitation of Sea Food and Fish

1241. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Sea-Food and fish being exploited by India at present; and

(b) the steps taken to harvest more fish and sea-food?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The provisional estimate of marine and inland fish production in India in 1980 is 15.48 lakh tonnes and 8.75 lakh tonnes, respectively.

(b) Among various measures envisaged to step up fish production in the country, the important ones are:

(i) Augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through indigenous construction, import and charter of forsign fishing vessels. For indigenous construction of fishing vessels, the Government have allowed 33 per cent subsidy on the cost of the vessels. For procurement of fishing vessels soft loan at 4-1/2 per cent interest is given through Shipping Fund Development Committee. A charter policy has been announced to enable the interested parties to charter foreign fishing vessels to exploit untapped fishing resources.

(ii) The State Governments have programmes for introduction of additional number of small mechanised boats in selected areas for exploitation of inshore fisheries.

(iii) In order to prevent foreign fishing vessels poaching on our waters an antipoaching Act "Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels) Act 1981" has been passed and it has come into effect from November 2, 1981.

(iv) Conservation, regulation of fishing, introduction of improved gears and organisation of fishermen cooperatives.

(v) For increasing inland fish production, under Fish Farmers Development Agencies Scheme steps are being taken to increase seed production, input mobilisation, grant or reclamation subsidy, extension/research support and training of farmers.

Assistance for Narmada Project from United Arab Emirates

1242. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Arab Emirates had expressed willingness to extend financial assistance to the Narmada Project in Gujarat;

(b) whether preliminary discussions had taken place in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHR Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Government of India has not received any such proposal from UAE.

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

Power Supply in States for Rabi Crop

1243. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent a Central team to make an on-the-spot study about critical power supply in some of the States for ensuing Rabi Crop irrigation programme;

(b) if so, the name of the States visited by the Central Team;

(c) the suggestion given by the Central Team; and

(d) the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Central Teams visited Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P., affected by prolonged dry spell, in October, 1981. Teams also visited Bihar affected by dry spell due to failure of Hathia rains in November, 1981. The purpose of these visits was to ensure adequate supply of electricity, diesel and canal water to facilitate extensive rabi sowings in these States;

(c) and (d). The Teams observed that the supply of electricity in these States was not adequate. The Chief Secretaries, Agricultural Production Commissioners and the Chairmen of State Electricity Boards of these States were accordingly requested to ensure supply of electricity to farmers for at least 12 hours per day for providing irrigation to facilitate rabi sowings. They were also advised that supply of electricity for at least 12 hours per day should be maintained at least upto the 15th December, 1981 to meet the requirements of rabi sowings in these States. Availabiliy of diesel is no problem any where. With regard to canal water, the State Governments have been requested to ensure adequate water flows in the canals for sowing of rabi crops. As a result of these efforts, supply of electricity and canal water for agriculture has improved.

Elephant in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa

1244. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of elephants existing in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa are decreasing day by day;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts made by his ministry to have these rare animals from extinction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The population of wild elephants in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa has definitely decreased considerably, as compared to the past. However, as a result of the protective measures taken in recent years, the trend has been arrested.

(b) The main reasons for this decrease are loss of habitat and trade and commerce in ivory.

(c) The efforts made by the Government of India to save the wild elephants are given below:

(i) The 'Indian Elephant' has been included in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and as a result enjoys total protection.

(ii) Under the export policy of the Government of India the export of Indian elephants and its products is under strict control. The export of Indian ivory, in particular, is totally banned.

(iii) India is a party of the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) under which the 'Indian Elephant' is listed in Appendix I.

(iv) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, prohibits diversion of any forest area for non-forestry purposes and thus provides legal protection to the habitat of endangered species of fauna like the Indian elephant.

(v) Over most of its range of distribution, the elephant habitat is protected in the form of a network of national parks and sanctuaries.

(vi) The Asian Elephant Specialist Group of Species Survival Commission of the IUCN is presently engaged in ecological studies on the population and habitat of the Indian elephant and is expected to submit its final report soon. This would form the basis for a long term effective conservation programme for the Indian elephant.

राजस्थान नहर में पानी छोड़ना

1245. **आचार्य भगवान देव:** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान नहर को दिए जाने के लिए पानी की कितनी मात्रा निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस नहर को प्रतिवर्ष पानी की कितनी मात्रा दी गई ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) राजस्थान नहर को दी गई जल की मात्रा रावी और व्यास नदियों के प्रस्ताव में जल की उपलब्धता के अनुसार भिन्न-भिन्न होती है। राजस्थान राज्य का पूरा हिस्सा अर्थात 8 मिलियन एकड़ फुट, रावी नदी पर संचयन जलाशय के निर्मित हो जाने के बाद ही उपलब्ध होगा।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान को दी गई वर्ष-वार जल की मात्रा निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	मिलियन एकड़ फुट
1978–79	4.7
1979–80	3.7
1980–81	3.9

Requirement of Houses for Rural Homeless in Karnataka

1246. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements of houses for the rural homeless in Karnataka;

(b) how much allocations has been made under the Sixth Plan for dealing with the problem of Karnataka State; and

(c) the allocation made for the purpose for 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The total number of rural landless families eligible for assistance under the Rural House Sites-cum-House Construction Assistance for landless Workers as estimated by the State Government on 31-10-80 is 10,60,852. Of this, 9,11,018 families had already been provided with house-sites and 2,59,543 families provided with construction assistance/houses.

(b) Rs. 55.00 crores.

(c) Rs 14.50 crores.

Floods in Canara, Karnataka

1247. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is total loss due to recent floods in Uttar Canara in Karnataka State;

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to harness the flood water for irrigation purposes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have sent any central team to survey the areas in Dakshin and Uttar Canara and suggest measures for prevention of floods; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (e). The Government of Karnataka has sent a memorandum along with their request for Central assistance for flood relief and restoration of damages in the State.

A Central Team is scheduled to visit the State very shortly for inspections and discussions with the State Officers on the Central Assistance to be given for the flood relief.

According to the Memorandum of the State Government, the flood damages in Uttar Kannada district are Rs. 14.37 lakhs to 2 C.D. works, 30 road works and 2 tanks.

The State Government has not made any request for a Central Team to advise them on flood control measures in Uttar Kannada and Dakshina Kannada districts.

The Government of Karnataka have not so far sent any major and medium irrigation schemes on the West flowing rivers in the State for examination by the Central Water Commission.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम की अम्बिकापुर शाखा को हुई हानि

1248 **श्री केयूर भूषण** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम की अम्बिकापुर शाखा को हाल ही में 25 लाख रूपये की हानि हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 17.5 लाख रुपये मूल्य का गेहूं रेलवे स्टेशन पर ही पड़े पड़े खराब हो गया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि निगम ने मात्र विलम्ब शुल्क के रुप में ही रेलवे को लगभग तीन लाख रूपये अदा किए;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ङ) इसके लिए उत्तरदायी लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) और (ख) सितम्बर 1981 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा फिरोजपुर से गेहूं के 40 वैगन भेजे गए थे जोकि बिश्रामपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर प्राप्त हुए थे। यह स्टेशन भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अम्बिकापुर डिपो का रेल छोर है। इन में से गेहूं के 20 वैगन शुष्क क्षतिग्रस्त अनाज के प्राप्त हुए। गेहूं को हुई क्षति का अन्दाजा लगाने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है और अन्तिम रुप से मूल्यांकन श्रेणीकरण और स्टाक के अन्ततः निपटान के बाद ही वास्तविक क्षतिग्रस्त मात्रा का पता लगेगा।

इस अवधि के दौरान निषाद से बिश्रामपुर में चीनी के 23 वैगन प्राप्त हुए हुए थे। इन वैगनों में से चीनी की कुछ बोरियां हैण्डलिंग और परिवहन ठेकेदार की असफलता के कारण और विभाग की ओर से माल उतारते और उसे भेजते समय बिश्रामपुर स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर गीली होने से क्षतिग्रस्त हो गयी थी।

(ग) से (ङ) : हैण्डलिंग तथा परिवहन ठेकेदार द्वारा वैगनों से माल न उतारने और फिर स्टाक को

तत्परता से गोदामों में न भेजने के कारण सितम्बर, 1981 के दौरान विश्रामपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर उक्त वैगनों को काफी समय के लिए रोके रखने के कारण रेलवे ने डेमरेज प्रभार के रूप में 3,40,431.60 रुपये की राशि का दावा किया है। तथापि, रेलवे को इस राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने इस राशि को माफ करने के लिए रेलवे के पास अपील दायर की है। इस सम्बन्ध में रेलवे का निर्णय मालूम होते ही यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा हैण्डलिंग तथा परिवहन ठेकेदार से इस राशि को वसूल करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

Government Accommodation at Dhanbad, Bihar for Central Government Employees

1250. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Central scheme to build residential quarters in Dhanbad, district of Bihar in the Sixth Five Year Plan considering the large number of Central Government institutions and units situated there, if so, facts in details, if not, reasons thereof;

(b) whether he has any information of the same by the State Government of Bihar, if so, details of that; and

(c) whether Central Government would consider a proposal of floating a joint sector with the State Government in the 'own your own house' programme in Dhanbad district; also when?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Presently, there is no scheme for construction of 'general pool' residential quarters for Central Government employees during the Sixth Five Year Plan due to paucity of funds.

(b). No, Sir.

(c). No, Sir.

Setting up of Seed Multiplication Farm for Palm Cotton and Sugarcane

1251. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kankada had Tribal Development Block in Kamavihya Nagar Sub-Division, Sub-Division of Distt. Dhankenal, Orissa has substantial land in command area of Rameyal Medium Irrigation Project and Domsal Irrigation Project;

(b) if so, the quantum of land available;

(c) whether the Central Government have any proposal for setting up a seed multiplication farm for Palm, Cotton and Sugarcane to help the Tribal population of this area; and

(d) if so, the details of this Scheme drawn up in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The Department of Agriculture and Co-operation have no plan to set up a seed multiplication farm for Palm, Cotton and Sugarcane in the near future.

बुलन्दशहर में चीनी मिलों की स्थापना

1252 श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने का 45 प्रतिशत उत्पादन होता है, जबकि इसके पास कुल चीनी उत्पादन क्षमता की केवल 25 प्रतिशत लाइसेंस क्षमता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने माठ (मथुरा) सैदपुर-परतापुर (बुलन्दशहर) बहजोई-(भरतपुर मुरादाबाद) और अकबरपुर (फैजाबाद) में चीनी मिलों की स्थापना का निर्णय किया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) (क): उत्तर प्रदेश में 1980-81 के दौरान गन्ने की पैदावार 642.4 लाख मीटरी टन हुई थी जबकि भारत में कुल उत्पादन 1505.2 लाख मीटरी टन हुआ था जोकि 42.68 प्रतिशत बैठता है। चीनी वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी फैक्ट्रियों की लाइसेंसशुदा क्षमता 19.194 लाख मीटरी टन थी जबकि देश में कुल लाइसेंसशुदा क्षमता 77.089 लाख मीटरी टन थी जोकि 24.89 प्रतिशत बैठती है।

(ख) और (ग): माठ (मथुरा), सैदपुर-परतापुर (बुलन्दशहर), बहजोई-भरतपुर (मुरादाबाद) और अकबरपुर (फैजाबाद) में नयी चीनी मिलें लगाने के लिए अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे और उन पर सरकार ने विचार किया था। इन प्रस्तावों को अस्वीकार कर दिया गया था क्योंकि इन फैक्ट्रियों के प्रस्तावित स्थानों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में गन्ना उपलब्ध नहीं था।

Allotment of Shops/Stalls by N.D.M.C.

1253. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1123 on 24 August, 1981 regarding allotment of shops/stalls in Delhi and state:

(a) whether imformation regarding allotment of houses, shops and stalls by the New Delhi Municipal Committee, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority during the period from 1 January, 1978 to 15 July, 1981 has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons of delay in collecting the information?

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

(b) The information furnished by NDMC, Delhi Municipal Corporation and DDA is as under:—

N.D.M.C.	..	
Shops	..	415
Stalls	..	70
Delhi Municipal Corporation		
Stall sites	..	466
D.D.A.		
Flats	..	26505
Slum tenements	..	632
J. J. tenements.	..	11
Commercial Shops and stalls Fruit and vegetable		1754
Plot-forms under Slum/JJ Scheme		246

The NDMC have reported that no shops/stalls were allotted by them during the period from 1978 to 15th July, 1981 to the ex-servicemen as such.

The names of 47 ex-servicemen who were allotted stalls sites by Delhi Municipal Corporation during this period are given in Annexure I. Laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 2975/81]. Information regarding designations and dates of retirement of these ex servicemen are not available with them.

The requisite information in respect of D.D.A. is available at Annexure II to V. (laid on the Table of

the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2975/81].

(c) Does not arise.

Tiger Project in Sunderbans

1254. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the progress made so far in the execution of the Tiger project in the Sunderbans area in West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): Sunderbans Tiger Reserve was constituted under 'Project Tiger' in 1973-74 with a gross area of 2585 sq. km. of which 1330 sq. km. comprises the core. The core is free from habitation and forestry operations and has been declared a Sanctuary under the Wild life (Protection) Act, 1972.

Intensive protection and habitat development measures have reameliorated the environment and resulted in the rise of wildlife population. The present tiger population in the Reserve is 205 and represents over two-fold rise as compared to the population in 1972.

An amount of Rs. 65.61 lakh has been spent on the Tiger Reserve from 1973-74 to 1980-81.

Maintenance of Road/Bye-Lanes in Shantineketan Colony, New Delhi

1255. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2135 on 31st August, 1981 regarding upkeep of Shantiniketan Colony, New Delhi and state:

(a) what action has so far been taken by the Delhi Municipal Corporation appropriate funds for carrying out repairs to the roads and bye-lanes left over in Shantiniketan Colony;

(b) whether it is a fact that since the Colony was taken over, the bye-lanes particularly behind Street No. 2 the portion lying between 2/23 Shantiniketan onward has never been taken up for metalling and even the high wild bushes grown there have never been removed and cleared; and

(c) what the DMC propose to do in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that in their budget, funds are not separately earmarked for every colony. The Revised Estimates for the year 1981-82 and the Budget Estimates for the year 1982-83 are yet to be approved by the Corporation. The position regarding availability of funds will be known only after the budget has been approved.

(b). Yes, Sir. The Corporation has stated that the said portion will be metalled and premixed as and when funds are available. The Corporation has further informed that no wild grass or bushes have grown in the lanes However, some grass grown here and there has been removed.

(c) As replied to in (b) above.

National Value of Land Sold to Cooperative House Building Societies in the Capital

1256. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2134 dated 31st August, 1981 regarding fixation of notional value of land relating to Government servants Cooperative House Building Societies in Delhi and state:

(a) whether recently the Delhi Development Authority has notified the national value of land sold on lease-hold basis to the various Cooperative House Building Societies in the capital; and

(b) if so, the price of land fixed per sq. mt. in the colonies referred to in

the reply to part (c) of the reply to the above Question, in case there had been an enhancement in the rates mentioned therein?

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

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों और संसद सदस्यों को और सरकारी आवास के किराये की बकाया राशि

1257. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों तथा संसद सदस्यों की और सरकारी आवास के किराये की राशि अभी भी बकाया है ;

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

(ग) किराये की बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ;

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

(ख) तथा (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

डी० डी० ए० द्वारा मकानों का निर्माण

1258. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने दिल्ली में मकानों के निर्माण के लिए एक नई योजना तैयार की है ;

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

(ग) किस किस श्रेणी के लोगों को इन नये मकानों के आवंटन किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा विशिष्ट आय वर्ग से सम्बन्धित लोगों के लिए जो नवीनतम योजना बनाई थी वह हुडको पद्धति पर बनाये गए फ्लैटों के लिए थी।

(ख) तथा (ग). यह योजना नई पंजीकरण योजना, 1979 के नाम से जानी जाती है और मध्यम आय वर्ग, निम्न आय वर्ग तथा जनता वर्ग और इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में पंजीकृत व्यक्ति इस में मकानों के लिए पात्र होंगे।

Forest Development Corporation in States

1259. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States who have constituted the Forest Development Corporation and the purpose of the Corporations therefor;

(b) the developmental activities of these corporations in forest development;

(c) is it a fact that some State Governments formed the Corporations for industrial and economic plantations;

(d) if so, the names of the States and the forest areas earmerked for such plantations, State wise;

(e) whether these States approached his Ministry for such plantation programmes and asked the financial assistance; and

(f) if so, assistance provided by the Centre therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Megalaya, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the U.Ts of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Arunachal Pradesh have constituted Forest Development Corporation. The purposes for which the Corporations have been constituted are—Raising of Forest Plantations for industrial and commercial uses, collection of minor forest produce, setting up and development of forest based industries, nationalisation of resin tapping and processing, harvesting of timber, replacement of existing growth by planting of valuable species, development of forests by intensive management, exploitation of forest produce, marketing of timber and other forest products etc. by drawing institutional finance.

(b) to (f). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Irrigation -Projects from Orissa included in Sixth Five Year Plan

1260. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the medium and major irfigation projects included in the Sixth Plan by the Government of Orissa for execution; and

(b) the funds proposed for on going projects and the new projects in Annual Plans and Sixth Plan period by State Government?

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

Statement

Irrigation Projects of Orissa

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Latest estimated Cost	Expenditure to the end of 1979-80	Spillover on 1-4-1980	Outlays recommended by Working Group		
					1980-85	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. *Pre-Sixth Plan Schemes*						
	I. *Multipurpose & Major Projects*						
1	*Rengali*						
	(a) Dam Share	2400·00	993·79	1406·21	1406	340	400
	(b) Irrigation	32000·00	620·56	31379·44	4000 + 8200 'B'	800	900 + 500 'B'
2	*Upper Kolab*						
	(a) Dam Share	2895·13	517·58	2377·55	2378	300	400
	(b) Irrigation	6774·85	528·79	6246·06	1000	200	200
3	*Upper Indravati*						
	(a) Dam Share	4640·00	199·00	4441·00	2470	600	700
	(b) Irrigation	5844·00	64·10	5779·90	1050		
4	Mahanadi Delta	6950·00	6660·89	281·11	281	202	79
5	Salandi	1630·00	1613·53	16·47	16	5	1

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Anandapur	965·00	515·17	449·83	450	150	170
7	Mahanadi Dirupa Barrage	7391·00	60.86	7330·14	7200	100	450
	SUB-TOTAL A. I	71489·98	11782·27	59701·11	20251+ 8200 'B'	2997	3300+ 500 'B'
	II. *Medium*						
	Non-World Bank						
1	Ong	1860·80	575·83	1224·17			
2	Dahuka	150·00	141·59	8·11			
3	Sundar	450·00	258·80	91·20			
4	Saipale	206·00	205·00	1·00			
5	Kala	560·00	516·73	43·27			
6	Dadaraghati	479.00	386·62	92·38	2558	348	673
7	Khadkai	570.00	552.71	17.29			
8	Ramanandi	90.00	84.46	5.54			
9	Nese	142.00	132.05	9.95			
10	Aunli	120.00	64.39	55.61			
11	Upper Suktel	236.00	15.00	221.00			
12	Baghua Stage-II	475.00	18.45	456.55			
13	Bonda Pipili	478.00	146.45	323.55			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	World Bank						
14	Ramjala	1154.16	659.70	242.30			
15	Remal	520.46	290.47	221.99			
16	Daba	759.00	482.18	276.82			
17	Pilasalki	501.00	300.98	200.07			
18	Dumerbahal	349.00	222.43	126.57			
19	Gohira	1086.00	486.21	599.79			
20	Sunel	986.00	340.82	645.10			
21	Kuamia	661.00	346.97	314.03	9865	2217	2320
22	Jharbandh	228.54	93.61	134.93			
23	Saraf Garh	380.91	129.79	251.12			
24	Talasara	518.26	190.09	328.17			
25	Harabhangi	1557.00	34.01	1522.19			
26	Kanjhari	1269.00	59.15	1209.85			
27	Harihar Jore	1479.00	69.47	1409.53			
28	Bara-suar	330.00	1.50	328.50			
29	Kansa Bahal	677.00	1.50	675.50			
30	Upper Jonk	990.00	3.09	986.91			
31	Bankabal	960.00	3.01	956.99			
	TOTAL A. II	28150.33	6921.99	13228.44	11615	2565	2993
	TOTAL A.	91640.31	18704.16	72926.15	31866+ 8220 'B'	5262	6293+ 500 'B'

(Rs, in Lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	B. *New Schemes of Sixth Plan*						
	I. *Multi-purpose and Major Projects*						
1	Ong Stage II	3000.00	5.02	2994.98	500	..	300
2	Indra Dam	3000.00	2.93	2997.07	400	..	
3	Samkoi	1076.00	..	1876.00	900	..	
4	Subarna Rekha	10000.00	..	10000.00	4600(B)	..	500(B)
5	Lower Indravati	10000.00	..	10000.00			
6	Kanpur	3800.00	..	3800.00			
7	Ib	13000.00	..	13000.00			
8	Mahanadi Chitroptola Irrigation Project	2000.00	..	2000.00			
9	Lower Jonk	7000.00	..	7000.00			
10	Tel High Level Canal	50000.00	..	50000.00			
11	Hirakund Lift	15000.00	..	15000.00			

World Bank

Statement

Month-end wholesale prices of gur at selected centres. (Rs per quintal)

State/Centre	Variety	Year	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March*	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
													(Rs. per quintal)	
ANDHRA PRADESH	II—Sort	1981-82	220	209	195	170	135	135						
		1980-81	280	295	233	145	250	295	340	350	336	286	255	230
Anakapalli		1979-80	180	240	218	199	229	202	240	280	320	336	372	411
ASSAM	U. P.	1981-82	400	320	270	250	225	250						
		1980-81	450	365	360	330	344	355	435	420	400	390	440	400
Ganhati		1979-80	280	235	280	250	310	390	330	375	400	510	540	665
BIHAR	A-2	1981-82	330	240	250	230	210	220						
		1980-81	360	220	270	305	335	290	310	380	380	310	300	320
Patna		1979-80	220	215	265	250	275	280	270	305	300	325	315	350
GUJARAT	Chaku	1981-82	NR	310	320	315	315	305						
		1980-81	NR	330	295	340	335	375	435	365	390	385	380	340
Ahmedabad		1979-80	260	240	230	235	290	275	285	340	425	490	485	600
KARNATAKA	Local	1981-82	250	260	295	270	230	260						
		1980-81	455	450	390	380	350	380	400	400	410	400	360	330
Bangalore		1979-80	280	370	270	300	330	330	340	370	400	430	420	440
KERALA	Thirupathur	1981-82	280	240	240	230	210	180						
		1980-81	430	440	355	335	360	350	395	410	350	300	325	280
Cochin		1979-80	265	300	265	260	300	275	280	330	360	435	375	430
MAHARASHTRA	No. 2	1981-82	290	295	225	225	205	190						
		1980-81	285	325	305	295	305	335	430	385	380	375	320	345
Ahmednagar		1979-80	229	248	230	245	295	272	290	335	380	445	425	485
MADHYA PRADESH	Deshi	1981-82	320	320	290	280	275	280						
		1980-81	250	300	310	365	335	360	400	400	350	350	340	320
Bhopal		1979-80	205	250	280	235	280	270	270	325	380	445	435	780
ORISSA	Anaka Palli	1981-82	375	320	335	300	260	260						
		1980-81	480	425	415	395	380	NR	450	375	460	460	430	378
Cuttack		1979-80	252	255	240	270	308	5	330	336	400	400	425	440

*23 or latest available.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

1	3	4	5	6	7	8
C. Modernisation Schemes						
I. *On-doing Schemes*						
1 Modernisation of Rushikulya System	133·17	72·11	61·06	61	40	41
2 Extn. & improvement to H.D.E.	34·91	26·44	8·47	8	8	..
3 Modernisation of Baldia	25·00	6·04	18·96	20	10	15
SUB-TOTAL C-I	193·08	104·59	88·49	89	56	56
II. *New Schemes*						
1 Modernisation of Derjang	306·34	..	360·34			
2 Modernisation of Salia	60·00	..	60·00	366	..	50
3 Modernisation of Other schemes	1000·00	..	1000·00			
SUB-TOTAL : C. II	1366·34	..	1366·34	366	..	50
TOTAL—C :	1559·42	104·59	1454·83	455	58	106
D. Water Development	..	348·75				
Service (Survey, Investigation Research)						
Share Capital to CCC				508	70	101
TOTAL—D.	..	348·75		508	70	101
GRAND TOTAL : (A+B+C+D)	234131·73	19165·45	214685·03	36750+2000	5450	7000+1000(B)

Note : 'B' — Subject to availability of funds.

Disabled Registrants for Allotment of Flats by D.D.A.

1261. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what was the number of disabled persons registered with the Delhi Development Authority for housing i.e. LIG and MIG flats;

(b) the number of houses provided by the DDA during this International Disabled year colony-wise; and

(c) what was the criteria or quota fixed by Government in 1979 and whether there has been any change in that quota or procedure and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a). The D.D.A. has reported that no separate record of the disabled persons registered with the D.D.A. under the general scheme is maintained. It has also reported that under the Registration Scheme of New Pattern 1979 (HUDCO), applications from physically handicapped and other categories, for whom reservation exists, were invited some time back for allotment of flats under the quota reserved for them under the Scheme. As the applications are under scrutiny, no specific details can be given.

(b). The DDA has reported that 19 MIG and 12 LIG flats have been allotted to the physically handicapped during this year under 1 per cent quota reserved for them. Colony-wise details are given below:—

Name of scheme	No. of flats	
	MIG	LIG
Shalimar Bagh .	9	3
Rajouri Garden .	3	2
Trilokpuri . .	2	..
Dilshad Garden .	2	..
Lawrence Road .	2	..
Ashok Vihar . .	1	1
Sheikh Sarai . .	3	
Wazirpur . . .	..	2
Paschimpuri . .	1	
	19	12

Besides this, 3 MIG and 4 LIG flats have been allotted on compassionate ground to the physically handicapped persons during this year. Details of these flats are given below:—

Name of scheme	No. of flats	
	MIG	LIG
Trilokpuri . .	1	3
Vikaspuri . .	1	..
Saket . . .	1	..
Rajouri Garden .	..	1
	3	4

The DDA has further reported that it does not maintain records of handicapped persons who might have got allotments on the basis of their seniority under the general registration scheme.

(c). 1 per cent quota was fixed in 1979 for the physically handicapped and since then there is no change in the quota.

Construction of Government Accommodation by C.P.W.D.

1262. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the areas or colonies of New Delhi/Delhi where construction and preservation work of houses taken up by CPWD are going on;

(b) the estimated cost of those projects;

(c) whether some of those houses are proposed to be allotted to the Central Government employees;

(d) the number of houses in different areas/colonies proposed to be allotted to the Central Government employees working in New Delhi; and

(e) the expected time of the completion of the construction of these houses?

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

Import of Edible Oil

1263. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and variety of edible oil imported during April-September, 1981 and at what rate;

(b) the quantity supplied to the Vanaspati manufacturers during the said period and at what rate;

(c) whether any agreement has been made with the vanaspati manufacturers to supply vanaspati at controlled price; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a). The quantities and varieties of edible oils imported during April-September, 1981, are as follows:—

	Quantity in MT
Soyabean Oil . .	3,25,354
Neutralised Palm Oil . .	68,677
Rapseed Oil	77,284
RBD Palm Oil . . .	38,812
RBD Palmolein . . .	75,600
	5,85,727

There are wide and frequent fluctuations in the rate of edible oils and, therefore, it is not possible to specify any definite rate for the quantity imported.

(b). A total quantity of 3,05,000 tonnes was allotted to the vanaspati industry during the aforesaid period, at the rate of Rs. 7,210/- per MT.

(c) and (d). As a result of the discussions initiated by the Government with the vanaspati manufacturers, the industry had agreed to observe a voluntary price restraint by pegging the ex-factory price of a 16.5 kg. tin of vanaspati at a maximum of Rs. 192/- (including excise duty) from 11-4-81 to 31-10-81. The prices of small packs were to be correlated with the price of a 1.5 kg. tin. The industry has been advised to observe the price restraint beyond 31-10-81 also.

Price of Desi Ghee

1264. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of Desi Ghee is not have gone up by 25 per cent or more;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that DMS ghee is not available in the market;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government will issue certain instruction to the Delhi Milk Scheme Authority to sell it to the public also so that the prices of other brand may come down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Price of Desi Ghee has gone up since April, 1981 due to higher prices of milk caused by reported decline in milk production.

(c) to (e). Delhi Milk Scheme supplies mainly liquid milk to the consumers and manufacturers limited quantity of Ghee out of surplus fat available. In view of reduced supply of raw-milk, by State Agencies this year since May, 1981, it has not been possible for Delhi Milk Scheme to manufacture and market Ghee on the usual scale. D.M.S. is taking steps for increasing procurement of raw-milk during the current flush period and more Ghee can be manufactured depending upon the availability of surplus fat, after meeting the requirements of liquid milk.

Non availability of Butter Oil at Super Bazars

1265. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons of non-availability of butter oil in Super Bazar as well as in other agencies; and

(b) what steps are being taken to make available the butter oil on these agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) within the availability of EEC gift butter oil, no surplus butter oil is available for sale as cooking medium after meeting the demand of liquid milk plants for recombination into milk.

(b) The sale of butter oil can not be resumed unless surplus butter oil is available for disposal as cooking medium.

Agricultural Land to Landless

1266. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the acreage of surplus agricultural land in each State and Union Territory according to the latest available data; and

(b) what is the acreage of the land taken possession of and distributed among the landless and the number of beneficiaries in each State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) A statement (Annexure I) is appended.

(b) A statement (Annexure II) is appended.

Statement—I

(In acres)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Area declared Surplus under revised ceiling laws	As on
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9,80,767	31-8-8
2.	Assam	5,80,140	30-6-81
3.	Bihar	2,31,618	31-5-81
4.	Gujarat	1,17,906	30-9-81
5.	Haryana	27,355	30-9-81
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,35,915	31-3-81
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..
8.	Karnataka	1,36,321	31-8-81
9.	Kerala	1,18,272	30-9-81
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,53,039	31-8-81
11.	Maharashtra	3,70,193	31-5-81
12.	Manipur	1,029	31-7-81
13.	Orissa	1,40,505	30-6-81
14.	Punjab	49,324	31-8-81
15.	Rajasthan	2,46,495	30-6-81
16.	Tamil Nadu	78,149	30-9-81
17.	Tripura	1,929	30-6-81
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2,80,874	30-6-81
19.	West Bengal	1,52,658	30-6-81
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8,958	31-8-81
21.	Delhi	780	31-7-81
22.	Pondicherry	2,527	30-6-81
	TOTAL	39,14,754	

Statement-II

(Area in acres)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Area taken possession of under revised ceiling laws	Area distributed under revised ceiling laws	No. of beneficiaries	Period to which the information relates
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,10,561	84,703	59,203	1-1-79 to 31-8
2.	Assam	7,657*	13,032	6,034	1-8-78 to 30-6-81
3.	Bihar	18,545	11,401	5,799	1-1-78 to 31-5-81
4.	Gujarat	34,731	5,190	1,199	1-1-79 to 30-9-81
5.	Haryana	11,653	15,781	4,579	1-1-79 to 30-9-81
6.	Himachal Pradesh	43,609	..	..	1-2-79 to 31-3-81
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..		.. ..
8.	Karnataka	38,084	15,444	3,886	1-1-79 to 31-8-81
9.	Kerala	10,050	7,313	15,440	1-1-79 to 30-9-81
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,800	22,984	9,077	1-1-79 to 31-8-81
11.	Maharashtra	5,780	5,780	1,819	1-2-79 to 31-5-81
12.	Manipur	36	..	..	1-1-79 to 31-7-81
13.	Orissa	10,657	6,270	6,540	1-1-79 to 30-6-81
14.	Punjabx	6,174	3,157	644	1-1-79 to 31-8-81
15.	Rajasthan	488	2,824	641	1-4-79 to 30-6-81
16.	Tamil Nadu	35,551	25,716	14,838	1-1-79 to 30-9-81
17.	Tripura	450	489	411	1-1-79 to 30-6-81
18.	Uttar Pradesh	19,134	36,087	21,974	1-1-79 to 30-6-81
19.	West Bengal	24,592	20,446	84,304	1-1-79 to 30-6-81
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	198	214	100	1-1-79 to 31-8-81
21.	Delhi	7	..	..	1-1-79 to 31-7-81
22.	Pondicherry	25	46	58	1-1-79 to 30-6-81
		3,80,782	2,76,877	2,36,546	

*Information relates to the period 1-1-79 to 30-6-1981.

Species of Wildlife in Delhi Zoo

1267. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Zoo in New Delhi has not all the Species of wildlife like Giraffee etc., as they are in the Culcutta zoo;

(b) if not, what is the number of Giraffee, Minks, Snakes, Lions etc., at present in the Delhi zoo;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are more birds in Delhi zoo than those in any zoo in the country; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). There are, at present about 1,600 mammals, birds and reptiles in Delhi Zoological Park. These include 76 species comprising 420 sepcimens of mammals, 95 species comprising 1,175 specimens of birds, and 3 species comprising 31 speciemens of reptiles. There are, however, no Giraffee, Snakes and Minks in Delhi Zoological Park at present. The number of lions is six.

(c) and (d). There are at present 1,175 birds besides a large number of migratory birds in the ponds within the premises of Delhi Zoological Park, Perhaps no other zoo in the country attracts so many migratory birds.

Peo suggestion for improving Fishing Harbour

1268 SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA): Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) has suggested certain measures to improve efficiency by setting up of a separate administrative authority for planning, construction, supervision and running of fishing harbours for the benefit of small/medium fishermen; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Project Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission were asked to evaluate fishing harbours already taken up. They took up evaluation of five fishing harbours already constructed. As a result of the study they have suggested certain measures to be taken up while planning new fishing harbours.

(b) These recommendations will be kept in view while planning new fishing harbours.

Formulation of National Housing Policy for Construction of Houses for Rural and Urban poor People

1269. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any National Housing Policy, specially for construction of houses for the rural and urban poor people living in slums;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider for formulation of such policy?

THE MINISTER OF PRALIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The policy on housing places emphasis on the need to reduce substantially the number of absolutely shelterless people and to provide conditions for others to improve their housing environment. To achieve this, the minimum needs programme places a high priority on the provision of

house-sites and assistance for construction of houses by the rural landless workers. In urban areas, direct public sector assistance is proposed for housing the economically weaker sections. So far as slums in urban areas are concerned, the plan objective is to ensure substantially increased investment on the environmental improvement of slum areas. Besides, the Plan proposes an increase in the equity of HUDCO from the present Rs. 25 crores to Rs. 75 crores. Including recovery of loans, HUDCO would then be able to invest Rs. 600 crores for the next 5 years in the various housing programme, 55 per cent of which would be for the Economically Weaker Sections and the Low Income Group.

Construction of Garages at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi

1270. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request for construction of garages for the allottees of ground floor of MS Government flats (Type III) at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi was made by the Welfare Association of that area;

(b) whether the said request was not acceded to due to the fact that the place (vacant space beneath the balcony of each Block) suggested for the construction of garages was meant for day parking of vehicles joint by the residents of respective block;

(c) whether recently during the month of October, 1981 the Horticulture Department of CPWD has planted some plants around this vacant place, thus depriving the authorised residents to use this place for day parking of their vehicles; and

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

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

(b) In the original design scooter garages were provided for residents of first and upper floors. There is no provision for day parking of vehicles.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Wastage of Electricity and Diesel in Lift Irrigation Sector

1271. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an enormous amount of electricity and diesel are being wasted in the lift irrigation sector as the capacity of the pumpsets do not match the irrigation needs;

(b) if so, whether any study has been carried out in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHR Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The selection of motor and pump-sets and other accessories like foot valve and pipelines is made by the farmer himself. In the absence of systematic counselling and extension and various other factors this has resulted in considerable mismatch in the installation of the pumping systems. Studies conducted on a sample basis by various academic and management institutions regarding deficiencies of the existing pump-sets revealed low operational efficiencies. The broad details of their findings are:—

(i) improper selection and matching of the engines, motors and pumps including foot-valves, sunction and delivery pipes etc.

(ii) Pump-set installations were not according to technical requirements.

(iii) Low voltage and fluctuations in the voltage adversely affecting the working of the pumps due to absence of adequate voltage regulators at the feeders and consumption points;

Shortage of Private Residential Houses in Delhi

All these factors lead to lower efficiency resulting in higher consumption of diesel and electric power.

In the light of the studies, necessary guidelines and instructions have been given to the State agencies to remedy the situation.

Shortage of Private Residential Houses in Delhi

1272. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is great shortage of private residential houses in Delhi;

(b) whether the bye-laws and regulations of Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Committee and other concerned authorities do not permit residential houses to be built in Delhi beyond a certain height;

(c) if so, has Government considered the advisability of relaxing these rules and allowing construction of one more storey over the present permissible limits; and

(d) what other steps Government will take to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) There is no concrete proposal in this regard at present with the Government.

(d) To add to the housing stock of Delhi. the DDA is already constructing a large number of dwelling units. The Government and the DDA are taking all possible measures to encourage construction of houses by the Cooperative Housing Societies as well.

Shifting of Central Government Offices from Delhi

1273. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered the advisability of shifting some of the Central Government offices from Delhi with a view to reducing strain on the metropolitan's infrastructure and services; and

(b) if so, with what results?

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

(b) Details are being worked out.

Survey to Help Rural Upliftment

1274. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to conduct a survey to help in rural uplift;

(b) whether the said survey is likely to be conducted; and

(c) what are the details of the proposed Survey Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Under the integrated rural development programme, the conduct of household survey for the identification of families for providing assist-

ance is an essential step. Under the area planning for employment scheme, started in 1978-79, provision was made for conduct of baseline surveys at the rate of Rs. 60,000 per block. In 1978-79, funds were released to the states for conducting such surveys in 297 blocks selected that year. In 1979-80, funds were released to the states for conducting similar surveys in 302 additional blocks selected that year.

2. From 2nd October, 1980, the integrated rural development programme for the uplift of poor rural families was extended to all the development blocks in the country. The target of the IRD programme is to cover on an average 600 families in a block in a year and 3000 families in a block during the sixth plan period (1980—85). Since the number of families below the poverty line in a block would be generally much larger than the targetted families for providing assistance, it has been decided to restrict the survy to selected areas in each block. In this manner, a cluster of villages where the IRD programme is under implementation would be surveyed each year and families would be identified for providing assistance under this programme. An expenditure of Rs. 10,000 per block per year is allowed for the conduct of such surveys. The surveys are coducted by village level workers, revenue functionaries, school teachers etc., under the supervision of the district rural development agencies.

राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम द्वारा सर्वेक्षण

1275. **आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम ने हाल में राजस्थान में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले हैं ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Production of Kharif Crops and export of Rice

1276. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the production of Kharif foodgrains during the current Kharif season;

(b) whether Government propose to build a buffer stock of about 20 million tonnes in view of better Kharif prospects;

(c) what is the present buffer stock of rice; and

(d) the quantity of rice proposed to be exported during 1981-82 as well as the quantity to be allowed to be exported on barter basis, cash basis and on loan basis with names of countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The prospects for Kharif foodgrains during 1981-82 appear to be satisfactory and total production during the current year may be more or less at the last year's production level of 77.43 million tonnes.

(b) The level of buffer stock required to ensure food security and the modalities of operating it are currently under examination by a Technical Group.

(c) Stocks of rice with all public agencies as provisionally computed on

1st November, 1981 were 4.19 million tonnes.

(d) The quantity of rice proposed for export during the year 1981-82 is 6 lakh tonnes, besides basmati rice which is on the Open General Licence. During the current year, an agreement was signed with U.S.S.R. for supply of 5 lakh tonnes of rice (including 1.5 lakh tonnes of Basmati rice) to be delivered during the period from July, 1981 to June, 1982. These supplies are to be made against supplies of additional quantities of crude oil and petroleum products from U.S.S.R. So far as export of rice on loan or commercial basis is concerned only spill-over quantities from the earlier contracts of the preceding year have been allowed for export.

Projects under Execution of N.B.C.C. in Foreign Countries

1277. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian Workers at present under the employment of National Building and Construction Corporation in different foreign countries;

(b) number of country-wise projects under execution of N.B.C.C. in these countries;

(c) the total value of each of these projects for which the construction contract is awarded to N.B.C.C.; and

(d) the total number of workers out of (a) above so far repatriated for breach of contract?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 2488 (1921 in Libya and 567 in Iraq) as on 19-11-1981.

(b) 14 in Libya & 4 in Iraq.

(c) A statement giving the requisite information is annexed.

(d) During the last 2 years 39 workers of NBCC in Libya were repatriated for breach of contract.

Statement

Projects under execution by NBCC in foreign countries and contract value thereof

S. No.	Name of works	Value of contract in Million Dinars	Value in (Rs. crores
1	2	3	4
Projects in Libya			
1.	Construction of 1000 houses at Beniwalid, Libya	12·850	34·82
2.	Construction of Public Utility Services at Beniwalid, Libya	3·670	9·95
3.	Construction and designing of PSSI works at Beniwalid, Libya	1·525	4·13
4.	Construction of Ten School Bldgs. at Beniwalid, Libya	3·160	8·56
5.	Construction of 120 Bed Hospital at Ghat, Libya	7·294	19·77
6.	Construction of 433 Houses at Ghat, Libya	9·756	26·44
7.	Construction of two School Bldgs. & Hostel at Ghat, Libya	2·150	5·84
8.	Construction & Designing of PSSI works at Ghat, Libya	1·242	3·36

1	2	3	4
9.	Construction of Airport including 22 Km road at Ghat, Libya	12·641	34·26
10.	Construction of Airforce Camp at Ghat, Libya	2·174	5·89
11.	Construction of Terminal Bldg., Libya	1·270	3·44
12.	Construction of Brak Airport, Libya	7·632	20·68
13.	Illumination works at Beniwalid, Libya	1·482	4·00
14.	Planning & Designing of Al-Orban Township in Libya	0·650	1·76
	Total Projects in Libya worth	67·496	182·90
	Projects in Iraq		
1.	Constructions of two flyovers Baghdad, Iraq	2·000	5·42
2.	Construction of Baghdad University works, Iraq	2·100	5·70
3.	Constructions of 4 Star Hotel at Mosul, Iraq	8·750	23·71
4.	Construction of 3 Star Hotel at Dokan, Iraq	2·650	7·18
	Total projects in Iraq worth	15·500 MLD	Rs. 42·01 crores
	Grand total of projects in Libya and Iraq		Rs. 224·91 crores

Resale of Houses to Government Employees

1278. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government employees are eligible to purchase newly built and unlived houses only from authorities like the DDA or from the State Governments;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the owners of such newly built and unlived houses cannot resell their properties before a specified period of about three years; and

(c) if so, whether Government contemplate to allow the owners of such houses to resell their houses to Government employees immediately after they complete the construction of such houses failing which there is no utility of such facility as Government employees can never purchase such newly built and unlived houses?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Central Government employees are eligible for House Building Advance (HBA) for purchase of newly built and unlived in houses from any development authority and State Housing Board and even from private parties. The said property is mortgaged to the President of India as security and can be reconveyed only after the amount of HBA and interest thereon has been repaid by the borrower.

Control on distribution of essential items

1279. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal under consideration to bring distribution of four essential items under its control; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) No, Sir.

Selected essential commodities, such as foodgrains, sugar, imported edible oils and kerosene oil are already being distributed through the outlets of the public distribution system. These commodities are being procured and supplied to the State Governments through arrangements made by the various Ministries and Departments of the Union Government.

(b) Question does not arise.

Supply of D.M.S. Ghee

1280. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

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

(a) how many Delhi Milk Scheme stalls are there in Delhi and New Delhi selling DMS ghee and at what places are they located;

(b) what is the amount of DMS ghee —1 Kg. tins, 2 Kg. tins and 4 Kg. tins supplied to each of these stalls during the months of September, October and November, 1981;

(c) is it a fact that the supply is much less than it was in previous months;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) what steps Government will take or have taken to restore the normal supply to these stalls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The details are given in Statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Delhi Milk Scheme manufactures ghee only out of surplus fat after meeting the requirements for liquid milk. Efforts are being made to procure maximum quantity of raw milk during the current flush period so that if surplus fat is available it can be used for manufacture of ghee.

Statement

The Total Quantity of Ghee in Various Packing Supplied at All Day Milk Stalls during the period from September, 1981 to November, 1981 (Upto 23-11-1981)

Sl. No.	Name of All Day Milk Stall	September, 1981				October, 1981				November, 1981			
		1 Kg.	2 Kg.	4Kg.	Total (in kgms)	1 Kg.	2 Kg.	4 Kg.	Total (in Kgms)	1 Kg.	2 Kg.	4 Kg.	Total (in Kgms)
1	Central Dairy	5693	..	83	6025	3625	..	112	4073	180	..	170	860
2	Milk Bar (Parliament)	4130	...	80	4450	1410	..	..	1410	115	..	230	1035
3	Parliament House	4130	..	220	5010	1590	..	..	1590	368	..	351	1772
4	North Block	180	...	..	180	60	...	..	60	..	..	..	..
5	Udyog Bhawan	170	...	...	170	60	...	...	60	...	..	...	..
6	Krishi Bhavan	260	...	...	260	220	...	..	220	..	..	..	..
7	Yojna Bhavan	100	...	..	100	60	...	...	60	..	..	..	..
8	Post & Telegraph	100	...	...	100	60	..	..	60	..	..	..	..
9	Eastern Court	90	...	...	90	50	...	..	50	..	..	..	..
10	A.G.C.R.	90	...	..	90	50	...	..	50	..	..	..	..
11	Town Hall	60	...	...	60	40	...	..	40	..	..	..	..
12	Old Secretariat	70	..	...	70	40	..	..	40	..	..	..	..
13	R.K. Puram	70	..	..	70	40	..	..	40	..	..	..	..

Shortage and High Prices of Edible Oils

1281. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an acute shortage of edible oils during the last festival season of Diwali and Dussehra and the public were put to a lot of inconvenience;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) is it also a fact that the prices of edible oils were ruling unprecedentlly high and if so, what were the prices of main edible oils in September, October and November compared to the prices during the corresponding period last year; and

(d) what steps Government are taking to bring down the prices and make them within the easy reach of the common man?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b) The overall availability position of edible oils during the festival season of Diwali and Dussehra was satisfactory. However, the posibility of localised shortages cannot be ruled out.

(c) It is not correct to say that the prices of edible oils during the festival season were unprecedently high. The wholesale price index of edible oils declined from 274.0 in September, 1981 to 260.2 on 7-11-1981. A statement indicating the wholesale price index of main edible oils during September, October and November, 1980 and September, October and November, 1981 (7-11-1981) is enclosed.

(d) The Government have taken several long term as well as short term steps to stabilise the prices of edible oils and to make these oils easily available in the country. Some of the important measures taken are:

1. encouraging production of oilseeds and planned efforts to exploit non-traditional sources so as to reduce the gap between demand and supply of oils;

(2) continuing imports of adequate quantities of edible oils;

3. release of more imported oils for public distribution system;

4. price restraint on a voluntary basis by the vanaspati industry;

(5) maintenance of steady production of vanaspati;

6. encouragement of greater production of cottonseed oil;

7. request to State Governments to enforce Stortage Control Orders and other enactments.

Statement

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Edible Oils

	Monthly Index of Wholesale Prices					Work-ending
	Sept. 80	Oct. 80	Nov. 80	Sept. 81	Oct. 81	Wholesale Price Index Nos. 7-11-81
Vanaspati .	204.8	204.1	208.2	232.1	231.6	231.6
Groundnut oil .	209.4	211.1	217.0	311.1	295.3	283.5
Mustard oil .	258.2	265.9	276.3	277.0	277.0	274.8
Coconut oil .	227.0	239.5	261.5	205.8	204.7	199.7
Gingelly oil .	222.2	219.0	221.3	262.4	255.7	247.3
Kardi oil .	221.0	220.2	228.3	327.3	316.6	315.1
Cottonseed oil .	193.1	190.2	204.4	289.4	290.9	286.4
Edible Oils .	219.6	221.6	229.8	274.0	267.0	260.2

Construction of A Regulator for Srisailam Left Bank Canal

1282. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has written to the Union Irrigation Minister about construction of a regulator for the Srisailam left Bank Canal Scheme;

(b) is it also a fact that the scheme has not yet been cleared by the Centre;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and when will it be cleared; and

(d) is it also a fact that the construction of the regulator is essential and very urgent as the site will submerge by June, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). A letter was received in October, 1981, from the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in which it was, inter-alia, stated that the Srisailam dam is now filling up due to completion of civil works and that the regulator on the left bank has to be constructed, as the site will get submerged by June, 1982.

The report on Srisailam Left Bank Canal Scheme has not so far been received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The question of construction of the regulator for the Srisailam Left Bank Canal Scheme can be considered only after the project report is received in the Commission for examination.

Review of Pine Plantation Project in Madhya Pradesh

1283. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to review the World Bank aided Pine Plantation Project in the Eastern District of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such review?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). There is at present no World Bank-aided Pine Plantation Project in Madhya Pradesh. However, the World Bank has been assisting a project entitled "Madhya Pradesh Forestry Technical Assistance Project, Bastar." One of the main components of this Project is Research Trials and Pilot Plantations of fast growing species with emphasis on Tropical Pines. The likely date of completion of the Project is December, 1981.

White Washing and Paintings in the Quarter in R. K. Puram, New Delhi

1284. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many quarters in R. K. Puram, New Delhi have been white-washed between 1 April to 15 October, 1981—type-wise, month-wise and sector-wise;

(b) when was the contract for white-washing for the current financial year executed, rate of contract, details of the contractors with terms and conditions of the contract, is it below scheduled rate, if so, how much;

(c) what are the reasons for starting white-wahing the quarters so late; and

(d) how many quarters were given wooden paintings during the last 5 years—type-wise and what are the reasons of not painting all the quarters systematically?

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

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha. Quarters are white washed every alternate year. Therefore, one

half of the total number of qrs. are white washed every year.

(c) White-washing of quarters is normally started after the monsoons are over.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha. Painting of wood works in Government quarters is done every third year.

News Item Captioned "Citizens Voice Neglected Colony"

1285. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Citizen's voice-neglected Colony" appearing in the 'Indian Express' of 17th October, 1981;

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

(c) what steps are proposed to be evolved whereby the deteriorating working of CPWD could be improved and the existing deficiencies made good; and

(d) whether the colony under reference is not the only one but almost all the colonies under the care of CPWD are in neglected conditions?

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

(b) Provision has been made in the lay-out Plan of the colony for civic amenities like market complex, community centre and playground which will be developed in due course. The supply of NDMC water for the residents of the colony not being adequate, the municipal water is mixed with the CPWD's tube-well water and supplied to the residents. The tube-well water is periodically tested and its potability ensured before supply. The water is also chlorinated. The roads and lanes in the colony have since been given pre-mix carpetting and are cleaned regularly. CPWD is pursuing transfer of specified services to NDMC.

(c) and (d). The presumption that working of CPWD is deteriorating is not correct. Provision of facilities in Government staff colonies is made within the restraints of resources.

Rotational Transfer of CPWD Officials outside Delhi

1286. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether by rotational transfers the CPWD Officials who have had the normal tenure of posting in Delhi, are proposed to be posted outside Delhi thereby inducting the new staff/personnel irrespective of the rank, i.e., Junior Engineers Superintending Engineers, Cheif Engineers; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Rotational transfers of C. P. W. D. Officials from one station to another has been stopped for the time being in view of the ban imposed by the Ministry of Finance on such transfers as a measure of economy.

Change of Government Accommodation

1287. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 9486 on 4th May, 1981 regarding cordial neighbourly relations in allottees of Government accommodation and state:

(a) whether change of accommodation is not acceded to when requested for by individuals under compelling circumstances, such as utter chaos and disharmony in the neighbourhood without the intervention of the Chief

Welfare Officer which takes long time by which the situation aggravates to the extreme;

(b) if so, reasons thereof;

(c) were any cases of the type referred to above brought to the notice of the Director of Estate by the Welfare Associations of R. K. Puram; and

(d) action taken thereon, together with their details?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Normally cases of change of accommodation on grounds of strained relations are decided on receipt of the recommendation of the Chief Welfare Officer. However, in exceptional circumstances, cases for change of accommodation can be considered on marits of the case without waiting for the report of the Chief Welfare Officer.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

News Item Entitled "Sal Forests face Denudation Threat"

1288. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent the news item published in the 'Indian Express' dated 26 October, 1981 wherein it has been stated that "Sal Forests face denudation threat";

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government of India to save this king tree of Orissa forest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir. The Government have not sent the news item referred to for publication.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No report of denudation of Sal forest in Orissa State has come to the notice of the Government. Hence the question of any action does not arise at this stage.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में परिवार नियोजन प्रोत्साहन

1289 श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन को बढ़ावा देने के विचार से दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने 1976 में यह आदेश जारी किए कि उन कर्मचारियों को कुछ विशेष सुविधाएं दी जायेंगी जो दो बच्चों के पश्चात् नसबन्दी आपरेशन करायेंगे।

(ख) क्या जिन कर्मचारियों ने कथित आदेशानुसार नसबन्दी आपरेशन करवाया था उन्हें अब तक कोई भी सुविधा नहीं दी गई है ;

(ग) इस चूक के लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के खिलाफ सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) कर्मचारियों को कब तक सुविधाएं दे दी जायेंगी ?

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

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि दो बच्चों के बाद नसबन्दी आपरेशन करवाने के लिए उनके कर्मचारियों को वर्ष 1976 में दी गई सुविधाओं को जुलाई, 1977 में वापिस ले लिया गया था।

(ग) तथा (घ). उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Projects undertaken by C.P.W.D. for Asiad

1290. SHRI BAPUSHAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the prospects of the completion of the works undertaken by the C.P.W.D. in connection with the 1982 Asiad;

(b) whether the cntractors engaged for the construction of various projects have been given sufficient warning to complete the work undertaken as per schedule;

(c) whether Government have noticed any erring contractors during the past few months; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The new stadia *viz.* Main Athletic Stadium at Lodhi Road, renovation of the National Stadium, Tennis Stadium in Hauz Khas and the States Exhibition Complex for the Trade Fair Authority of India at Pragati Maidan, being constructed by the CPWD wil be completed well before the commencement of the ASIAD' 82.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Damage to paddy crops in W. Bengal

1291. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of heavy damage having taken place to paddy crop in West Bengal due to drought and attack from insects;

(b) what are the main districts which are affected by this nature of attack;

(c) what will be the amount of loss in production of paddy due to this;

(d) what remedial measures have been adopted or will be adopted to fight this; and

(e) whether Government have any proposal to compensate the affected farmers, if so, what are the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to the information available, in West Bengal, the Kharif paddy crop was affected by Rice Tungro virus diseases transmitted by paddy green leaf hopper and insect-pests like stem borer, gall fly and brown plant hopper in light to moderate intensity. No report has been received about damage to the paddy crop due to drought.

(b) The main districts which have been affected by an attack of this nature pest are Bardwan, Midnapur, Nadia, Birbhoom, Hoogly, Hawra, Bankura, Murshidabad, Purullia, Malda and 24—Parganas.

(c) No precise estimates of loss have been reported.

(d) and (e) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, subsidy assistance is available for the control of major pests/diseases of paddy. For West Bengal, an amount of Rs. 1.80 lakhs as Central share of subsidy for control of brown plant hopper in 6,000 ha. has been sanctioned for 1981-82 as proposed by the State. The State Government has got Margin Money of Rs. 1360.00 lakhs during the current financial year to meet the relief measures on account drought and other natural calamities, if any. The Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 14.50 crores (Rs. 5 crores for Kharif and Rs. 9.50 crores for Rabi) as short term loan for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs during the current financial year.

Rice in prices of onions

1292. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

SHRI A. T. PATIL:

SHRI A. C. DAS:

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHER:

SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been steep rise in price of onions in recent time;

(b) what was the average retail price of onion on 1 October 1981 and what it is on date;

(c) what are the reasons for this sudden rise in price of onion; and

(d) what steps have the Government taken to halt rise in price and to bring it down to normal price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) On an All-India basis index number of wholesale prices of onions this year was less than that of the last year upto March, 1981. In April, 1981 the index was more or less the same. From May, 1981, the index started showing an upward trend as compared with that in the corresponding month of 1980. This rise in prices continued till the first half of November, 1981. The prices have declined thereafter.

(b) Retail price of onion at Delhi is given below:

(Rs. per Kg.)

Rs. 2.80—Rs. 3.00 (1-10-1981)

Rs. 2.30—Rs. 2—60 (26-11-1981)

(c) Main reasons are:—

(i) Late on set of monsoon in Maharashtra and Gujarat which delayed the sowing and therefore the arrival of the new crop in the markets.

(ii) In the first week of November, 1981 there was a labour strike in Manmad which also delayed the transport of onions from the main producing centres to the consuming centres.

(d) As soon as the price of onion started showing upward trend, the Government asked NAFED, Super Bazar and the Civil Supplies Corporation of Delhi Administration to enter the market. They have been selling onions at the rate of Rs. 1.75 to Rs. 2.00 per kg. NAFED has also been sending onion to 16 other centres of the country

Sale of Tonned milk by Mother Dairy

1293. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

SHRI BALAKRISHNA WASNIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mother Dairy is selling tonned millk now-a-days; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). On account of higher procurement price of raw milk and in order to maintain the sale price at Rs. 2.20 per litre to consumers, Mother Dairy switched to tonned milk with effect from 7-11-1981.

Co-operative loans recovery dismal

1294. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that co-operative credit societies which are the major institutional agencies providing credit for agriculture and allied sectors are facing difficulties with overdues from borrowers growing year after year;

(b) if so, whether as a result of poor recovery, four or five major States are running the risk of being denied their share of credit provided by the World Bank to the Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that percentage of overdues to outstandings in the case of primary agricultural credit societies is 44.3.

(d) what is the position of the primary agricultural credit societies;

(e) what are the States where the recovery of co-operative loans has been satisfactory; and

(f) if so, what steps are being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) States like Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu with high overdues in the land development banking structure have been included for refinance by Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation under the IDA assisted Credit Project on the condition that they should underake a programme of rehabilitation to improve their performance and improve recovery of dues.

(c) and (d). The percentage of overdues to outstandings in respect of primary agricultural credit societies was 44.3 as on the 30th June, 1980 according to the provisional data available.

(e) As on the 30th June, 1979, the average recovery performance was above 60 per cent at the level of primary agricultural credit societies only in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

In respect of Primary Land Development Banks and branches of Central Land Development Banks, the average recovery performance was above 60 per cent only in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(f) The co-operatives themselves and the State Governments, who are in charge of the subject of 'Co-operation' are primarily responsible for taking steps to collect the overdues. Appropriate rehabilitation programmes for the co-perative institutions have been recommended by he Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India. These have to be implemented by the State Governments and the co-operative institutions under their control. In April, 1981, all the Chief Ministers were requested to review the performance in collection of dues by the co-operatives and take positive measures to improve the recovery performance, particularly in regard to without defaults.

Vanaspati Units urged to keep Voluntary Price Control

1295. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the Vanaspati producers to continue the Voluntary price

control arrangements pending further discussion with the Ministry;

(b) whether the voluntary arrangements ended over the weekend of October, 1981;

(c) if so, whether a new policy decision is being taken by the Ministry in this regard; and

(d) if so, when the same is likely to be announced and what will be its main features?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. However, the vanaspati industry has been advised to continue the arrangements pending further discussions. The new arangements will be announced in due course.

Increase in Food Index up Despite General Fall

1296. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the wholesale price index for commodities during October registered a slight decline but Government have admitted that the index of food articles registered a greater increase;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for this;

(c) whether there has been any improvement in this regard; and

(d) if so, to what extent and what steps are being taken by the Government to check the rising trend in agricultural prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The index for food articles showed a marginal rise during the week ended 17-10-1981, while the index for all commodities registered a slight fall as compared to the previous week. Barring this one week, however, the indices for food articles as well as those for all commodities showed a fall during the month of October, 1981.

(b) The main reasons for rise in the indices of food articles during the week ended 17-10-1981 was a rise in the prices of such items as milk, ghee, condiments and spices, masur, urad, fruits and vegetables, coffee, tea and barley.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The index of wholesale prices of food articles, at 238.2 on 14-11-1981 is lower than the index of 240.9 on 17-10-1981, by 1.1 per cent. The measures being taken by the Government to check increases in agricultural prices include; strengthening of the public distribution system, increasing the production of the agricultural commodities, import of essential commodities in short supply and appropriate monetary and fiscal measures. In addition, Provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations are being enforced by the State Governments.

Remunerative Price for Farmers

1297. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:
SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Farmers' Association have demanded that the Centre should announce remunerative prices for agricultural produce by November 15, 1981;

(b) if so, whether they have threatened that in case the Government do not do the same, they will launch an agitation in support of their decision;

(c) whether it is also a fact that they have demanded that there should

be a change in the policy with regard to wheat and sugar; and

(d) what are the other demands made and how many of them have been made and accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). As regards the current sugar year, the All India Farmers' Association, have, in the memoranda received from them, appealed to the Prime Minister "On behalf of the sugar factory employees, farmers and farm labourers to intervene and settle proper prices to the sugar and save the industry." They have also demanded that "Sugarcane growers must be paid at least Rs. 350/- per ton to encourage them to grow more sugarcane and save the sugar industry." Further they have.

(1) opined that the sugarcane price ought to have been nearly 25 for a recovery of 8.5 and appealed to the Prime Minister to see that proper prices are paid to the farmers for sugarcane; and

(2) requested that the prices of levy sugar be raised and the free sale sugar quota be raised to 50 per cent.

2. The statutory minimum cane price for the sugar year 1981-82 has been announced. It has been ratained at the same level as the price for the previous year namely Rs. 13/- per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent. Government consider this as an adequate floor price which covers the cost of production of sugarcane and a reasonable return to the farmer. The prices paid to the farmers have been generally higher than the statutory minimum price. Further, under the Sugarcane Control Order, 1966, the excess realisation on the sale of open market sugar are shared equally between the cane growers and the sugar producers.

3. The ex-factory levy sugar prices for the current year for all the zones have also been determined and notified. These prices are based on the notified minimum sugarcane prices.

4. Taking into account the interest of the cane growers, sugar producers and sugar consumers, Government have not found it necessary to depart from the ratio between levy sugar and free sale sugar fixed for the last sugar year. At present this ratio continues to be 65:35.

Repairs Work in R. K. Puram, Sector I, New Delhi

1298. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 305 on 7 September, 1981 regarding approach roads in Government colonies, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that there are roads which are unfit for patch or repair work and need wholesome replacement like the one in between the square of Sector I, R. K. Puram, New Delhi consisting of quarters No. 689—716;

(b) how many more such roads are there and how many roads were repaired/resurfaced since the reply given till date;

(c) if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) by when the phased work may be expected?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The damaged portions of some roads and pot holes at some places require repairs and premix carpetting.

(b) and (c). There are three more such roads in Sector I, R. K. Puram.

The work of filling up of pot holes on these roads is in progress and likely to be completed by the first week of December, 1981.

(d) Phased programme is being finalised and will be executed within the constrants of resources.

Air and Water Pollution by D.C.M. Chemicals in Delhi

1299. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DCM chemicals Limited has been discharging the chemical waste through the Najafgarh nallah passing by Trinagar, Delhi, thereby polluting the air and making the livings of lakhs of people miserable and creating health hazards besides polluting the water of Jamuna for the last many years unabatedly;

(b) if so, the reasons for not checking this and the steps taken to ensure non-recurrence of the same anymore including the consideration of asking the mill to shift away from the risidential areas; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAYAN SINGH): (a) It is a fact that D.C.M. Chemicals in Delhi discharges significant quantities of liquid trade effluents and gaseous emissions leading to pollution of water courses and air to some extent.

(b) and (c). The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has pursued the mateer with the D. C. M. Chemicals and the undertaking has implemented measures for recovering a significant part of the grease and oil that was coming out with their trade effluents. A more complete effluent treatment system for their Vanaspati Plant is expected to be commissioned in about a year.

With the coming into force of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 with effect from 16th May, 1981 the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution is inntiating action to carry out the stack initiating of the said undertaking and will advise the industry to adopt suitable measures for gaseous emissions after carrying out the study.

Stock of Edible Oils

1300. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the position of the stock of edible oils both for vanaspati industry and the Public Distribution System is quite satisfactory throughout the country;

(b) if so, the quantity of edible oils proposed to be imported item-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of edible oils in the country?

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

(b) The item-wise quantity of edible oils likely to be imported during the current oil year (Nov. 81-Oct.82) would depend upon the gap between the requirements and the indigenous production, internal and international price trend of edible oils, availability of foreign exchange and other relevent factors.

(c) The production of oilseeds under the Sixth Five Year Plan is envisaged to be stepped up from 10.20 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 13.10 million tonnes by 1984-85. The maximisation of production of edible oils from relatively new and less exploited sources like soyabean, price bran etc., will be a major element in the Sixth Plan strategy for this sector.

price of Tonned Milk and Cream Milk and Import of Butter Oil

1302. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tonned milk is being sold by Mother Dairy at the same price at which cream milk was being supplied;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether the import of butter oil has also been banned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no commercial import of butter oil.

Supply of Rice to Kerala

1303. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice supplied to Kerala during the month of September and October;

(b) was there a request from the Government to increase the rice quota after new enumeration; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The quantity of rice suplied to kerala during September and October, 1981 for the public distribution system is as follows:—

September, 1981—106.9 thousand tonnes.

October, 1981—93.5 thousand tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Damage to Persons and Property in Cylone in West Coast

1304. SHRI A. T. PATIL:
SHRI A. C. DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the damage caused to persons and property in the recent cyclone in the West Coast (region wise);

(b) what precautions were taken by Government of India and Governments of India and Governments of respective States to avoid the damage; and

(c) what are the causes which led to such a damage inspite of the aforesaid precautions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to the India Metrological Department a severe cyclonic strom with core of hurricane winds hit Saurashtra coast near Mangrol around midnight of 1st November and lay as a cyclonic storm between Porbandar and Jamnagar on the morning of 2nd November. Then it weakened and moved north-east-wards as a deep depression rapidly across Rajasthan and desspated over the hills of West Uttar Pradesh by 4th November, 1981. According to the report received from the Government of Gujarat, the extent of damage in Gujarat due to this cyclone is as under:—

Population affected.	54 lakhs
No. of human lives lost	14
No. of Cattle lost .	13,942
Cropped area affected	11,84,900 ha
No. of huts collapsed	1128
No. of huts damaged	8686
No. of houses collapsed	677
No. of houses damaged	6034
Damage to Fishermen Boats, nets, salt pans etc. (Estimated value)	Rs. 56.38 lakhs
Estimated value of the Public properties like roads, irrigation works, Government buildings etc.	Rs. 783.63 lakhs

No report of damages from other parts of the country has been received.

(b) Adequate and timely warnings were given by the Meteorological Department to the concerned beneficiaries through the State and Central Government Officials. Cyclone warning bulletins were also broadcast by AIR News cycle in Hindi, English, Marathi and Gujarati.

On receipt of the alert signal from the India Meteorological Department, the State Government of Gujarat alerted all the District Collectors Authorities of the Districts likely to be affected and took all precautionary measures. Control Rooms opened at the State, District and Taluk levels. Warnings were issued through All India Radio and other media.

The Chief Minister, the Home Minister, Minister of Agriculture and other senior Ministers and Officials revie wed the situation rom time to time.

11,000 persons of 10 villages were evacuated.

(c): The hurricane winds associated with the cyclone and the rainfall accompanying the wind are the main contributory factors for the damage to life and property in the cyclone prone area in Gujarat the precautionary measures completely eliminate the damage.

Reconstruction of People Action Development for India

1305. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether People Action Development for India (PADI) is going to be reconstituted; and

(b) if so, whether non-officials interested in social work also will be included in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OG AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The reconstitution of General Body of People's Action for Development (India) (PADI) is under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Production and Export of Onions

1306. SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he pro-
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duction of onions during 1980-81 has been more as compared to 1979-80; and

(b) the quantity of onions exported during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Complete information regarding production of onion during 1980-81 has not yet become available. However, according to the available information the production is likely to be lower in 1980-81 as compared to 1979-80.

(b) The quantity of onion exported during these years were as under:—

	(tonnes)
1979-80	87,957
1980-81	1,81,238

Central Team to Assess Loss in Cyclone Stormed Saurashtra Coast

1307. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cyclonic storm revaged the Saurashtra Coast for two days recently;

(b) if so, whether any Central team has been sent to assess the loss due to storm;

(c) if so, whether the team has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether State Government has approached the Centre for financial assistance in this regard; and

(f) if so, details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to the India Meteorological Department, a severe cyclonic storm with core of hurricane winds crossed Saurashtra coasts near Mangrol around midnight of 1st November, 1981 and lay as cyclonic storm between Porbandar and Jamnagar on the morning of 2nd November, 1981. The districts affected are Junagadh, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar and Kuchchh, the worst being Junagadh.

(b) to (d). A detailed Memorandum and the quantum of Central assistance required for relief and rehabilitation of the people affected and for the repair and restoration of Public properties damaged, has not been received from the Government of Gujarat. On receipt of the same, further necessary action of sending a Central Team will be considered.

(e) and (f) On the request of Government of Gujarat for an ad-hoc release of Rs. 5 crores, the Government of India sanctioned a ways and means advance of Rs. 5 crores. The State Government has also been sanctioned Rs. 8 crores (Rs. 5 crores for Kharif and Rs. 3 crores for Rabi) as short-term loan for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs.

Unauthorised Construction in Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi

1308. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

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

(a) is it a fact that in Delhi's Wazirpur Industrial Area thousands of jhuggis have been allowed to come up on a two-kilometre long stretch of land near the railway line;

(b) steps being taken to clear the unauthorised occupation; and

(c) what alternate arrangements are being contemplated for the jhuggiwallas?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). These jhuggis exist on Railway land and the Ministry of Railway have intimated that, for removal of unauthorised jhuggis/jhompries on Railway land in Delhi area, they have sought assistance of Delhi Development Authority as decided in a meeting held by the Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration.

(c) It is proposed to provide resettlement facilities to the squatters left in residuary areas of Delhi in March, 1977.

Supply of Rice and Sugar to Karnataka

1309. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice and sugar supplied to Karnataka State during the past 3 years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (for 6 months);

(b) what is the rate at which supply is made during the above period;

(c) has it come to the notice of the Government that the quality foodgrains supplied is not good; and

(d) will the Government take steps to supply good quality grains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The following quantities of rice and sugar were supplied to Karnataka State during the past three years at the ratse indicated below:—

RICE

Year	Quantity of rice supplied to Karnataka State (in thousand tons)	(Rates of Issue (Rs. per qtl.) Common		Fine		Superfine	
		Raw	Boiled	Raw	Boiled	Raw	Boiled
1979-80	22.2	150	152	162	164	172	174
1980-81	71.7	165	163	177	177	192	192
1981-82 (upto) September	103.6	175	175	187	187	202	200

SUGAR

Year	Quantity of Sugar supplied to Karnataka State (in tonnes)	Rate of Issue
1979-80	47886	Rs. 2.85 per kg. (from 17-12-1979)
1980-81	170580	Rs. 3.50 per kg. (from 1-12-1980)
1981-82 (upto September)	127935	Rs. 3.65 per kg. (from 16-11-1981)

(c) and (d). Yes. It was brought to the notice of the Government by the Honourable Member recently that inferior quality of foodgrains were being supplied through Fair Price Shops and also that supply of foodgrains and sugar in Bangalore city was irregular. The Food Corporation of India and the Quality Control Cell of the Food Department are looking into this matter. The State Government have also been requstd to ensure regular supply of Fair Average Quality foodgrains and sugar in the State.

Suggestion for Nationalisation of Vegetable Markets in Metropolitan Cities

1310. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are con-

sidering the suggestion made by a group of experts to nationalise the markets for vegetables and fruits in certain large cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal to nationalise the markets for vegetables and fruits in large cities. However, a Group on Perishable Agricultural Commodities constituted by the Ministry of Agriculture has recommended that the markets located in the larger cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta should be conferred the special status of the market of national interest.

(b) The question does not arise.

Apple Export to Gulf Countries

1311. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to help apple export which are much in demand in the Gulf countries and West Asia;

(b) whether the exports are facing a serious set back due to inadequate canning facilities and lack of canning material indigenously; and

(c) what Government propose to do in the matter so as to alleviate the difficulties to the apple exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Apples are already being exported to a limited extent to the Gulf and West Asian countries.

(b) Adequate canning and processing facilities for apple now exist both in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. The Government has launched World Bank aided project in J&K and Himachal Pradesh which include both marketing and processing components. There is no specific or serious problem about the canning material availability for apples.

(c) Question does not arise. However, Government will render every possible help if specific instances of hardship are brought to its notice.

Master Plan for Development of Fishing Harbour

1312. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Master Plan drawn up for the development of fishing harbours along the coast for exploiting resources available both within and beyond the limits of the existing fishing belt;

(b) whether the States with coasts have also been asked to submit their 'master' plan for inclusion in the master plan of the Government;

(c) the reactions and replies received from the State Governments concerned thereto;

(d) other pertinent details on the expected economic improvement both to the hinterland and the country, and the envisaged possibility of export potential; and

(e) whether adequate ancillary industry development like canning, etc., have been considered in the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A draft working plan was prepared

with a view to indentify broadly location of fishing harbours for future development. The approach is to have a three-tier hierarchy of fishing harbours at major and minor ports and small fish landing centres.

(b) The State Governments have been requested to expedite their proposals for new fishing centres.

(c) In general, the State Governments have proposed addition of a few more sites and also commented on the projection contained in the working plan regarding the fleet size or their numbers.

(d) These centres are designed in such a way that they could maximise fish harvest from the given centre and subserve the needs for increasing fish production and increase exports.

(e) Adequate area is earmarked for on shore processing of fish catch.

Compensatory Programme for Increasing Rabi Crop Production

1313. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have urged the State Governments of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra to initiate immediate measures to launch a compensatory programme for Rabi production of cereals, pulses and oilseeds;

(b) if so, whether regional meeting of the above three States was held in October, 1981;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that earlier regional agriculture meetings were held in Delhi in regard to other States;

(d) if so, whether more regional meetings are scheduled to be held in Bangalore, Shillong and Bhubneshwar as a part of compreshensive strategy to ensure better yield in agriculture and allied fields; and

(e) if so, to what extent these regional meetings have been beneficial and have achieved the aims for which the meetings were called and to what extent the production of cereals, pulses and oilseeds have improved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Earlier, two regional meetings were held. The first regional meeting covering the States of Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh was held on 26th and 27th September, 1981 at New Delhi and the second meeting covering the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh was held on 29th and 30th September, 1981 at Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh).

(d) After the third regional meeting held at Gandhinagar (Gujarat) on 14th and 15th October, 1981, covering the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra two more meetings have been held one at Bangalore on 21st and 22nd October, 1981 covering the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and the other at Shillong on 9th and 10th November 1981 covering the States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim. The dates of the last regional meeting to be held at Bhubaneshwar covering the States of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal are yet to be finalised.

(e) These regional meetings have proved useful to the participating States because an attempt was made at these meetings to identify the problems and constraints in the implementation of agricultural development programmes and suggest measures to overcome them. The programmes for increasing the production of cereals, pulses and oilseeds were discussed in depth and suitable strategies were drawn up. It is hoped that the implementation of the various recom-

mendations made at these meetings would help in augmenting agricultural production including that of cereals, pulses and oilseeds.

Agency to Monitor Working of Rural Water Scheme

1314. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India has set up a National Environmental Engineering Research Institute at Nagpur based on national laboratory of the CSIR as the sole agency to monitor the working of the rural water supply schemes being constructed all over the country under various programmes;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that on the governing board of the NEERI, the public health department of the States and Union territories have been directed to furnish to NEERI the particulars of rural water supply projects in their areas for monitoring; and

(c) if so, to what extent this institute has helped in the early implementation of the rural water supply schemes and what is the latest progress in this regard?

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

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

Measures taken for Enhancing production of Edible oil

1315. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated a package of measures to ensure short-term availability of edible oils and higher production in the long term so as to reduce dependence on imports;

(b) if so, whether under the scheme the area under Soyabean in the States is proposed to be raised to 1.8 million hectares;

(c) if so, whether the Centre had decided that it will bear the entire cost;

(d) if so, whether the project is likely to yield a production of 1.44 million tonnes of Soyabean and make a significant contribution to the edible oil production in the country;

(e) is it also a fact that high level inter-Ministerial coordination committee has been constituted a look into the various aspects of the setting up of processing facilities; and

(f) what are the other main points of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Question presumably refers to the Five Year Soyabean Project (1981-86) which has been sanctioned for implementation in Madhya Pradesh. The project aims at extending the area under soyabean from 4.50 lakh hectares in 1980-81 to 18 lakh hectares by the end of 1985-86 and is likely to yield a production of 14.40 lakh tonnes. The cultivation of soyabean under the project is proposed to be extended mainly to fallow lands. The project, *inter alia*, provides for financial assistance on seeds, demonstrations, rhizobium culture training of farmers and extension workers, publicity etc. The total cost of the project for the period of five years is estimated to be Rs. 15 crores which will be met in full by the Government of India.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) As indicated in reply to parts (a) to (d).

Control on Production, Distribution and Import of Edible Oils

1316. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry had put up a proposal to Government to bring production, distribution and import of edible oils under the control of the Ministry;

(b) if so, whether Government have been considering this proposal for a long time;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government has not approved of the same;

(d) if so, main reasons for this;

(e) whether the prices of edible oils are still rising; and

(f) if so, what check is likely to be considered in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d). The Government had under consideration a proposal for a national level organisational set-up for integrated management of vegetable oilseeds and oils. It has been decided that a Commodity Board may be set up under the Ministry of Agriculture.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) As a precautionary measure, so as to prevent possible increase in prices of edible oils, Government have taken a number of steps. Some of the important steps are:—

(1) Continuing import of edible oils in adequate quantities;

(2) Continuing supply of imported oils through the Public Distribution System and for vanaspati production;

(3) Price restraint on voluntary basis by vanaspati industry;

(4) Enforcement of Storage Control Orders and other enactments vigorously.

राज्यों में किसानों को विद्युत की सप्लाई

1317. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने राज्यों को निदेश दिया है कि वे किसानों को एक दिन में कम से कम 12 घंटे विद्युत प्रदान करें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से और किसके समय के लिए ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने इस निदेश को क्रियान्वित करना आरम्भ कर दिया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन): (क) जी हां। केन्द्रीय दलों ने वर्षा न होने से सूखे से प्रभावित पंजाब, हरियाणा, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार का दौरा किया था, ताकि खरीफ की खड़ी फसलों को यथासंभव बचाने तथा रबी की फसलों की बुआई दोनों के लिए कृषकों को बिजली डिजल तथा नहर के पानी की सप्लाई की जांच की जा सके। दलों की टिप्पणियों के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कृषकों को हर रोज कम से कम 12 घंटे बिजली सप्लाई करने के लिए इन राज्य सरकारों को अनुदेश दिए हैं।

(ख) राज्यों से अनुरोध किया गया कि वे खरीफ की फसलों के फायदे के लिए सितम्बर, तथा अक्तूबर, 1981 के महीनों के दौरान तथा रबी की फसलों

की बुआई के लिए नवम्बर के आरम्भ से लेकर कम से कम 15 दिसम्बर, 1981 तक बिजली की सप्लाई करें।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

(घ) राज्य सरकारों ने भारत सरकार की सलाह के अनुसार कार्य किया तथा सूखाग्रस्त राज्यों में कृषकों को बिजली की सप्लाई करने से संबंधित स्थिति में काफी सुधार हुआ है।

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत निर्माण

1318. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में अनधिकृत निर्माण तेजी से हो रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस पर नियन्त्रण करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम और नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने इस बात का खण्डन किया है कि उनके क्षेत्राधिकार के क्षेत्रों में अनधिकृत निर्माण तेजी से हो रहा है। तथापि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि सितम्बर-नवम्बर, 1981 के दौरान उसके विकास क्षेत्र में 665 अनधिकृत निर्माणों का पता चला था।

(ख) तथा (ग) : दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, दिल्ली नगर निगम और नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने सूचित किया है कि क्रमश: दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957, दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम, 1957, और पंजाब नगरपालिका अधिनियम, 1911 के अन्तर्गत अनधिकृत निर्माण के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जाती है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने यह भी बताया है कि 1-1-81 से 15-11-81 के मध्य 7753 अनधिकृत निर्माणों/अतिक्रमणों को उसकी भूमि तथा उसके प्रबन्धाधीन भूमि से हटाए गए थे। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने निम्नलिखित मामलों में पानी और बिजली के कनेक्शन न देने के लिए 3-11-81 को निदेश भी जारी कर दिए हैं :--

(i) जहां कहीं भी अनधिकृत निर्माण किया गया हो, वहां पानी/बिजली के कनेक्शन को देने के अनुरोध पर तब तक विचार नहीं किया जाएगा जब तक कि ऐसे निर्माण को वैध मंजूरी प्रस्तुत नहीं की जाती है।

(ii) नये निर्माणों के सम्बन्ध में पानी/बिजली देने के अनुरोध पर तब तक विचार नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि मालिक/कब्जेदार द्वारा सम्पूर्ण प्रमाण-पत्र या कब्जे का प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जाता है।

(iii) उन मामलों में जहां वैधानिक उपबन्धों के उल्लंघन से किसी भी निर्माण/भवन या भूमि का उपयोग रिहायश से अन्यथा बदला जाता है तो पानी/बिजली देने के नये अनुरोध पर विचार नहीं किया जाएगा तथा रिहायशी के अलावा अन्य प्रयोजनों से उपयोग में लाये जा रहे वर्तमान पानी/बिजली के कनेक्शनों को काटने की भी कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

Sale of Plot of Land at Windsor Place, New Delhi by NDMC to a private party

1319. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big piece of Government plot on Windsor Place-Raisina Road has been sold/leased to NDMC or to a private party for constructing a Five Star Hotel;

(b) if so, the details of the area and construction/bungalows existing on them;

(c) whether the above plot included the bungalow which Mr. C. M. Stephen, Minister for Communications was using;

(d) whether it is a fact that the said bungalow was recently renovated and a new Annexe was constructed costing a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs and more; and

(e) if so, the reasons behind sale/lease of this valuable plot and terms and conditions of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). A hotel site measuring about 4.5 acres, at the crossing of Raisina Road and Janpath in Windsor Place, was allotted to the N.D.M.C. initially on licence basis for construction of a five-star hotel. It is understood that the NDMC has entered into a licence agreement with M/s Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. for construction, furnishing and commissioning of a five-star hotel at this site.

Houses No. 7 to 10, Windsor Place and 9, Raisina Road and connected servant quarters existed at the above site.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Excluding annual repairs, an expenditure of Rs. 95,412/- only was incurred by the C.P.W.D. on the construction of an office block, additions and alterations and special repairs to house No. 9, Raisina Road. One of the conditions of allotment of the plot to the NDMC is that the NDMC will pay for the cost of the structure existing on the site on the basis of present-day cost minus depreciation including the cost of special repairs and additions and alterations made to the structures in the preceding one year.

(e) The site allotted to the NDMC, is earmarked for 'hotel' in the Zonal Development Plan. The plot was allotted with a view to meeting the requirements of five-star hotel accommodation for the Asian Games, 1982.

The plot was licenced to the NDMC on payment of a security calculated at Rs. 2,400 per sq. yard and on payment of an annual licence fee at 2-1/2 per cent on the amount of the security. The security amounting about Rs. 5,22,72,000/- for 4.5 acres of land was recoverable in five equal annual instalments. The NDMC is liable to pay interest on the outstanding amount at 11.85 per cent per annum (in addition to the annual licence fee). In case of default in the payment of any instalment, a additional interest at the rate of 2 per cent will be levied.

Irrigation Projects from Madhya Pradesh for Approval

1320. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Medium Irrigation projects submitted for approval by the M.P. State Government;

(b) which of the above have been so far approved by the Centre and the progress achieved on each; and

(c) the specific causes for the delay in approving the remaining schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATON (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) 36 medium irrigation projects were submitted by the Government of Madhya

Pradesh during the last five years (1977 to 1981).

(b) Of these, 25 medium irrigation projects have been approved by the Planning Comission. The progress on each of these projects is given in Statement-I appended.

(c) The information is given in Statement-II appended.

Statement-I

Progress of Medium Irrigation Projects of Madhya Pradesh approved during last five years (1977—1981)

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Latest estimated cost in Rs. lakhs	Expenditure incurred upto March, 1981
1	2	3	4
1	Majgaon Tank*	159.00	160.00
2	Sahilekhedi*	103.00	164.00
3	Dholawad Tank	164.00	138.00
4	Khanharpakut	285.00	73.00
5	Naktara Dam	78.00	70.00
6	Ghongha Reservoir	436.00	88.00
7	Matiari Tank	832.00	182.00
8	Amkoi Dam*	75.00	76.00
9	Choral	639.00	108.00
10	Banki	323.00	165.00
11	Urmil Right Bank Canal	640.70	28.00
12	Gomukh	725.00	33.00
13	Dudhi Tank	411.00	189.00
14	Bundala Tank	298.00	10.00
15	Chandora Tank	391.00	43.00
16	Tillar Dam	930.00	15.00
17	Doraha Tank	372.00	43.00
18	Kaliasote Irrigation	1296.00	27.00
19	Sagar Irrigation	1063.11	2.00
20	Rah Irrigation	1398.00	1.00
21	Budhana Nalla	316.00	14.00
22	Kunwahi Lift Irrigation	103.00	..
23	Chirpani	9?5.00	11.00
24	Kosarteda	601.60	9.00
25	Lakhundar Dam	599.00	..

*Revised Estimates are yet awaited from the State Government.

Statement-II

Medium Irrigation Schemes of Madhya Pradesh with their present position of examination/reasons for delay.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Present position of examination in Central Water Commission
1.	Bandia Nalla	These schemes have been examined in the Central Water Commission and forwarded to Planning Commission for consideration of the Advisory Committee
2.	Kanhargaon Tank	
3.	Bare Char Matta	Clarifications /Replies to comments of Central Water Commission are awaited from the State Government
4.	Rampuri Pickup Weir	
5.	Barnai Tank	—
6.	Dejla Dewad	—
7.	Gej Tank	—
8.	Arnea Bahadurpur Tank	— Concurrence of Rajasthan State for atilisation of water is required, since these schemes are proposed upstream of Gandhi Sugar Dam in Chambal Basin
9.	Chaldu Tank	—
10.	Bhanpura Canal	—
11.	Dokariya Tank	Under examination in Central Water Commission

Storing of Agricultural Produce

1321. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for storing agricultural produce with interim relief to the marginal farmer, has been extended to Madhya Pradesh State;

(b) if so, how much of agricultural produce of 1981 Kharif Season was so stored under the programme and the credit distributed and the number of farmers so benefited;

(c) whether Government are going to construct godowns in backward districts of Madhya Pradesh where storage capacity is much less if so, which are those districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(d) how much agricultural produce under (b) above was stored in the districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha, the interim benefit and the number of farmers so helped in each of the above districts; and

(e) what are the target fixed under the programme for Madhya Pradesh State in 1981-82 and 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The scheme for establishing national grid of rural godowns covers the entire country including Madhya Pradesh. Under the scheme, farmers including small and marginal farmers, get credit against pledge of stocks deposited by them in the Godowns.

(b) Nil. The harvesting of 1981 Kharif crop has started in Madhya Pradesh only now.

(c) The State Government plan to construct godowns in the rural areas of all the 45 districts of the State.

(d) Nil. The godowns are under construction.

(e) The State Government has intimated that the programme is yet to be finalised but tentatively storage capacity of 81,000 tonnes in 1981-82 and 1,00,000 tonnes in 1982-83 is proposed to be constructed.

बोट क्लब, नई दिल्ली पर" कोप भवन का निर्माण

1322. श्री रामाकांत शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार के विरुद्ध बढ़ते हुए रोष के कारण बोट क्लब, दिल्ली पर प्रति दिन आयोजित किए जाने वाले धरने भूख हड़ताल और प्रदर्शन बढ़ रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि लोग ऐसे आन्दोलनों में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में भाग लेते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार आन्दोलनकारियों की सुविधा के लिए बोट क्लब पर होम भवन का निर्माण करने का है जैसा कि प्राचीन काल में बनाये जाते थे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख) : बोट क्लब नई दिल्ली के समीप की भूमि के इस्तेमाल के लिए अस्थायी अनुमति स्थानीय पुलिस द्वारा दी जाती है। नई अनुमति को ध्यान में रखकर दी जाती है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

House Building Advance to Members of Cooperative Housing Societies

1323. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government employees who are members of cooperative housing societies in Delhi and elsewher are unable to avail of the loan facilities under Central Government House Building Advance Scheme on the ground that they are not allotted any land or other premises which they mortgage in the name of the President of India in advance; and

(b) if so, what steps, if any, whether by way of modifying the rules to dispense with the requirement of mortgage in advance, or otherwise, are contemplated to ensure that such employees are able to avail of the loan facility at the concessional rates of interest as prescribed under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, except in the States of Maharashtra, West Bengal and Karnataka where Apartment Ownership Act has been enacted.

(b) The matter is in the preliminary stage of examination.

Land Developed for Allotment of Co-operative Group Housing Societies

1324. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the area of land developed for construction of flats by Co-operative Group Housing Societies in different areas in Delhi during the current year so far, and how much more such area is likely to be available for the purpose during the current year;

(b) what is the number and details of the co-operative group housing

societies to whom this land has been and is being allotted; and

(c) what are the criteria for allocation of sites to different societies?

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

DDA Flats to be released for allotment during the current year

1325. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of housing units under different categories made ready by the DDA for allotment during the current year, so far in different localities in Delhi;

(b) what is the additional number of DDA dwelling units category-wise likely to be available for allotment by the end of the current year in different areas in Delhi; and

(c) what is the cost of construction per unit as it has accrued to DDA category-wise and at what rate they have been and are being allotted to applicants?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 120 Janata/CSP houses, 228 LIG houses, 125 MIG houses and 488 houses under the Self-Financing Schemes have been completed by the Delhi Development Authority since 1-4-81.

(b) Subject to availability of required quantity of building materials, 36 tenements for slum dwellers, 4677 Janata/CSP houses, 5828 LIG houses, 2746 MIG houses and 1854 houses under the Self-Financing Scheme are likely to be completed by 31-3-82

(c) The dwelling units constructed by the DDA are disposed of at costs indicated in the brochure through which they are offered for disposal. The cost of units vary depending on the cost of construction, plinth area, the income group it is intended to serve, its floor and locality. The costing process has in-built subsidies for the weaker sections and equalisation components for orderly development of Delhi as a whole. The formula on the basis of which the cost is worked out is uniform and is not a source of profit to the DDA in the overall analysis. In the case of dwelling units under the Self-Financing Scheme, an estimated cost is given at the time the units are offered for allocation and the actual cost is fixed on the basis of expenditure as ultimately worked out on completion.

Standardisation of Threshers

1327. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various types of threshers in use in the country cause injuries and sometimes incapacitation to workers; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to comply with the standards of threshers as specified by the Indian Standards Institution and ensure safety for poor agricultural labourers operating threshers in different parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to ensure the manufacture and sale of threshers with approved designs of feeding system as specified by Indian Standards Institution, the Government have issued an order on 16th October, 1981 under Section 3 of Essential Commodities

Act, 1955, whereby the manufacture, storage and sale of power threshers without safety service is prohibited.

अच्छी नस्ल की दुधारू गायों और भैंसों की उपलब्धता

1328. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अधिक दूध वाली अच्छी नस्ल की गायें और भैंसें न मिलने के कारण किसानों के लिए दुधारू पशु पालना लाभकर नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कार्यवाही करने का है कि किसानों को बड़ी संख्या में अच्छी नस्ल के दुधारू पशु उपलब्ध हो जायें ; और

(ग) यदि इस बारे में कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) अधिक दूध देने वाली अच्छा नस्ल की गायों व भैंसों की कमी है क्योंकि इनकी मांग अधिक है तथा ऐसे पशुओं को रखना लाभकारी होता है ।

(ख) गोपशु एवं भैंस विकास से संबंधित विभिन्न चालू कार्यक्रमों तथा केन्द्रीय/राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रस्तावित किए जा रहे कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य कृषकों के लिए अच्छे दुधारू पशुओं की उपलब्धि में वृद्धि करना है ।

(ग) उपरोक्त लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए कुछ प्रमुख कार्यक्रम निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

1. गहन पशु विकास परियोजनाएं तथा आधारभूत ग्राम योजना ।
2. गोपशु एवं भैंस प्रजनन फार्मों की स्थापना ।
3. हिमित वीर्य सांड केन्द्रों/हिमित वीर्य बैंकों की स्थापना ।
4. अच्छी किस्म के प्रजनक सांडों को पैदा करने के लिए संपत्ति परीक्षण योजना ।
5. विदेशी डेरी नस्लों के साथ गोपशुओं का संकर प्रजनन तथा हिमित वीर्य तकनीक का प्रयोग करके भैंसों का उन्नयन करना ।
6. द्विपक्षीय सहायता प्राप्त गोपशु विकास परियोजनाएं ।
7. आपरेशन फलड-2—बड़े पैमाने का गोपशु एवं डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम ।
8. दाने-चारे की गुणात्मक/मात्रात्मक साधन सम्पन्नता में सुधार करने के उपाय ।

ग्रामीण पेयजल योजना के अन्तर्गत लाये जाने वाले उत्तर प्रदेश के गांवों की जिलावार संख्या

1329 श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलावार कितने गांवों को चालू वित्त वर्ष के अन्त तक ग्रामीण पेय जल योजना के अन्तर्गत लाने का लक्ष्य है ;

(ख) ऐसे गांवों की जिलावार संख्या कितनी है जहां पेय जल की सुविधा प्रदान कर दी गई है ;

(ग) क्या निर्धारित लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश जल निगम, लखनऊ द्वारा दी गई सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ग) जल निगम लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के प्रति आश्वस्त है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

जिन ग्रामों में पेय जल पूर्ति सुविधा दी गई और दी जानी है, उनका जिलावार ब्यौरा ।

क्रम संख्या	जिले का नाम	मार्च, 1981 तक योजना के अन्तर्गत लाए गए प्रभाव वाले ग्रामों की संख्या	वर्ष 1981–82 का लक्ष्य	1–4–81 से 30–9–81 तक योजना के अन्तर्गत लाए गए ग्रामों की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5
1.	**पर्वतीय क्षेत्र**			
1.	अल्मोड़ा	770	160	16
2.	उत्तरकाशी	246	48	16
3.	गढ़वाल	568	185	16
4.	चमोली	524	150	13
5.	देहरादून	391	33	12
6.	नैनीताल	1188	200	5
7.	पिथौरागढ़	733	130	9
8.	टेहरी गढ़वाल	366	94	18
	योग :	4786	1000	105
2.	**बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र**			
9.	झांसी			
10.	ललितपुर	348	65	—
11.	बांदा	307	120	2
12.	जालौन	227	55	4
13.	हमीरपुर	35	140	—
	योग :	917	380	6

1	2	3	4	5
3. केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र				
14.	उन्नाव	10	5	—
15.	कानपुर	55	—	—
16.	फतेपुर	14	—	—
17.	बाराबंकी	4	—	—
18.	रायबरेली	33	129	22
19.	लखनऊ	—	—	—
20.	केहरी	—	90	—
21.	सीतापुर	—	3	—
22.	हरदोई	—	—	—
	योग :	116	227	22
4. पूर्वी क्षेत्र				
23.	आजमगढ़	64	29	29
24.	इलाहाबाद	713	80	34
25.	गाजीपुर	146	99	15
26.	गोण्डा	—	—	—
27.	गोरखपुर	35	—	—
28.	जौनपुर	289	91	7
29.	देवरिया	1	91	—
30.	प्रतापगढ़	33	—	—
31.	फैजाबाद	—	—	—
32.	बलिया	8	59	7
33.	बस्ती	1	—	—
34.	बहराईच	—	—	—
35.	मिर्जापुर	305	184	10
36.	वाराणसी	249	115	75
37.	सुल्तानपुर	25	—	—
	योग :	1869	768	177

1	2	3	4	5
5. पश्चिमी क्षेत्र				
38.	अलीगढ़	1	5	—
39.	इटावा	2	20	—
40.	एटा	1	—	—
41.	पीलीभीत	—	—	—
42.	फरुखाबाद	5	—	—
43.	बदायूं	2	—	—
44.	बरेली	1	—	—
45.	बुलन्द शहर	—	15	—
46.	बिजनौर	2	2	—
47.	मथुरा	25	65	1
48.	मुजफ्फरनगर	—	—	—
49.	मुरादाबाद	10	3	—
50.	मेरठ	—	—	—
51.	आगरा	71	215	—
52.	मैनपुरी	1	—	—
53.	रामपुर	1	—	—
54.	शाहजहांपुर	1	—	—
55.	सहारनपुर	101	—	—
	योग :	224	325	1
	कुल योग :	7912	2700	311

गांवों में सार्वजनिक शौचालय

1330. **श्री जैनुल बशर :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गांवों में सार्वजनिक शौचालयों का निर्माण करने की योजना पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

चावल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

1331. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली तथा देश के अन्य भागों में अक्तूबर, 1981 की समाप्ति के समय चावल के मूल्यों में तेजी से वृद्धि हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) मूल्यों में इस वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) उस का क्या परिणाम रहा ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Drought in Andhra Pradesh

1332. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of districts in Andhra Pradesh are in the grip of acute drought;

(b) whether the State Government have sought Central assistance to meet the situation and if so, the details of the assistance that the Centre proposes to give;

(c) whether some of districts suffer from drought year after year and if there is any Central Scheme to deal with such areas and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) whether the Central Government would select at least 3 Districts in each drought prone State and assist it in such a manner so that it does not suffer the scourge of drought and if so, the districts that will be taken up from Andhra Pradesh during the VI Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to the India Meteorological Department, out of 23 districts in Andhra Pradesh, 22 districts had received excess/normal rainfall and only one district namely Nalgonda had received slightly deficient rainfall (—33.3 per cent) during the monsoon period from June to September, 1981. Government of Andhra Pradesh have not reported any drought conditions in the State.

(b) No, Sir. For the pre-monsoon period of 1981-82 the Government of India, on the basis of the report of Central Team and the recommendation of the High Level Committee on Relief, sanctioned an approved ceiling of exependiture of Rs. 26.25 crores available upto September, 1981. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have got margin money of Rs. 8.58 crores out of which about Rs. 3.00 crores had been committed for pre-monsoon drought and hailstorm.

The Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 19 crores (Rs. 10 crores for Kharif and Rs. 9 crores for Rabi) as short-term loan for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs to the farmers. Besides during 1982, the Government of India had allocated

Rs. 948.00 lakhs as the first instalment including foodgrains allocation of 15,750 M.Ts, under the National Rural Employment Programme.

(c) Parts of seven districts in Andhra Pradesh namely, Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Mehaboobnagar Kurnool, Nalgonda and Prakasam have been identified as Drought Prone Areas and are covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme since the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(d) A Task Force has been constituted to review the coverage and the content of the drought prone areas programme in the country. Coverage of the areas as well as the programme in Andhra Pradesh is being examined by the Task Force.

Linking of Public Distribution System with Integrated Development Programme

1333. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Public Administration has suggested that the public distribution system should be linked with integrated rural development programme in order to make the system to serve the poor in the rural areas better;

(b) whether IIPA has also suggested the modalities of this operation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction to the above proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Cooperation with Sofia in Agriculture Field

1334. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister during her visit to Sofia had discussed the possibility of increasing co-operation with Sofia in the field of agriculture;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks; and

(c) whether new area of co-operation has been carved out and the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRISULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Question does not arise.

हिन्दी के लिए श्रेणी-एक और श्रेणी-दो के पद

1335. **श्री रारेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में तथा उससे सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के लिए श्रेणी-एक और श्रेण-दो के कुल कितने पद स्वीकृत हैं और उनमें से कितने पद नियमित रूप से भरे नहीं गए हैं ;

(ख) स्वीकृत हिन्दी पदों पर नियुक्तियां न करने के क्या कारण हैं तथा इन पदों को लम्बे समय तक रिक्त रखने अथवा उन्हें तदर्थ आधार पर भरने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) हिन्दी तथा हिन्दी के पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के स्वीकृत पदों को नियमित रूप से भरने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) इस समय कृषि मंत्रालय

तथा इसके सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के लिए ग्रुप-क (श्रेणी-1) के पांच तथा ग्रुप-ख (श्रेणी-2) के ग्यारह पद हैं । ग्रुप-क (श्रेणी-1) के चार तथा ग्रुप-ख (श्रेणी-2) के दस पदों पर नियमित नियुक्तियां नहीं की गई हैं ।

(ख) तथा (ग) . ग्रुप-क (श्रेणी-1) तथा ग्रुप-ख (श्रेणी 2) के एक पद को आस्थगित रखा गया है । ग्रुप-क (श्रेणी-1) का एक पद तथा ग्रुप-ख (श्रेणी-2) के दो पद केवल राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग की रिपोर्टों के अनुवाद के लिए सृजित किए गए हैं इन्हें शीघ्र ही समाप्त कर दिया जायेगा । ग्रुप-क (श्रेणी-1) के शेष दो तथा ग्रुप-ख (श्रेणी-2) के सात पदों को केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा सेवा के संवर्ग में शामिल किया जाना है, जिसके गठन के लिए गृह मंत्रालय, राजभाषा विभाग आवश्यक कार्रवाही कर रहा है ।

Price paid to Sugarcane Growers by Mills

1336. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sugarcane is being purchased by the crushers at a price much lower then fixed by the Government throughout country;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) action taken by Government to ensure non-exploitation of the sugarcane growers; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (d). The statutory minimum cane prices (support prices) fixed by the Central Government are applicable only to vacuum pan sugar factories. These prices are not applicable to other crushers, a large number of whom are in rural and semi-rural areas and, in many cases, the cane growers are, themselves crushers.

To protect the interest of the sugarcane growers (i) it has been provided in the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, that interest shall be paid on payments delayed beyond 14 days of the supply of cane and (ii) the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978, provides for the take over of the management of sugar factories for not making timely payment of the cane growers dues.

Prices of Tomatoes

1337. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Tomatoes have touched a new hight and are selling at Rs. 6 to Rs. 5 a kilo in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons there of and what steps have been taken by the Government to ease the situation as also to make them available at reasonable rates to the common man at large?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The retail prices of Tomatoes for Simla variety were Rs. 4/- per kilogram upto 20th November, 1981.

(b) Because of off-season only, a limited quantity of tomatoes are available in Northern India from July to November. These are produced in the hills of North-West India and as such is a off-season crop for the plains.

The State Governments are taking steps for the development of vegetables including tomatoes in their

respective areas. A centrally sponsored scheme for intensification of vegetable production for home consumption and export has been proposed by the Government of India during the 6th Plan. The implementation of the schemes would ease the situation of availity of vegetables, including tomatoes at reasonable rates to the common man at large.

U.G.C. Sponsored Study on Problem of Small and Marginal Farmers

1338. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where U.G.C. sponsored study has been organised on the problem of small and marginal farmers;

(b) whether any such U.G.C. sponsored study has been conducted in Orissa on the problems of the small and marginal farmers;

(c) if so, what were the problems of this group of farmers of Orissa according to the study made there; and

(d) the suggestion given by the study team for the development of small and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Proposal to Increase Foodgrain Production

1339. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to increase the total production of foodgrain during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the State-wise target of the total production of foodgrain during the above plan period; and

(c) the steps taken so far to increase the production of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to increase the total production of foodgrains in the country from the base level assumed production of 127.9 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 153.6 million tonnes in 1984-85. The Statewise targets are given in Statement.

(c) Following steps are being taken to increase the production of foodgrains in the country:—

1. Increase in area under high yielding varieties of rice, wheat, maize, jowar and bajra.

2. Adequate and balanced use of fertilisers.

3. Increasing the irrigated area.

4. Adequate plant protection measures on expanded area.

5. Increased distribution of quality seeds.

6. Greater emphasis on soil and water conservation measures and improved dryland farming practices.

7. Training of extension workers and farmers in the new production technology of different crops.

8. Transfer of technology through the newly re-organised extension system of training and visits.

9. Intensification of research.

Statement

Total Production of foodgrains (Operational)

Sl. No.	State	Target of Foodgrains production in 1984-85 (*Lakh tonnes*)
1	Andhra Pradesh	120.00
2	Assam	35.30
3	Bihar	128.00
4	Gujarat	53.50
5	Haryana	80.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	13.58
7	Jammu & Kashmir	17.30
8	Karnataka	100.00
9	Kerala	16.54
10	Madhya Pradesh	141.00
11	Maharashtra	125.00
12	Manipur	4.50
13	Meghalaya	2.12
14	Nagaland	1.65
15	Orissa	74.01
16	Punjab	150.00
17	Rajasthan	113.00
18	Sikkim	0.80
19	Tamil Nadu	106.86
20	Tripura	5.05
21	Uttar Pradesh	279.90
22	West Bengal	120.00
	TOTAL	1688.11
	TOTAL UNION TERRITORIES	7.33
	GRAND TOTAL	1695.44*

*All India target has been fixed at 153.60 million tonnes

Assistance for Rengali Dam, Orissa

1340. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre has sanctioned special assistance for flood control component of Rengali Dam in Orissa for 1981-82;

(b) if so, the total amount requested by the State Government and those given by the Centre; and

(c) what are projections for flood control assistance by the Centre for 1982-83 and those for Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Special Central assistance is being given to the Government of Orissa since 1973-74 towards the flood control component of the Rengali dam Project.

The Government of Orissa have sought a special central assistance of Rs. 526.70 lakhs for 1981-82 and Rs. 540 lakhs for 1982-83.

The Central budget provides for Rs. 400 lakhs for the current year. The proposals for 1982-83 have not so far been formulated.

Sale of kerosene oil in Sadar Bazar Delhi Cantt.

1341. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. kerosene oil is not being issued to the card holders in accurate weight and the kerosene oil dealers weigh less thereby saving lot of quantity of oil for sale in the blackmarket besides adopting other undesirable means to draw kerosene oil for sale in open market at black rates; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to check this, together with details of the action taken?

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

MOHANTY): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Weights and Measures Department in collaboration with the Food and Supply Department of Delhi Administration had checked kerosene oil dealers in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. area and it was found that kerosene oil was being issued to card holders in accurate quantity. One instance, however, came to the notice of the Delhi Administration where a licensee had not maintained his sale records properly. Departmental action is being taken against him.

Shortage of Drinking Water in the Capital

1342. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the next three years the capital will face acute shortage of drinking water;

(b) whether prospective assessment of the requirement of drinking water in the capital for the next three years vis-a-vis the population growth has been made and if so, the findings of the enquiry; and

(c) whether apart from exploiting fully the Jamuna water steps have been taken to augment the water supply by linking Ganga with Jamuna and if so, the latest development in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has informed that the requirement of water by 1985 would be about 472 million gallons per day.

(c) The Undertaking has informed that a scheme for augmenting Delhi's Water supply by bringing 200 cusecs of water from the upper Ganga Canal is under execution.

Irrigation Potential During Sixth Plan

1343. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortfall in realisation of targets under irrigation in the very first year of the Sixth Plan and Government have decided on Central monitoring of the ongoing projects;

(b) (i) if so, the number and names of such projects;

(ii) what is the latest report with regard to expenditure incurred vis-a-vis the achievement of physical targets so far as the western Kosi Canal project is concerned;

(iii) what is the latest report with regard to irrigation potential of the Eastern Kosi Canal and the achievement during the last three years;

(c) whether the target laid down for creating irrigation potential in the current plan period has not been achieved;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) what measures Government propose to take, or have already taken to ensure that the plan programmes are implemented on schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Against a target of 2.64 million hectares, a potential of 2.44 million hectares has been achieved during 1980-81. Central Government started monitoring of selected major irrigation projects from 1975.

(b) (i) At present 66 major irrigation projects are being monitored. The names of the monitored projects are given in the enclosed statement.

(ii) The total expenditure incurred upto 1980-81 on Western Kosi Canal Project was Rs. 2621.87 lakhs. The

anticipated expenditure during 1981-82 is Rs. 1000 lakhs.

No irrigation potential has been created so far.

(iii) The total irrigation potential created upto 1980-81 is estimated at 350,000 hectares. The achievement during the last three years is 21,000 hectares.

(c) and (d). Do not arise as the current Plan extends upto 1984-85.

(e) Emphasis on completion of on-going projects on first priority basis, monitoring of irrigation projects and ensuring allocation of scarce materials required for the project are some of the measures already taken by the Government for ensuring implementation of the Plan programme on schedule.

Statement

Major Irrigation Projects being monitored by the Central Government

Andhra Pradesh

1. Nagarjunasagar
2. Sriramsagar
3. Godavari Barrage
4. Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage II
5. Vamsadhara
6. Somasila

Bihar

7. Gandak (Bihar and Uttar Pradesh)
8. Kosi
9. Durgawati
10. Bateswarsthan
11. Dakra Nallah
12. North Kool
13. Subernarekha

Gujarat

14. Panam
15. Damanganga
16. Sabarmati
17. Karjan
18. Sukhi

Haryana

19. Modernisation of Canals
20. Sutlaj-Yamuna Link

Jammu & Kashmir

21. Ravi Canal

Karnataka

22. Ghataprabha
23. Malprabha
24. Upper Krishna

Kerala

25. Kamba
26. Kallada
27. Kuttiadi
28. Kanhirapuzha
29. Pazhassi

Madhya Pradesh

30. Hasdeo Bango
31. Tawa
32. Upper Wainganga
33. Mahanadi Reservoir
34. Bargi
35. Kolar

Maharashtra

36. Jayakwadi
37. Bhima
38. Kukadi
39. Krishna
40. Warna
41. Khadakwasla
42. Manjra
43. Surya
44. Pench

Manipur

45. Thoubal

Orissa

46. Rengali Dam
47. Rengali Irrigation
48. Upper Kolab
49. Potteru
50. Satiguda
51. Mahanadi-Biruna Barrages.

Punjab

52. Modernisation of Canals

Rajasthan

53. Rajasthan Canal

54. Mahi Bajaj Sagar

55. Jakham

Tamil Nadu

56. Parambikulam Aliyar

57. Modernisation of Periyar-Vaigai System.

Uttar Pradesh

58. Sarda Sahayak Canal

59. Madhya Ganga Canal

60. Left Bank Ghaghra Canal

61. Eastern Ganga Canal

West Bengal

62. Kangsabati

63. Tista

Inter-State Projects

64. Rajghat Dam

65. Rajghat-Canals in Uttar Pradesh and Canals in Madhya Pradesh.

66. Bansagar Projects.

Indo-Australian Cattle Breeding Projects in Assam

1344. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations are going on for a proposal in Assam for expansion of the Indo-Australian Cattle breeding project in the state;

(b) whether the Australian Government had conveyed its views on the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Australian Government has informed that extension of Australian collaboration for the Cattle Breeding Project at Barapetta is not necessary, as Assam Government are in a position to carry on activities on their own. However, the project proposal for Australian collaboration on Deep Frozen Semen Centre at Gauhati is under consideration of the Australian Government. Experts from Australia visited Assam in October, 1981 for making the technical appraisal of this proposal.

Handing over of Land Allotted to Works and Housing and Supply Cooperative House Building Society

1345. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large area of land abutting Nirman Vihar on the west side of Patparganj Road was acquired by the Delhi Administration and allotted to the Ministry of Works and Housing and Supply Co-operative House Building Society;

(b) if so, the reasons for not handing over the land to that society;

(c) whether several unauthorised pucca shops have come up on this land; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove these structures?

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

Fixation of Levy Sugar Price

1346. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether while fixing the price of levy sugar, Government take into

consideration the cost of transportation, harvesting and the interest on the storage of levy sugar, and other incidental expenditure; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the criteria followed by Government fox fixing the price of levy sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Levy prices of sugar are determined on the basis of the minimum statutory cane prices notified by the Central Government. These prices are payable for delivery of cane at factory gate upto a limit. As such, the statutory minimum cane price takes into account charges for harvesting and transportation up to this limit. Additional transportation cost over this limit to the extent recognised by expert price bodies is also allowed. Interest on working capital, which includes interest on storage of sugar, is also a part of the price of levy sugar.

(b) The ex-factory prices of levy sugar are determined with reference to the provisions of section 3 (3C) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and on the basis of the cost schedules and other parameters recommended by the High Level Committee on Sugar Industry which submitted its report in October, 1980.

Buffer Stocks in Sugar

1347. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a five lakh tonnes sugar buffer stock from this season's production;

(b) whether Government also propose to create a fund for modernisation and rehabilitation of sick and weak sugar units;

(c) if so, the details of the proposal;

(d) how Government propose to meet the storage, interest and godown charges relating to the buffer stock; and

(e) whether Government also propose to export sugar this year and if so, in what quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Government have decided, in principle, to create a buffer stock of sugar. The quantum of the buffer and the modalities of its operation have not yet been worked out.

(b) and (c). Government have decided to create a Development Fund for giving assistance for the rehabilitation and modernisation of sugar mills, for cane development and for reserch schemes.

(d) As mentioned in the answer to part (a), the modalities of the operation of the buffer stock have not yet been worked out.

(e) The ban on sugar exports has been lifted. The total quantity to be exported till the end of the sugar year would depend on the quota to be fixed for the country under the International Sugar Agreement.

Loss of Crop due to Insects, Pests and other Diseases

1348. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great loss of crops due to insects, pests and other diseases in the country;

(b) the damages to the crops during 1980-81; and

(c) whether any specific steps have been taken to minimise the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The extent of crop loss due to insects, pests and plant diseases in the country is not precisely known. Various estimates of loss have been made and they range from 5 per cent to 25 per cent depending upon the kind of pest or disease, crop varieties, intensity of attack and weather conditions.

(b) The damage to crops during 1980-81 was not significant. Details of incidence of pests and diseases reported during 1980-81 on various crops in defferent parts of the country are given in the statement. Laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in library* (*See* No. Lt-2976/81].

(c) Specific steps taken to minimise the crop losses are:

(i) increasing attention is being paid to provide plant protection coverage to crops for which infrastructure has been created at the Central and State levels.

(ii) effective methods of control of major pests have been worked on the basis of pest monitoring research and are popularised by extension education, demonstrations, publicity and training;

(iii) adequate arrangements have been made to ensure timely supply of required pesticides and application equipment;

(iv) subsidy assistance is also being provided for various pest control operations including cost of pesticides and operational charges; and

(v) research institutions like ICAR, State Agricultural Universities and other Departmental Research Units are engaged in evolving new pest resistant varieties and also in developing newer and cheaper plant protection technology/methods.

Groundnut Cultivation in Orissa

1349. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme was sent by the State Government of Orissa for the intensive groundnut cultivation in some Districts of the State;

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

(c) steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

News Item "S. C. Calls for Steps to Check Thresher Mishap"

1350. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item under caption "SC calls for steps to check thresher mishap" appearing in English daily Indian Express dated 13 October, 1981 requiring inbuilt safety devices;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this connection and when; and

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued to State Government manufacturers and cultivators to ensure that no thresher be used henceforth without the safety devices, if so, particulars thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

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

(b) and (c). The Government has already taken several steps to avoid accidents caused by the use of power threshers.

The State Governments have been advised to launch 'Save Your Hand Campaign' before every threshing season by organising training camps to educate farmers and workers through varlous extension and audio-visual media for safe use of threshers.

Safe feeding devices for defferent types of threshers have been designed and developed. Indian Standards Institution has formulated relevant standards in this regard. Information on standard design of safety devices has been furnished to the manufacturers enabling them to manufacture threshers of approved design only.

The State Governments were further advised to motivate owners of threshers to insure their machines under an insurance policy offered by the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd.

In order to have an assessment of the size of the problem, the State Governments have been asked to collect statistical data on thresher accidents together with the details and types of injuries.

The Government have also an order under section 3 of "Essential Commodities Act-1955" banning manufacture, storage and sale of power threshers which do not conform to the standards as specified by Indian Standards Institution. Necessary guidelines to the State Government for effective implementation of this order have been issued.

Drought in Orissa

1351. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of severe drought prevailing in Orissa after the post monsoon period this year;

(b) if so, the relief measures taken so far to rehabilitate the farmers of the State;

(c) whether his Ministry has proposed to send a Central team to assess the crop damage in the drought affected areas;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to start relief work on war footing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Information has been called for from the Government of Orissa. On receipt this will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) No request has been received from the Government of Orissa on this behalf.

(d) The Government of Orissa have got a margin money of Rs. 8.71 crores during the current financial year and the State Government can meet the expenditure to provide relief work. Besides the Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 5 crores (Rs. 3 crores for Kharif and Rs. 2 crores for Rabi) as short term loan for supply of Agricultural imputs. Under the National Rural Employment Programme, the Government of Orissa have been allotted Rs. 410.00 lakhs including foodgrains allocation of 7000 MTs. This assistance is also available for providing relief to the affected people.

देश में सहकारी चीनी मिलें

1352 **श्री आर० एन० राकेश** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सहकारी चीनी मिलों की राज्य- वार संख्या कितनी कितनी थी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार विद्यमान चीनी फैक्टरियों को सहकारी उद्योग के रूप में परिवर्तित कर के नई सहकारी चीनी फैक्ट्रियों की स्थापना को बढ़ावा देने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

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

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिस में देश में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान स्थापित सहकारी चीनी फैक्ट्रियों की राज्यवार संख्या बताई गई है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

पिछले तीन चीनी वर्षों के दौरान स्थापित सहकारी चीनी फैक्ट्रियों की कुल संख्या के राज्यवार ब्यौरे बताने वाला विवरण ।

(पहली अक्तूबर से 30 सितम्बर तक)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	स्थापित सहकारी चीनी फैक्ट्रियों की कुल संख्या		
		1978–79	1979–80	1980–81
1	2	3	4	5
1.	उत्तर प्रदेश	15	16	17
2.	बिहार	1	—	—
3.	पंजाब	4	4	4
4.	हरियाणा	4	4	4
5.	पश्चिम बंगाल	—	—	—
6.	असम	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
7.	नागालैण्ड	—	—	—
8.	राजस्थान	1	1	1
9.	मध्य प्रदेश	1	1	2
10.	उड़ीसा	2	2	2
11.	महाराष्ट्र	59	60	68
12.	गुजरात	13	13	14
13.	गोआ	1	1	1
14.	तमिलनाडु	9	9	10
15.	कर्नाटक	11	13	13
16.	पांडिचेरी	—	—	—
17.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	13	13	14
18.	केरल	2	2	2
	जोड़ अखिल भारत	137	140	153

बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के लिए स्वीकृत धनराशि

1353. **श्री आर० एन० राकेश :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रत्येक बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजना के निर्माण के लिए स्वीकृत धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य ने इन सुविधाओं का कितना-कितना उपयोग किया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि छोटे किसान इन सिंचाई सुविधाओं का इन की अधिक लागत होने के कारण लाभ नहीं उठा पा रहा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में छोटे किसानों की सहायता के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

आलू और प्याज के संबंध में कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिश

1354 श्री **आर० एन० राकेश :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कृषि मूल्य आयोग से आलू और प्याज के समर्थन मूल्य के बारे में अपनी सिफारिश भेजने का अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश के बड़े नगरों और राजधानी में इस समय उनके विद्यमान मूल्य की स्थिति क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उनकी बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को देखते हुए सरकार उन पर नियन्त्रण करने के लिए कुछ उपाय कर रही है; और

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

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) भारत सरकार ने कृषि मूल्य आयोग से वर्ष 1981-82 के मौसम के लिए आलू और प्याज के समर्थन मूल्य के बारे में अपनी सिफारिशें भेजने को नहीं कहा।

(ख) प्रमुख नगरों में आलू व प्याज के थोक मूल्यों का ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है:

आलू के थोक मूल्य (रुपये प्रति क्विंटल)

(1) बम्बई 110.00 रुपये (13-11-81)
(2) कलकत्ता 125.00 रुपये (6-11-81)
(3) दिल्ली 62.50 रु० से 90.00 रु० (25-11-1981)
(4) फरुखाबाद 75.00 रुपये (13-11 1981)
(5) बंगलोर 120.00 रुपये (13-11 1981)

प्याज के थोक मूल्य (रुपये प्रति क्विंटल)

(1) बम्बई 185.00 रुपये (13-11 1981)
(2) दिल्ली 150 रुपये से 237.50 रुपये तक (25-11-81)
(3) लासलगांव 135.00 रुपये (13-11-81)
(4) नासिक 175.00 रुपये (6-11-81)
(5) हैदराबाद 130.00 रुपये (13-11-82)

(ग) और (घ). देश में आलू के चालू मूल्य उचित स्तर पर हैं।

जैसे ही प्याज के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति शुरू हुई सरकार ने नेफेड, सुपर बाजार तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन के नागरिक आपूर्ति निगम को हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए कहा। वे 1.75 रुपये से 2 00 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम की दर से प्याज बेच रहे हैं। नेफेड भी देश के 16 अन्य केन्द्रों को प्याज भेज रहा है।

Supply of Foodgrains to States

1355. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) amount of foodgrains supplied to the different States and Union Territories in the country in the year 1980 and 1981 till October with month-wise break up in details;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of the Chief Minister of Bihar against the inadequate supply of wheat this year to Bihar; and

(c) if so, reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The month-wise break up of the quantum of foodgrains supplied to various States/Union Territories during the year of 1980 and 1981 (upto October) has been indicated in the Statement laid on the Table ofthe House [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2977/81]

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. As a result an additional allotment of 3,000 tonnes of wheat to Bihar over the normal monthly allotment of 12,000 tonnes was made for September, 1981 to augment wheat supplies. This increased allotment was maintained in the month of October, 1981. To help the State, monthly quota of wheat was further enhanced by another 2,000 tonnes for November, 1981 making a total quantity of 17,000 tonnes for November, 1981. The allotment of wheat has further been increased to 19,000 tonnes for the month of December, 1981.

Foodgrains supplied through Public Distribution System

1356. SHRI A. K ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) amount of foodgrains required, wheat and rice, to be supplied through Public Distribution System in all the urban and semi-urban sectors in the country as in the last five years with the year-wise break up in details;

(b) the same upto 31 October 1981;

(c) population covered by the Public Distribution System in the country;

(d) whether it is a fact that due to the inadequate supply in foodgrains the Public Distribution System is crumbling down in all parts of the country; and

(e) if so, facts in details and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Quantum of foodgrains supplied to states varies from state to state. Total wheat and rice supplied from Central Pool for public distribution during the last 5 years and from January to October in the year 1981 were as under:—

Year	*(In Million tonnes)* *Rice*	*Wheat*
1976	2.10	4.53
1977	2.97	5.89
1978	2.09	6.64
1979	2.85	7.19
1980	5.19	8.66
1981 (upto October)	4.55	5.28

(c) As per latest report received the population covered by public distribution system in the country is about 63.56 crores.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Regular allocations of wheat and rice are being made to the State/Union Territories on month to month basis for the public distribution system taking into account the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool, relative needs of various states, trend of off-take in the past and market availability alongwith other relevant factors.

Production of Sugar

1357. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the cane production during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) what was the total amount of sugar produced during these two years; and

(c) how much of this was sold in the open market and what were the prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMAL KUMARI): (a) Cane production during the sugar years 1979-80 and 1980-81 was 128.8 million tonnes and 150.5 million tonnes respectively.

(b) and (c). The total quantity of sugar produced during sugar years 1979-80 and 1980-81 was 38.59 lakh tonnes and 51.43 lakh tonnes respectively and 12.55 lakh tonnes and 18.97 lakh tonnes respectively were released for sale in the open market.

The whole sale prices of free sale sugar in five important markets of Delhi, Kanpur, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras during the sugar years 1979-80 and 1980-81 on weekly basis are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2978/81].

Milk Powder Plants

1359. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of milk powder plants were set up along the new dairies in the country under operation flood I;

(b) whether it is a fact that the capacity utilisation of the majority of these plants except that of four plants in Gujarat was as low as 21 per cent during the year 1980;

(c) if so, the plant-wise installed capacity and the percentage of capacity utilisation of these plants during the year 1980;

(d) whether the location and capacity of these plants were decided by National Dairy Development Board (N.D.D.B.) and also designed and installed by them without consulting the corporations to whom they were handed over;

(e) if so, the reasons why the Indian Dairy Corporation sanctioned funds for these plants without reasonable certainty about milk availability; and

(f) will the Government institute a high power enquiry into the whole matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). While the Indian Dairy Corporation was the financing body for Operation Flood I, decision on the matters relating to location and capacity of plants etc. vested with the concerned State agencies.

(f) No, Sir.

Evolution of a compromise formula towards salvagng agro entrepreneurs

1360. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in February 1981 Supreme Court directed the Solicitor General to evolve a compromise formula towards salvaging the Agro Entrepreneurs who took up the venture of Rural upliftment under the banner of self-employment through the "Agro Service Centre" scheme;

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Ministry in the matter;

(c) whether in 1981 Government received a scheme submitted by National Federation of Agro Entrepreneurs through the Solicitor General;

(d) if so, the details;

(e) steps being taken to speedily examine the proposals and settle the long pending dispute; and

(f) whether Government are aware that the delay in settling the dispute is causing great hardship to Engineers, and Bank Charges by way of interest are multiplying every day at the rate of about Rs. 27,750 per day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (f). Certain entrepreneurs, who had set up Agro Service Centre under the Centrally Sponsored Agro Service Centre Scheme have failed Writ Petitions in the Prime Court. In February 1981, the Supreme Court had directed the Solicitor General of India to discuss the matter with the concerned parties for a settlement. The Solicitor General of India has forwarded, in August 1981, certain proposals submitted by the petitioners through their counsel, and has asked the Government to furnish a scheme for rehabilitation of the concerned entrepreneurs keeping in view the interests of banks who financed these centres.

Since the matter is subjudice it will not be appropriate to furnish details of the proposals. Various aspects of this proposal would need detailed consideration before any view is taken.

The Government has no information about the interest charges accruing on the loans, since it is purely a matter between the financing banks and the entrepreneurs.

रेगिस्तान में विकास कार्यक्रम

3161. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या **ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीकानेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर जैसे राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में वनों के विकास और विस्तार के लिए बनाए गए रेगिस्तान विकास कार्यक्रम डी० पी० ए० पी० और अन्य वन विकास कार्यक्रमों के परिणाम नगण्य रहे हैं और करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने के बावजूद निराशाजनक रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में उपर्युक्त कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के लिए क्या विशेष कदम उठाए जाने का विचार है जिस से इन रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों की स्थितियों का रूपांतरण किया जा सके ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) जी नहीं । मरु भूमि विकास कार्यक्रम तथा सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम में केवल वनों का विकास तथा विस्तार ही शामिल नहीं है, हालांकि क्षेत्र के अत्यन्त सूखे को देखते हुए वानिकी क्षेत्र में भी उपलब्धि महत्व पूर्ण रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अन्तर्राज्यीय जल विवादों को हल करने के लिए और अधिक शक्तियां

1362. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लम्बे समय से देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में अनेक अन्तर्राज्यीय जल विवाद लम्बित पड़े हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार चालू सत्र में महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन लाकर और अधिक शक्तियां प्राप्त करने और इन विवादों को शीघ्र निपटाने में सहायता करेगी जिस से सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के संबंध में कार्य को तेज किया जा सके ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) जी, नहीं । सोन, सुवर्णरेखा, चम्बल आदि जैसे कई अन्तर्राज्यिक जल विवाद या तो राज्यों द्वारा स्वयं आपसी बातचीत से अथवा केन्द्र की सहायता से पहले ही हल कर लिए गए हैं। अनिर्णीत पड़े मुख्य नदी जल-विवाद कावेरी, यमुना और रावी-व्यास के बेसिनों में जल के उपयोग के बारे में हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । तथापि, वर्तमान सांवैधानिक व्यवस्थाओं के अन्तर्गत कानून बनाने के प्रस्तावों पर, राज्यों के साथ परामर्श करके विचार किया जा रहा है, ताकि केन्द्र अन्तर्राज्यिक नदियों के नियमन और विकास के काम में और अधिक प्रभावकारी भूमिका निभा सके ।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यों को गेहूं का वितरण

1363. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रत्येक मजदूर को दी जाने वाली गेहूं की मात्रा को कम करने और इस कम की गई मात्रा को भी उन में न वितरित करने के कारण राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम असफल सिद्ध हो रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के लिए मजदूरों के लिए निर्धारित गेहूं की मात्रा को बढ़ाने और इसकी उन्हें समय पर सप्लाई करने के लिए तैयार है; और

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

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम असफल सिद्ध नहीं हो रहा है । अब इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत श्रमिकों को मजदूरी के रूप में खाद्यान्नों के अतिरिक्त नकद धनराशि भी दी जाती है ।

(ख) व (ग) . कार्यक्रम के लिए खाद्यान्नों के अधिक आवंटन केन्द्र के पास खाद्यान्नों की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर होंगे ।

बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में राष्ट्रीय मरु उद्यान

1364. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों में विकसित किये जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रीय मरू उद्यान (नेशनल डिजर्ट पार्क) सम्बन्धित कार्य में अब तक हुई प्रगति के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी क्या है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपर्युक्त योजना पर अत्यन्त ही धीमी गति से कार्य हो रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) राष्ट्रीय मरु उद्यान में शुरू की गई कार्य की मुख्य मदें मरुस्थल आवास की सुरक्षा, मरुस्थल पौधों की पुन: उत्पत्ति, जल स्रोतों का विकास तथा जल संरक्षण, काष्ठ जीवाश्म पार्क की सुरक्षा तथा विकास और सेवाई भवनों के निर्माण से संबंधित हैं । जून, 1981 तक उद्यान पर लगभग 29 लाख रुपए का व्यय किया गया है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

National Capital Region

1365. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has drawn up the National Capital Region Plan to ensure the balanced growth/extension of the Union Capital and its suburbs;

(b) if so, a brief outline of this plan alongwith the names of the satellite town which are planned to be developed to offset the pressure of population on the city of Delhi; and

(c) whether the steps to initiate legislation for acquiring land from the neighbouring States as also for mobilising the necessary finance for the Project are also underway?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No Sir. However, the T.& C.P.O. New Delhi, in collaboration with the State Town Planning Departments of UP| Haryana & Rajasthan, prepared a National Capital Region plan, which was approved by a High Powered Board in September 1973 with the objective of ensuring the balanced growth of the National Capital Region

(b) The National Capital Region Plan is an interstate regional plan for an area of about 30,292 sq. Kms. with an estimated population of 14 million as per 1971 census. The plan covers the Union Territory of Delhi, two districts of Uttar Pradesh, 3 districts and 9 tehsils of Haryana and 3 tehsils of Rajasthan. It was envisaged that 18 regional or ring towns located along with corridors would be developed as self-contained units in terms of employment and residence to take care of an ultimate population of 3.1 million by the year 1981. The Plan also proposed the decentralisation of various activities from Delhi into different centres within this region. Following are the ring towns which have been identified for development under the N.C.R.:—

In Haryana State

1. Panipat.
2. Rohtak.
3. Rewari.
4. Sonepat.
5. Bahadurgarh.
6. Gurgaon.
7. Faridabad.
8. Ballabgarh.
9. Palwal.

In U.P. State

1. Ghaziabad.
2. Meerut.
3. Modinagar.
4. Sikandrabad.
5. Bullandshar.
6. Khurja.
7. Hapur.

In Rajasthan State

1. Alwar.
2. Khairtal.

Out of these 18 towns, 5 towns *viz.* Meerut & Hapur (in U.P.) Gurgaon & Panipat (in Haryana) and Alwar (in Rajasthan) are being developed on prioriety basis through loan assistance under the Central Scheme for the National Capital Region.

(c) The acquisition of land for approved schemes is done by the State Governments concerned under the Land Acquisition Act and so the question of initiating legislation by the Central Government for this purpose does not arise. A sum of Rs. 10 crores is provides in the 6th Five Year Plan, in the Central sector for loan assistance to concerned States for the development of identified ring towns to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost subject to provision of matching funds by the State Governments.

Rural Cooperative/State Cooperative/ land mortgage/banks help to landless/ economically weaker section of society

1366. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey to assess the extent of which the Rural Cooperative|State Co-operative Bank/Land Mortgage

Banks have helped the landless or the economically weaker section of society seeking to promote agricultural activities in the villages;

(b) if so, the findings of this survey;

(c) if not, whether such a survey would be made and the structural changes initiated in the set up of rural co-opratives banks so as to give a more decisive role to these sections as against the feudal interest which dominate the movement at present; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which this would be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (d). No specific survey has been conducted by the Government of India to assess the extent of help to weaker sections by the co-operative credit institutions. However, the Reserve Bank of India publishes periodically statistical data on co-operative credit, which includes classification of advances according to categories of borrowers. As on the 30th June, 1979, approximately 40 per cent of the total advances by primary agricultural credit societies and primary units of Land Development Banks was for members having land holdings below 2 hectares or no land.

To ensure larger credit support to weaker sections from the co-operatives, a number of policy measures had been adopted. Provision had been made in the Co-operative Societies Acts and/or bye-laws for universal membership and for reservations for representation of weaker sections on the boards of management of co-operative societies. A lower share capital contribution, longer repayment period, group loans and loans without insistence upon security of land, lower rates of interest, etc. are also some of the measures adopted to facilitate larger flow of credit to the rural poor. In the case of Land Development Banks, the legislation governing their operations requires mortgage of land or State Government guarantee as security; therefore, State Governments have been advised to amend the relevant statutes so that loans may be advanced without requiring security of land.

The policy objective in the current plan is not only to increase the availability of institutional credit, but also to ensure that a minimum of 50 per cent of credit becomes available to weaker sections.

Neyyar Upper Dam

1367. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:
SHRI A. A. RAHIM:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has asked for the project report of Neyyar Upper Dam from Kerela Government; and

(b) if so, what is the reply it has received from the Government of Kerala; give details thereof?

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

(b) In connection with a representation received from Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar, Honourable Member of Parliament in October, 1980 suggesting construction of an Upper Dam connected to existing Neyyar Irrigation Project, a reference was made by the Government of India to the Government of Kerala for their views. The State Government had intimated

in November, 1980, that instructions had been issued by them to their Chief Engineer to take up detailed investigations. The report of Upper Neyyar Dam Project has not as yet been received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Kerala.

Number of Housing Schemes Undertaken by Ministry of Works and Housing

1368. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many Housing Schemes are at present undertaken by the Ministry fo Works and Housing; give their details;

(b) when they are expected to be completed;

(c) whether Government of India are having any plan to take up more housing schemes;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) when they are expected to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Housing is a State subject and various public housing schemes are implemented by the State Governments under the state plan. This Ministry is only in charge of constructing 'general pool' staff quarters for Central Government employees.

(c): No, Sir.

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

जोधपुर में पेयजल की कमी

1369. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जोधपुर नगर तथा जोधपुर, बाड़मेर पाली जिलों में जहां लोग पेयजल की जबर्दस्त कमी का सामना कर रहे हैं, पेय जल की गम्भीर समस्या होने के बारे में रिपोर्ट मिली है;

(ख) क्या सरकार जोधपुर नगर की छः लाख की विशाल जनसंख्या और सीमावर्ती नगर होने के कारण इसके सामरिक महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए राजस्थान नहर से पानी उठाकर जोधपर शहर की जल की सप्लाई करने की एक योजना पर विचार करेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है और उन अन्य योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें सरकार जोधपुर शहर को पानी सप्लाई करने के लिए कार्यान्वित करना चाहती है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की समस्या से अवगत है। 1980–81 में राजस्थान को सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की पूर्ति का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए 935 लाख रुपये तक की अग्रिम योजना उपलब्ध कराई गई।

(ख) तथा (ग). पेयजल की पूर्ति राज्य का एक विषय है और योजनाएं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाई व कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। इसलिए जोधपुर इत्यादि शहर के लिए पेय जल पूर्ति की उपयुक्त योजनाएं राज्य सरकार द्वारा बनाई व निष्पादित की जानी हैं। विश्व बैंक की भी राजस्थान जलपूर्ति और मल निकास परियोजना को सहायता देने के लिए सहमत हो गया है, जिस में जोधपुर में जल में बढ़ोतरी तथा सुधार व पानी वितरण की सुविधाएं शामिल हैं।

Construction of Houses in Urban Areas to be Let out on Rent

1370. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal before the Government to construct large number of houses in Urban areas to be let out on rent to meet the requirement of people going on transfers etc. and

(b) if not, how does the Governmnt propse to overcome the acute shortage in housing the poor and middle class people in urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Government however, operates a scheme of General Pool Housing for the benefit of Central Government Employees only.

(b) Housing is a State subject, Provison for development activities including housing is made in the Annual Plan of the State Governments but the State Governments formulate and implement housing schemes, subject to the policy guide-lines in the Sixth Five Year Plan according to its needs and priorities. Financial assistance for housing is also available from Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation and Housing and Urban Development Corporation.

Supervision over Civil Supllies Corporation in States

1371. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of supervision being exercised by the Civil Supplies Department of the Government of India over the different Civil Supplies Corporations in the States which are distributing the essential commodities like wheat, rise and sugar, particularly when wheat, rice and sugar are supplied to the States from the Central Buffer stock;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some States the Civil Supplies Corporations are also entrusted with the implementation of Food for Work Programme; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Centre to formulate guidelines for the State Civil Supplies Corporations so that they are able to distribute effectively the essential commodities and not undertake other activities?

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

(a) and (c). The Civil Supplies Corporations are agencies of the respective State Governments and entrusted with the work of procurement and supply of certain essential commodites under the public distribution system. As the organisation and administration of public distribution system is the responsibility of the States/UTs it is for the State Governments to exercise due control and supervision over the various agencies nominated for this purpose by them, including Civil Supplies Corporations, so as to ensure proper distribution of essential commodities and other tasks entrusted to them. No direct supervision is therefore exercised by this Ministry over the State Civil Supplies Corporations. However the performance of these Corporations comes up for discussion and assessment at the time of review of the functioning of the public distribution system by the Central Government with the respective State Governments.

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

Imposition of Levy on Wholesale Rice

1372. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the centre has advised the States to impose levy on wholesale

rice in their States, if so, the reaction of various States; and

(b) the number of such wholesalers in each State and the quantity of rice which would be levied from them in the current year and the quantity collected state-wise so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). As advised by the Central Government, the major paddy growing State Governments have imposed levy on rice mills and wholesalers/dealers, except the Government of Orissa which is following an informal system of levy. The rates of levy imposed on wholesalers by the various State Governments vary from 35 to 80 per cent.

Licences to wholesalers/dealers are being given by different authorities in various States. As the number of wholesalers/dealers in the country is very large and keeps varying, Central Government do not have information in this behalf.

The State Governments furnish information to the Central Government in regard to total levy received from the millers and wholesalers and not separately. The rice levy realised, State-wise, from the millers and wholesale dealers during the 1981-82 marketing season up to 26-11-1981 is indicated below:—

State	(*Quantity in '000 tonnes*) Levy rice realised
Andhra Pradesh	75
Haryana	134
Madhya Pradesh	16
Orissa	17
Punjab	456
Rajasthan	2
Tamil Nadu	3
Uttar Pradesh	59
TOTAL	762

As the quantity of rice to be collected as levy from wholesale dealers depends on their purchases during the entire season, it purchases during to indicate now the total levy to be collected from them during the current year.

Threat by All India Foodgrains Dealers Association to stop Dealing in Essential Items

1373. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the 'Statesman' dated 5 November, 1981 regarding threat by the Federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers Association to stop dealing in items officially held to be 'essential'; and

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

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

(b) The provisions of the Essential Commodities Act as amended will be enforced keeping in view the basic objective as was given in the Bill, and also adequately explained on the Floor of Parliament, in the last session at the time of the consideration of the Bill.

United Nation's Study Regarding ECO System

1374. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to a United Nation's study saying that 50 per cent of total land area in India is seriously affected by water and wind ersion and the country is losing 6 million tonnes of plant nutrient due to animal displacement

and about 6 million tonnes of fertile soil;

(b) whether it is a fact that India which had lost half of their forest area between 1900—1965, is faced with the threat of complete disappearance of forests within the next 40 years if the present annual forest clearance rate of 15—20 million hectares continues unabated;

(c) whether the continuous assault on the eco-system would not wash away the gains made in agriculture in the last 30 years if nothing was done to check it; and

(d) if so, steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has been conscious about the loss of forest area to other uses. Between 1952—1980 an area of 4.33 million hectares of forest land was diverted to non-forest purposes. After the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, which places curbs on diversion of forest land to non-forest uses, the threat of "disappearance of forest completely" does not exist.

(c) The exact adverse influence of continuous assault on the gains made in agriculture has yet to be assessed.

(d) In order to counter possible threat the eco-system and the resultant effect on agriculture, programmes have been taken to prevent soil erosion and land degradation under both Central and State Sectors since the First Five Year Plan. Till 1979-80 a sum of Rs. 664 crores was spent to treat area of 23.4 milion hectares. During the Sixth Plan an additional area of 6.5 million hectares is proposed to be covered at an outlay of Rs. 434 crores. Similarly, programmes have been taken to protect and preserve biological species such as tiger, crocodile, etc. Recently, the Central Department of Environment has also set up a National Eco-Development Board to identify critical eco-systems, specially in the hilly regions, and prepare operational blue prints of projects for ecological preservation in an integrated manner.

Transfer of Property by Way of Power of Attorney

1375. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority are aware that a number of allottees of the DDA plots and flats have got their respective properties illegaly transferred by way of power of attorney;

(b) if so, how many such defaulters have been penalized and how many plots have been resumed; and

(c) if not, the reasons for allowing the defaulters to go scot-free?

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

Review of Implementation of N.R.E.P.

1377. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has reviewed the implementation of the National Rural Employment Programme;

(b) if so, whether the programme for food for work is also being undertaken and its programme is also reviewed;

(c) if so, what will be the main features of the proposed changes; and

(d) whether solution has been found to these problems which have hindered the smooth implementation of the above programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (d). The food for work programme has been replaced by national rural employment programme since October, 1980. Presently, it is this programme, which is in actual operation.

The performance of food for work programme has already been evaluated and reviewed. In consequence, the programme has been restructured, revamped and renamed as national rural employment programme. Now in addition to foodgrains, cash amount is also given for payment of wages. Funds have been made available also to provide durability to the assets created under the programme. Also, it is now essential to prepare in advance a shelf of projects to be taken up under the programme in respect of each development block. The outlay of the programme is now shareable between the Centre and the States on 50:50 basis.

Food-Aid to India by U.N.O.

1378. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHURY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U. N. Committee on food aid programme have approved food aid in India;

(b) if so, what will be the total aid agreed;

(c) by what time the food is likely to be supplied to India; and

(d) whether this will be distributed among the drought and Famine hit State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, which is the governing body of the World Food Programme, has approved food aid to India in its 12th Session held at Rome during October 19—29, 1981.

(b) The total aid involves a provision of $ 13.1 million (Rs. 11.8 crores).

(c) The draft plan of operations to be agreed upon between the Government of India and World Food Programme is being finalised. The W.F.P. assistance will start after the signing of the aforesaid plan of operations.

(d) No, Sir. This aid has been provided giving incentives to the new settlers in Rajasthan Canal Project Area and is expected to speed up the rate of settlement in the area newly irrigated by the Rajasthan Canal. Thirty thousand families reclaiming and cultivating 190,000 hectares of land over a period of five years are expected to benefit from the project during their initial 18 months of settlement.

Target of Foodgrain Production

1379. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether food production during 1980-81 has been estimated at 129.87 million tonnes over 5 million tonnes less than the targeted out-put for the current year;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for this shortfall; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the production during 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons for this shortfall were: drought in Tamil Nadu and parts of Karnataka, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Haryana during Kharif and rabi seasons and unseasonal heavy rains and hailstorm in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh during the rabi season.

(c) Main steps being taken to increse the foodgrains production during 1981-82 includes (i) increase in area under high-yielding varieties of cereals and millets; (ii) adequate and balanced use of fertilisers; (ii) increase in irrigated area; (iv) Need based plant protection measures; (v) increased distribution of quality seeds; (vi) greater emphasis on soil and water conservation measures and improved dryland farming practices; (vii) Training of Extesion Workers and Farmers in new production technology; (viii) Transfer of technology through the newly reorganised extension system of training and visits; and (ix) intensification of research

Releasing Additional Quota of Sugar for Festival Season

1380. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government had released some additional quantity of sugar from factories for free sale in the festival occasion; and

(b) if so, the quantity of sugar and why it was not given to the Fair Price Shops for distribution to the card holders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). For the festival months of September and October, 1981, 2.25 lakh tonnes and 2.90 lakh tonnes (including imported sugar for which tenders were invited by State Trading Corporation for sale in free market) were released for sale in open market as against the release of free sale sugar in the range of 1.70 to 1.00 lakh tonnes in the preceding 3 months i.e. June to August, 1981. Under partial control policy free sale sugar is normally released to factories for sale in open market at the prevailing prices. Hence, free sale sugar was not procured from the factories at fixed prices and was not given to Fair Price Shops for distribution to the card holders at fixed prices like levy sugar.

12.00 hrs

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : स्पीकर साहब, "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में एक बड़ी शर्मनाक घटना का जिक्र आया है कि लखनऊ में एक औरत को नंगा किया गया . . .

(व्यवधान)

شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

اسپیکر صاحب - دہ ہندوستان ٹائمز میں ایک بڑی شرمناک گھٹنا کا ذکر آیا ہے کہ لکھنؤ میں ایک عورت کو ننگا کیا گیا . . . . (انٹرپشن)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको पहले ही लिखा है। I have followed it. Let me find out. This is a State subject, still I am finding out.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश ही नहीं, बिहार में भी कलक्टरेट आफिस में महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार हो रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे दीजिए, मैं पता कर लूंगा । पहले बागपत के मसले में हमने किया था ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : दूसरी बात यह है कि जहां तक देवली कांड की बात है, प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां पर गई थीं, वहां के लोग बहुत ही भयभीत हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बाद भी भयभीत रहेंगे तो ठीक कैसे किया जायेगा ? इसीलिए तो वे वहां पर गई थीं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उन के वहां जाने के बाद भी समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होगा, आप बैठिए ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादूर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लखनऊ में अभी जो कुछ हुआ है वह बागपत की घटना के बाद लगातार ऐसी शर्मनाक घटनाएं होती जा रही हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस को भेज रहा हूं, वैसे तो यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (खंडवा) : अध्यक्ष जी; जैसा कि पिछले सप्ताह में कहा था, मण्डल कमीशन के बारे में गृह मंत्रीजी से बातचीत करके उस पर चर्चा की जानी चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आइये मेरे पास ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, आज के अखबार में छपा है कि कर्नाटक में चार हरिजनों को जला कर मार डाला गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अखबार की खबरों से ही सारी बात नहीं चला करती है । हर बात एक तरीके से चलती है ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): While the normalisation between India and China is going on, a serious news has come in the Press that Soviet leaders are coming here. Mr. Vassily Kuznetsov, Russian Deputy Prime Minister has come here. I want the Government to explain why they are being pressurised by the Soviets.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो चलता रहता है ।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I gave a call attention notice on the increase of railway accidents. I do not know what happened to it.

MR. SPEAKER: We have discussed a call attention motion three days back.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: That was about robberies on trains.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give it.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं ने एक कामरोको प्रस्ताव दिया था, बिहार की एक खान में मजदूर मरे हैं, अखबार में भी आपने यह पढ़ा होगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: We will see. I will find out the facts.

DR. VASANTH KUMAR PANDIT: Another calling attention notice I have given on outbreak of rinderpest among the cattle.

MR. SPEAKER: यहां पर काल अटेंशन डिस्कस नहीं होते ।

This is not the stage and forum to settle call attention motions. It is in my Chamber. You can come and tell me how important it is and then I will find out and decide. I have 180 call attention notices with me. I have to decide one which have already done.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF WORKING OF TRIPURA FOREST DEVELOPMENT AND PLANTATION CORPORATION LTD. AGARTALA FOR 1979-79 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tripura Forest Development and Plantation Corporation Limited, Agartala, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tripura Forest Development and Plantation Corporation Limited, Agartala, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay

in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2962/81].

Annual Report with Accounts and Audit Report thereon of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, New Delhi for 1980-81.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, on behalf of Shri Z. R. Ansari, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2963/81.]

ASSAM GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION UNDER THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE (ASSAM) ACT, 1980 AND A STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING IT ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE CURRENT SESSION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): On behalf of Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Assam Government Notification No. PLA. 583/81/106 dated the 17th November, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) declaring certain services in connection with the production, supply and distribution of electricity including other services under the Assam State Electricity Board constituted under the Electricity Supply Act, 1948 to be essential services within the State of Assam for the purpose of the Essential services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980, under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the said Act as amended by the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2964/81].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the above Notification on the first day of the current session as required under the Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2964/81].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1956, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD, MADRAS FOR 1979-80 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) G.S.R. 511(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1981 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 427(E) dated the 3rd July, 1981.

(ii) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1980-81 Production) (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 516(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1981.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2965/81.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) to the Animal Welfare Board, Madras, for the year 1979-80 together with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Animal Welfare Board, Madras, for the year 1979-80.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—2966/81.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INCOME TAX ACT, 1962 AND ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1981.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): On behalf of Shri Maganbhai Barot, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 3059 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1981 regarding exemption to the 'Harijan Ashram Trust, Ahmedabad' under section 10(233) of the Income-tax, 1962 for the assessment years 1979-80 to 1981-82. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2967/81.]

(2) A copy of the Estate Duty (Amendment) Rules, 181 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 801(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th November , 1981 under sub-section (3) of section 85 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2968/81.]

Statement showing revised rates effective from 11-1981 for Telegraph, Telex and Telephone Service between India and Bangladesh

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): On behalf of Shri Kartik Oraon, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) relating to revised rates for telegraph, telex and telephone services between India and Bangladesh which would come into effect from 1st December, 1981. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2986/81.]

12.04 hrs.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND BILL

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to implement the African Development Fund Agreement and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave by granted to introduce a Bill to implement the African Development Fund Agreement and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A. VENKATARAMAN: I introduce the Bill.

12.05 hrs

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) BILL)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 30-11-1981.

**Introduced with he recommendation of the President.

12.06 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to Conduct further research for developing Solar Energy.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I am glad that our Government has taken up the development of Solar Energy in right earnest and has almost succeeded in converiting Solar Energy into heat and light and in its storage. The Government also succeeded in making cookers, heaters, dryers and cold storage devices run by solar energy. It has also succeeded in running radios, T.Vs and telephones by Solar Energy. I have to say that a revolution is in the offing in this respect but there is a necessity to make some improvements in its technology so as to help the people and the agriculturists. Without frying, cooking is not complete. Therefore, the Government should undertake research in the matter of frying vegetables and other things by solar energy.

At present, the cost of electricity is very heavy and it is becoming very difficult to get electrical energy for agricultural purposes. It is a happy thing to note that our Government made a break-through in inventing a solar pump set. But it is useful only to the wells which are having a depth of 8 metres only. The area with wells of such a depth is very limited in our country and, if we have to replace diesel engines by engines run by solar energy, we have to invent a pump which can lift water in the wells up to a depth of 150 feet.

I, therefore, request our Government to instruct the technological department to conduct researches in these directions.

(ii) Demand for a T.V. Centre at Allahabad for the Coverage of fourth Comming Ardha—Kumbh fair

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप तिवारी (इलाहाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर नियम 377 के तहत मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं।

अगले वर्ष 1982 में प्रयाग इलाहाबाद में अर्धकुम्भ मेला जनवरी एवं फरवरी में होने वाला है, जिस में लगभग 50 लाख से अधिक तीर्थ यात्रियों जिस में बालक तथा वृद्ध हैं, आने की संभावना है।

इलाहाबाद का अतीत में देश की राजनीति, शिक्षा तथा धार्मिक क्षेत्र में बड़ा महत्व रहा है तथा आज भी है। इलाहाबाद स्थित स्वराज्य भवन एवं आनन्द भवन से ही देश की आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी गई थी, किन्तु आज इलाहाबाद उपेक्षित होता जा रहा है।

इलाहाबाद अभी टी० वी० मानचित्र पर नहीं है। अर्धकुम्भ मेला में यदि टी० वी० का प्रबन्ध इलाहाबाद में कर दिया जाए तथा माघ मेला स्थल में जगह-जगह टेलीविजन सेट लगा दिए जायें तो सुदूर अंचलों से आने वालों को काफी जानकारी शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य कृषि एवं परिवार नियोजन आदि प्रोग्रामों के बारे में मिल सकती है, जो जनहित में होगा।

दिल्ली से इलाहाबाद के लिए नियमित वायुसेवा भी नहीं है। सप्ताह में मात्र तीन-दिन हैं, उसे भी पूरे सप्ताह करना अति लोक महत्व का प्रश्न है।

(iii) Crisis in Carpet Industry of Mirzapur Bhadohi area in Uttar Pradesh.

श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र मिर्जापुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान नियम 377 के तहत आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं:

उत्तर प्रदेश का मिर्जापुर भदोही क्षेत्र कालीन उद्योग का प्रमुख केन्द्र है। लगभग पांच लाख लोगों को इस उद्योग में रोजगार मिलता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में सर्वाधिक विदेशी

मुद्रा का अर्जन इस उद्योग से होता है। जर्मनी कालीन का मुख्य बाजार है। जर्मन मुद्रा के अवमूल्यन के कारण कालीन के छोटे निर्यातकर्ताओं तथा कालीन निर्माताओं के कालीन की बिक्री रुक गई है। कीमत नहीं मिल रही है। कालीन उद्योग संकट में है। इसे संकट से उबारने के लिए सरकार छोटे निर्यातकर्ताओं तथा कालीन निर्माताओं का माल खरीदने की व्यवस्था करे और बुनकरों को साधे-साधन की व्यवस्था करके उनसे कालीन का निर्माण कराकर उन का माल स्वयं खरीदने के केन्द्र स्थापित करे।

(iv) Need to increase the range of Radio Statement Ratnagiri.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): The Radio Station installed at Ratnagiri has been broadcasting for the past few years. At the time of the installation of this Radio Station it was meant for the entire Konkan region comprising of Ratnagiri, Thane and Sindhudurg. The present range of the Station is so limited that the programmes do not cover areas beyond 30 Kms. The purpose for which this Station was installed has been defeated. Repeated demands have been made by the Radio Licence holders from Thane, Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri to increase the range.

I, therefore, request the Minister to look into this inadequacy of the Radio Station at Ratnagiri and increase the range to enable the Radio Listeners to take advantage and thus fulfil the demand of the Konkan region.

(v) Central Assistance of West Bengal Government for Compensating cultivators for loss of their crops due to pest and drought.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): A large number of aman cultivators of Midnapore, Purulia, Bankura, Howrah, Bidbhum, 24 Parganas, Hoogly and other districts in the State of West Bengal are facing tremendous hardship due to the loss of crops caused by current spell of drought and attacks of 'tungro virus'. The wide-spread viral pest attack and drought conditions have destroyed aman crop in more than 700.000 hectares in West Bengal.

More than 4.2 million hectares had been brought under aman cultivation this year, in West Bengal, of which crop on 200.000 hectares had been destroyed by virus attack and 500.000 hectares by drought. The damage caused by drought might be more than what had been initially estimated by the Agricultural Department of the Government of West Bengal.

The State Government of West Bengal has decided to provide input loans of Rs. 5.5 crores to the cultivators affected during the aman season A special cell under the State Government had been set up to launch a campaign in rural areas to educate farmers on how to fight the 'tungro virus' attack during the next Kharif season. The State Government had also decided to reduce water cess for minor irrigation by 50 per cent during the rabi season.

But this is not enough, efforts on the part of the State Government are not sufficient. Efforts on an emergency footing are necessary to compensate the peasants for their loss of production.

I, therefore, urge upon than Government of India to come forward with an open mind and political will to give all possible help to the State Government to save the situation. I demand immediate release of sufficient foodgrains and money to introduce massive programmes of 'Food for Work' and "National Rural Employment Programme".

(vi) Need for Central intervention to enable workers to take over management of Binny Government Factory, Banglore.

SHRI, GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): There one hundred years old Binny Ltd. had set up an export oriented Binny Garment factory in

Bangalore about fifteen years ago, but closed it in July 1975 and then re-opened it after three months by imposing a 35 per cent wage cut and higher work norms on the workers. Since reopening, its Marketing was done first by M/s. Shaw Walace, and then by M/s. Madura Coats.

While the Binny management could not renew the contract with M/s. Madura Coats because of differences on the formula for costing it decided to close down the unit employing about 400 workers, mostly women, belonging to the economically weaker sections. The ostensible reasons advanced were 'high wages' and low productivity. But actually the consolidated monthly wages ranged from Rs. 115 for a biginner (rising upto Rs. 190 in the fourth year) to Rs. 294 for a skilled employee with twelve years of service, and all this after an upward wage revising in 1979. The Management has covered up its deficiencies and failures in regard to production efficiency, etc.

The Binny Garment Workers' Union while demanding the reopening of the factory, offered to form a labour co-operative for carring out production work only. When management failed to respond, the workers decided to form Women's Multi-purpose Co-operative Society and asked the factory to be leased out to them for a couple of years. The management preferred to keep the factory idle but refused to lease it out to the retrenched workers.

Thereafter the workers asked for the entire factory, viz., machinery, buildings and land, to be sold to the Co-operative Society. When the management negative even this, despite the fact that it was seeking permission of the State Government to dispose of many properties, the workers asked that a plot of vacant, unused land adjoining the Garment Factory be sold to the Society to enable it to erect a new shed and relocate the factory. The management is not prepared even for this move.

The workers have deposited all the money they got by way of retrenchment compensation and gratuity etc. in the bank as initial share capital in spite of their poverty and non-earning of wages since June 4, 1981 when the factory was closed down.

The union representatives have met the Central Minister of Commerce, State Chief Minister and Labour Minister the State Labour Department officials, as also the Chairman of the IDBI which is financing Binny Ltd., and the Government-nominated Chairman of Binny Ltd. The women employees have staged a dharna before the Vidhan Soudha, the Chief Minister's residence, and before the company's head office, besides undertaking a 10-km long walk to demand that they be given a chance to rehabilitate themselves through the constructive move of setting up a co-operative venture to reopen, relocate and run a closed manufacturing unit.

I would urge the Government to intervene in this matter at once, and enable the workers to take over the closed unit and earn their livelihood.

(vii) SUPPLY OF WHEAT AND RICE TO WEST BENGAL

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): For the last few weeks in the Statutory Rationing (S.R.) areas of West Bengal, including the city of Calcutta, the full quota of three kilos of rice and wheat are not being available from ration shops. Either wheat or rice is in short supply in most of the shops in S.R. areas. In the villages the supply in modified ration (M.R.) shops in some districts has totally stopped. In some other districts, it is extremely sporadic.

The Food Corporation of India is totally failing to supply even the foodgrains that they have in their godowns. Moreover, the Central Government allocation of foodgrains to West Bengal which is the oretically 2 lanks 8500 tonnes per month, never really reach

West Bengal in any month; sometimes even half the amount does not reach in a month.

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Due to this and the consequent failure of ration supply in a deficit State like West Bengal the prices of foodgrains are steadily increasing in all areas of West Bengal causing great hardship to the poor.

The Minister of Civil Supplies should immediately see so that supply is rushed and the situation can be remedied.

12.17 hrs.

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill to establish a bank to be known as the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for providing credit for the promotion of agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas with a view to promoting integrated rural development and securing prosperity of rural areas, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Clause 2—(**Definitions**)

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): I beg to move:

Page 1, line 14,—

after "includes" *insert*-

"horticulture'(14)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I beg to move:

Page 1, line 15,—

after "farming", *insert*—
"horticulture". (15)

PROF. N. G. RANGA: There is no need to speak for me, Sir, as I have already expressed myself.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The hon. Minister is accepting my amendment and, therefore, there is no need for me to speak.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Though I am advised by the Law Department that the word 'agriculture' includes 'horticulture', in order to make it clear, I agree to accept the amendment moved by my respected friend, Prof. Ranga.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 1, line 14—

after 'includes' *insert*—

'horticulture'. (14).

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 15 moved by Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 15 *was put and negatived.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clause 3—Establishment and incorporation of National Banks for Agriculture and Rural Development.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I beg to move:

Page 4, line 25,—

for "Bombay"

substitute "Calcutta". (17)

Page 4. line 26,—

after 'place'

insert—'in the eastern region of the country'. (18)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, this provides that the headquarters will be in Bombay or at any other place as Central Government may fix. The idea is that since the Reserve Bank and all the Central apex institutions are in Bombay, it would be advisable to have the Headquarters there. However, the Clause does not prevent the headquarters being changed. Therefore, I am unable to accept the Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I put Amendments No. 17 and 18 moved by Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 17 and 18 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 (Management)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

Page 5—

omit lines 9 and 10. (22)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, we are not accepting this amendment.

SHR MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, in the discharge of powers under this section, the Managing Director will follow the instructions as the Chairman may give. I would like to know whether this Bill has given any powers and functions to the Chairman? If not, then what directions can he give. So long as the Board does not give power to the Chairman, how can the Chairman give directions? What are the provisions and clauses in which Chairman has been given powers. He can give directions provided this Board has entrusted him with any such powers. Now according to the Sub-Clause 3 of Section 5, it is said that:

> "The Managing Director shall also have powers of general superintendence, direction and management of the affairs and business of the National Bank and may also exercise all powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the National Bank."

That is under certain regulations, which will be framed, the Managing Director will function. Well and good. But what about the directions? Nothing has been mentioned. Therefore, I think a time can come when the Chairman may oppose the direction saying he is not supposed to carry it out because he can say you have no right to give directions to me until and unless the bill empowers.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Daga, is indulging in fights of imagination. Actually in all these institutions we have achairman, a Managing Director. A Chairman cum-Managing Director is also there in many of the recognised institutions, in many of the banks.

We have provided in this, that there will be a Chairman; and, if necessary, a managing director—not necessarily there must be a Managing Director. But if there is a Managing Director—in fact, if we don't appoint, they will appoint; the Executive has the power to appoint a Managing Director, or not to appoint a Managing Director,—the Executive has the power to appoint a Chairman-cum-Managing Director or to appoint a Chairman separate from the Managing Director. Therefore, these are powers which the Executive has. All that this section says is that the Chairman will give the directors. If the Managing Director does not carry out these directions, he will be dismissed. Therefore there is no question that such a thing will arise.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: One sentence. Heavens will not fall. Kindly hear me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has already replied. The question is:

Page 5,—

omit lines 9 and 10. (22)

The Motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—Board of Directors.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, are you moving your amendment No. 9?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Yes, I beg to move:

Page 5,—*omit* lines 26 to 30. (9)

Page 5, line 23, *after* 'shall be' insert 'non-Government' (25)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you moving your amendment, Mr. Parulekar?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Yes. I beg to move:

Page 5 line 18,—

after "rural economics" *insert*—

"rural horticulture,"(16)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, are you going to speak? I don't think. Every thing is very clear I think Government will reply. Mr. Parulekar, you can.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: This amendment is practically ancillary to the amendment which I have moved. The title itself makes a distinction between agricultural development and rural development. When the question as to how the Board is to be constituted is mentioned in clause 6, in (b) thereof you have not included any expert either in agriculture or in horticulture. It only mentions "experts in rural economics, rural development, handicrafts and other rural crafts, village and cottage industries" etc. I would like to know whether you treat any expert in agriculture or horticulture as a person having a disqualification for being a director in this Bank. Therefore, my amendment including expert of "rural horticulture". Otherwise, it may mean that he might be an expert in agriculture, but he is not entitled to be a director, under this particular clause. Therefore, I have requested for including agriculture or horticulture. Of course, it is not included in my amendment. In my amendment, I have said only 'horticulture'. Kindly consider whether "expert in agriculture or horticulture" can be included, so that the possibility of his not being included is ruled out.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Answering the professor's point first, the word "experts" in rural economics, according to us, includes not only people in agriculture, but includes all those connected with agriculture. They must be versed not only in agriculture, but in agricultural economics, i.e. rural economics and so on. So, this will actually include experts in horticulture, experts in agriculture and so on.

So far as Mr. Daga's point is concerned, he does not want State Government's nominees, and he does not want Central Government's nominees in the Board of Directors. But actually, the Bank is established by the joint endeavour and contribution of Reserve Bank—50 per cent—and Central Government—50 per cent. How can we dispense with these directors?

The other point he mentioned is that the Directors representing the cooperatives should be non-officials. All cooperatives are non-officials. In fact, the Presidents of the State Cooperative Banks are non-officials. There is no question of an official. If he thinks that a Registrar of a Cooperative So-

ciety will be there, then he would not be a representative of the cooperative; he will be an official. Therefore, there is no need for the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I shall put Amendments Nos. 9, 16 and 25 moved by Mr. Mool Chand Daga and Mr. Bapusaheb Parulekar to vote.

Amendments Nos. 9, 16 and 25 were put and nagatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 6 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—**Term of Officer of Chairman and other directors, retirement and payment of fees.**

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move.

Page 6, line 19,—

for "or a director or officer" *substitute*—

'or an officer' (2)

The point in this amendment is that the Reserve Bank can appoint non-officials as Directors; and if these Directors are asked to perform any service or duties, they may be given remuneration or honorarium. In the Bill, as it is framed, no Director can get any honorarium or remuneration. This should only apply to officials and not to non-officials. I have made it clear.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 6, line 19,—

for "or a director or officer" *substitute*—"or an officer" (2)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no amendments to Clauses 8 to 11. The question is:

"That Clauses 8 to 11 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 8 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 12—**Meetings of Board.**

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I beg to move.

Page 7—

after line 40, *insert*—

"Provided that such a meeting shall require the quorum of at least fifty per cent of total members of the Board." (19)

The fact is that a decision should be taken by members of the Board. There may be some important decisions. If there is no quorum, then important decisions may be arrived at by two or three members. So, I have brought this amendment to impress upon the Government that there should be a quorum of at least fifty per cent of the total number of members of the Board.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In Clause 60, we have provided for rules being framed for regulating the procedure of these meetings. Then the quorum will be provided this. Whatever Government considers necessary will be provided. Of course, when the rules are placed on the Table of the House, hon. members may have an opportunity even to change them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I shall put Amendment No. 19 moved by Shri Sudhir Giri to vote.

Amendment No. 19 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 12 stand, part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13—**Committees of National Bank**

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

"Page 8, line 2,—

after "persons" *insert*—

"who have special knowledge of agriculture or agriculture credit or cooperative or handicrafts and other rural crafts."(26)

It says on page 8 (3) of the Bill as follows:

"The Board may constitute such other committees, whether consisting wholly of directors or wholly of other persons or partly of directors and partly of other persons."

What type of persons they will be? So, I said, they must have certain qualifications because, they say, "other persons." I have mentioned what type those persons will be? Because after all, this is a general clause. The Board should constitute such other committees, which may consist of directors or wholly of directors or partly of directors and partly of other persons. So, idea is that it must be qualified, that they must be persons with knowledge in agriculture, rural credit and rural economy.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The amendment is not necessary, because it is impossible to conceive of a situation in which they will appoint an engineer in respect of a specialist committee. In fact, to say that they must be again specialists in this and that is to go on encoumbering the legislation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I put amendment No. 26 to clause 13 to vote.

Amendment No. 26 was put and negtived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 13 stand parts of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14—**Advisory Council**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Amendments Nos. 10 and 27. Shri Mool Chand Daga.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 8, line 16,—

for "other" *substitute* "*two*" (10)

Page 8, lines 15 and 16,—

for "such number of directors and such other persons"

substitute—

"not more than fifteen members". (27)

The Board constituted an advisory council with a number of directors and other persons. Now, how many members should be there? Fifteen persons or numberless persons? "The Advisory Council. We must have as such number of directors and such other persons" is mentioned. But there is no number mentioned. Then, the Advisory Council can consist of 30, 40 or any number. It should be confined to fifteen.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is an Advisory Council and it is not a Board of Directors. It must be an Advisory Council. We must have as many people as possible on it. If we limit their number we cannot provide for various interests.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I put Amendments Nos. 10 and 27 to Clause 14 to vote.

Amendments No. 10 and 27 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clauses 15 to 19. There are no amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 15 to 19 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 15 to 19 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 20, Shri Mool Chand Daga. Amendment No. 11.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am not moving this amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clause 21—Production and Marketing Credit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 21. Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri. Amendment No. 20.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

I beg to move—

Page 12,—

after line 29, *insert*—

"(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (2), (3) and (4), the National Bank may also make loans and advances repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding twenty five months against the records of share-croppers, documents of the recipients of vested land:

Provided that the National Bank shall establish its branches in the rural areas throughout the country for this purpose in particular." (20)

The Bill is meant for the promotion of agriculture. In the promotion of agriculture, small farmers, marginal farmers and farmers who have got vested land and who are the share-croppers, participate in the rural areas. The Bill does not provide anything for the share-cropper or those who have received the vested land in the States. I have brought this amendment with the view to impress upon the Finance Minister this point so that loans can be given to the share-cropper and the recipients of vested lands through the branches of the bank opened for this purpose in the rural areas. I request the hon. Finance Minister to honour my amendment and to suitably amend the Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The amendment is not necessary because share-croppers and tenants are treated as agriculturists and are already covered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 20 moved by Shri Sudhir Giri to the vote of the House.'

Amendment No. 20 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 21 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 22 to 30 were added to the Bill.

Clause 31—Commission

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

Page 15, line 22,—*for* "*sections* 25, 30 and 32" *substitute*—

"this Chapter or Chapter VII" (3)

This is purely a formal amendment in the sense that under this, commissions are payable not only under sections 25, 30 and 32 but also in respect of other things covered by Chapters VI and VII.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 15, line 22,—*for* "*sections* 25, 30 and 32" *substitute*—

"this Chapter or Chapter VII" (3)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 31, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 31, *as amended, was added to the Bill. Clauses* 32 *to* 41 *were added to the Bill.*

Clause 42—*National Rural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a Government Amendment No. 4.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I move it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What about Mr. Daga?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am not moving my amendment because the hon. Minister has already moved his amendment.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

Page 17, line 37,—*omit* "clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) of" (4)

This change is only to clarify the position in respect of the Long Term Operations Fund in connection with the loas made for this purpose, which has been spelt out in sub-clauses (1)(a), (1)(b) and (1)(c) of clause 25, to support investment credit given under the said clauses. This is only a clerical change really and there is no substance in it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 17, line 37,—*omit* "clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) of" (4)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 42, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 42, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clauses 43 *to* 47 *were added to the Bill.*

Clause 48—*Audit*

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 18, for lines 37 to 41, *substitute*—

"48.(1) The accounts of the National Bank shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India." (13)

The capital of the National Bank shall be subscribed to by the Central Government and the Reserve Bank in equal proportions. So, our share is there to the extent of 50 per cent. So, I want that the accounts should be audited by the C.A.G.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: My hon. friend has overlooked the subsequent sub-clause. I would invite his attention to sub-clause (6) of the same Clause:

"Without prejudice to anything contained in the preceding sub-sec-

tion, the Central Government may, at any time, appoint the Comptroller and Auditor General of India to examine and report upon the accounts of the National Bank and any expenditure incurred by him shall be payable by the National Bank to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India."

So, I do not think, there is any need for that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I shall put Amendment No. 13 moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga, to vote.

Amendment No. 13 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 48 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 48 was added to the Bill.

Clause 49 to 62 and First Schedule were added to the Bill.

Second Schedule

Amendments made

Page 33,—

for lines 15 to 17, *substitute*—

"'(iii) in sub-section (6), for the expressions "regional rural banks" and "regional rural bank", wherever they occur, the expressions "cooperative banks other than primary cooperative banks" and "cooperative bank other than a primary cooperative bank" shall respectively be substituted.'" (5)

Page 33, line 27,—

omit "and Development" (6)

Page 34,—

after line 2 *insert*—

"PART IV

Amendment to the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.

(47 of 1961)

Amendment

In section 2, for clause (q), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

'(q) the expressions "central cooperative bank", "cooperative society" and "State cooperative bank" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981;

(r) the expressions "primary cooperative bank" and "primary credit society" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in Part V of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.'" (7)

Page 34, line 3,—

for "PART IV" *substitute* "PART V" (8)

(*Shri R. Venkataraman*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Second Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Second Schedule as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

You should not repeat any point in the third reading. Do not go to the beginning itself. You are a senior Member. As a matter of fact, you must educate me. Only new points

which have not been raised so far can be mentioned.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के पीछे मंशा यह है कि देहात के लोगों को खास तौर से कमजोर तबके के लोगों को, चाहे वह हरिजन हों, पिछड़ी जाति के लोग हों या ऊंची जाति के भी जो गरीब हों, ऐसे लोगों को मदद की जाये। इस तरह की मदद की बात यह पहले भी करते रहे हैं। रीजनल रूरल बैंक कायम है, इनका बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम भी इसी उद्देश्य के लिए है और भी तरह-तरह से ये देहातों में काम करने की कोशिश करते हैं। लेकिन मैं केवल एक ही सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा कि इसका नतीजा क्या निकला ? क्या आपने कभी इस बात का अनुमान लगाया, लेखा जोखा लिया कि देहात के इन गरीबों को जिनकी चर्चा आप कर रहे हैं, इनमें कितने प्रतिशत लोगों को इससे लाभ हुआ।

रिजर्व बैंक की बुलेटिन से यह पता चलता है कि 7 प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि हुई। क्या आपने पता लगाया कि इस सात प्रतिशत में से कितने प्रतिशत इन लोगों की जेब में गया जिनके लिए आप यह राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक बना रहे हैं ? यह आपको, देश की जनता को बताना चाहिए ताकि वह समझे कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि जब हम अपने क्षेत्र में घमते हैं तो देखते हैं कि भैंस खरीदने के लिए आप कर्ज देते हैं लेकिन वह मिलता नहीं है, छोटे छोट दस्तकारों को कर्ज देने की बात आप करते हैं लेकिन वह लोग दौड़ते दौड़ते थक जाते हैं और परेशान हो जाते हैं। जब वह पैसा देते हैं तब तो उन्हें किसी न किसी रूप में कुछ पैसा मिल जाता हैं नहीं तो वे बेचारे दौड़ते दौड़ते थक जाते हैं और उन को पैसा नहीं मिलता हैं। मैंने बहुत बार अपने क्षेत्र के दर्जनों बकों के बारे में लिखा है कि वहां ऐसी बात हुई है, लोगों को कर्ज नहीं मिलता। सवाल भी यहां उठाए गए लेकिन उसका कोई उत्साहवर्धक नतीजा आज तक नहीं देखने को मिला।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं, जो बैंक आप बना रहे है, वह बनाइये। आप ने कहा कि रिजर्व बैंक से अलग करने से हम ज्यादा लाभ पहुंचा सकेंगे। यह हमें आगे देखना है कि रिजर्व बैंक अलग करने से ज्यादा लाभ पहुंचता है या नहीं लेकिन जो कर्मचारी इस में काम करते हैं और दूसरे बैंकों में काम करते हैं उन की स्थिति की तरफ भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए। अभी मेरे पास पटना से निकलने वाले "आज" का 4 नवम्बर का यह अंक है, यह बहुत ही प्रतिष्ठित दैनिक "आज" अखबार है, इस ने पटना के बारे में लिखा है—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक में अनियमितताओं का बोलबाला। यानी जिन कर्मचारियों की प्रोमोशन मिलना चाहिए उन को तो प्रोमोशन दिया नहीं जाता और किसी न किसी पैरवी के बल पर जो जूनियर हैं उन को प्रोमोशन दे दिया जाता है। इस तरह की बातें यहां भी हो सकती हैं। तो इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए कि इस तरह की बातें नहीं हों और कर्मचारियों की कठिनाइयों की तरफ भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

आखीरी बात मैं भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। भ्रष्टाचार आज सर्वग्राही और व्यापक हो गया है। उस के बारे में हम लोग जितनी बार भी यहां बोलते हैं वह और भी बढ़ता जाता है, आप उस का कुछ निदान नही निकाल पाते। बैंको में सब जगह भ्रष्टाचार है जिस की चर्चा मैंने की थी कि गरीबों को कर्ज नहीं मिलता। लेकिन एक बात मैं बता दूं कि इसी तरह का एक संगठन नाफेड का है जिस को राव साहब चलाते हैं। उस के अध्यक्ष कोई संसद् सदस्य हैं। लेकिन वहां करोड़ों रुपये का गोलमाल हैं। वहां के

कर्मचारियों ने इस के खिलाफ 65 दिनों तक आन्दोलन चलाया । उन की मांग है कि इस गोलमाल को बन्द किया जाये । अगर जरूरत पड़े तो अध्यक्ष को बदल दें । कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि सब अध्यक्ष संसद सदस्य ही रहें । विस्तार के साथ 21 नवम्बर, के ब्लिट्ज में यह बात छपी हुई है । इस प्रकार भ्रष्टाचार आज सर्वव्यापी हो गया है । अगर आप सचमुच में कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों की मदद वेहातों में करना चाहते हैं तो भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगाना होगा तमाम लोगों के सहयोग से और उन की मदद करनी होगी । अभी तक उन को ठीक मदद नहीं मिल पा रही है । आप बैंक खोलिये या 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम चलाइए उन को उस का कोई लाभ नहीं मिलता । उन पर तो गोलियां चल रही हैं, उन को सो-काल्ड नक्सलाइट कह कर दबाया जा रहा है । मैंने निवेदन किया कि हमारे यहां नौबतपुर में दो आदमियों को गोली से मार दिया गया यह कह कर कि ये नक्सलाइट हैं । वे मांगते हैं कर्जा, वे मांगते हैं जमीन तो उन को नक्सलाइट कह कर मार दिया जाता है । अगर यह स्थिति रहेगी तो जो आप का उद्देश्य है, बैंक का निर्माण करने का उस की पूर्ति नहीं हो पायेगी ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहूंगा कि सरकार इस सदन के सामने इस की तस्वीर पेश करे कि अब तक कितने कमजोर वर्गों को, कितने हरिजनों को इसके द्वारा मदद पहुंच सकी है ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह जो मैंने कहा वह आउट आफ कांटक्स्ट तो नहीं था ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Naxalites will not take you as Member because you are very old.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: You fight with them politically. Do not suppress anybody.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are led to understand that the country is wedded to the principles of socialism and we expected that in the course of the rule by the present political party, that is, the Congress(I), some effective measures towards the goal of socialism will be taken, but up till now we have found not a trace of such socialistic goal. Instead of all these things, the present legislation has been introduced in this House and this legislation want to promote the agricultural development in the rural areas and this legislation also wants the rural development by providing credit to the artisans and small farmers etc.

Sir, there are two schools of thought. One school holds that rural development can take place if institutional changes are carried out and another school thinks that the rural development, i.e., agricultural development and the development of the people living in the country-side can be achieved if structural changes are effected. By 'institutional changes' I mean to say that the methods of cultivation, that is, by using tractors etc. should be used and by 'structural changes' I mean to say that the land concentrated in a few hands should be distributed among the people. But without taking such recourse, the Government is going to provide credit to the small farmers and other well-to-do farmers. I am of the firm opinion that without structural changes, that is, by taking the excess land of the big land-holders and giving it to the landless poor people in the country-side, we cannot really effect a social change, a social development and rural development also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Socialism cannot come on a fine morning. We are marching towards socialism.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I do urge upon the Government that without laying much emphasis on these institutional changes they should resort to structural changes.

One thing I want to point out here is that it will be an apex bank which

will provide credit to the cooperative institutions or cooperative societies existing in the rural areas. But we are aware that the cooperative credit societies in the rural areas are full of powerful vested interests. They are not giving any kind of credit to the landless people, to the landless peasants or to people who have got waste land, and who are the share croppers. So, I brought the amendment that this Bank should open its branches in the rural areas to provide finance, to provide credit, to those people who constitute the largest part of our population. More han 70 per cent of our people live below the poverty line.

13.00 hrs.

So, if the Government is really sincere in developing, in the upliftment of the poor people, they should provide such measures as would enable the Share Cropers and the recepients of the land to get credit through the Bank

There is regional imbalance. The other day we found in the newspapers that the western part of our country is getting much more financial help from the Central Government than the eastern part of our country. So, I do urge upon the Government that much emphasis should be laid on the eastern part of our country. They should be given more credit benefits so that the rural people can develop themselves.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा (नागौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बिल की थर्ड रीडिंग में अपने कुछ विचार रखने का मौका दिया है, इसलिए मैं अपने विचार बहुत संक्षेप में और बिल पास होने के वक्त जो कहे जा सकते हैं,. उतना मैं कह सकूंगा।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी आपका इस सदन में स्वागत करता हूं कि आपने इस कानून को पास करवाया। यह कृषि आयोग की सिफारिश पर आधारित कानून, कृषि आयोग ने 1976 में अपनी फाइनल रिपोर्ट दी थी, कृषि और इम्पोर्ट्स तथा किसानों को गांवों में विकास के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए है। कृषि आयोग ने 24 इन्तरिम रिपोर्ट्स दी थी और आज दस साल के बाद एक कमीशन की महत्वपूर्ण रिपोर्ट पर सूर्य की किरण को देखा है और अब आप इस कानून को आज यहां पास करवा रहे हैं। मुझे इससे बड़ी खुशी है और मैं समझता हूं कि देश के गांवों में बसने वालों, 80 फीसदी लोगों को जो गांवों में खेती, पशुपालन और उद्योगों का धन्धा करते हैं, को इस कानून से एक संतोष मिलेगा। एक नई दिशा बनी है कि समूचित गांव के विकास के दृष्टिकोण को साधनों की दृष्टि से सम्पन्न बनाने के लिए यह कानून हर तरह से उनकी मदद करेगा।

समय-समय पर, जैसा कि आपने प्रारम्भ में अपने भाषण में कहा है कि 1971 तक गांवों में और पशुपालन के धन्धों का विकास करने के लिए ज्यादातर गांवों के लोगों को प्राइवेट लोगों से कर्जा लेना पड़ा था और ऊंचे-ऊंचे ब्याज पर लेना पड़ता था। जैसा कि आपने बताया कि 1971 तक 31 प्रतिशत कर्ज की व्यवस्था गांवों के बैंकों से और सरकारी समितियों की वजह से होने लगा है, यह कितना सही है इस के आंकड़े तो आप आंकलित करेंगे। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में समय समय पर जो कुछ भी कदम उठाए गए क्रेडिट की व्यवस्था के लिए, जिसमें रिजर्व बैंक ने भी अपनी क्रेडिट ब्रान्चेज के जरिये, सहकारिता के माध्यम से काफी विकास किया। फाइनेंसिस एजेंसी के जरिये से भी कुछ बड़े कामों के लिए कर्जे की व्यवस्था और लोन की व्यवस्था की गई। इसके साथ-साथ कृषि आयोग की अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कुछ रुरल कमीशन आन्चलिक बैंकों के

खोलने की व्यवस्था की गई। मेरे ख्याल से अब गांवों के अन्दर 1971 से काफी ज्यादा मात्रा में कर्जा सरकारी बैंकों के जरिये और सरकारी समितियों को एजेंसीज के जरिए से दिया जाने लगा है। कृषि मंत्री जो सदन में मौजूद हैं, कृषि आयोग की रिपोर्ट में करीब 2,233 रिकमेंडेशन्स हैं और मैं उन रिकमेंडेशन पर जोर देकर कहना चाहता हूं कि बहुत गहराई से अध्ययन करके जल्दी कार्यवाही करने की जरूरत है। आज देश के अन्दर जबरदस्त क्राइसिस खड़ा हो रहा है और हर तरह के उत्पादन की शीतलता नजर आने लगी है। खाद्यान्न भी आज बाहर से मंगाना पड़ रहा है, चीनी बाहर से मंगानी पड़ रही है, आयल-सीड्स बाहर से मंगाने पड़ रहे हैं; कई तरह की कृषि की चीजें बाहर से मंगानी पड़ रही है इस लिए कृषि आयोग की सिफारिशों की तरफ सरकार का, खास तौर से वित्त मंत्री जी आप का, ध्यान जाना चाहिए क्योंकि आप का भी इसमें बड़ा भारी रोल होता है, खास तौर से कुछ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशनटिव चेन्जेज केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों में करने होंगे राज्य सरकार के मंत्रालयों में करने होंगे तथा कुछ अन्य व्यवस्थायें करनी होंगी। मैंने समय समय पर सदन का ध्यान उन सिफारिशों की तरफ दिलाया है और आज फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कृषि आयोग की सिफारिशों पर गम्भीरता से विचार कर के कुछ निश्चय लिये जाने चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि दस साल के बाद एक सिफारिश को कार्यान्वित किया जाय, ऐसी स्थिति में देश को बहुत भारी घाटा होगा।

बैंक से सम्बन्धित सिफारिश को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए मैं आप को दोबारा बधाई देता हूं और आप की सरकार तथा सदन को विभिन्न पार्टियों के सदस्यों का ध्यान उन सिफारिशों की तरफ फिर से दिलाता हूं, जिन पर आज सरकार के कार्यालय में डस्ट छा रहा है, उनको तुरन्त कार्यान्वित करने की सलाह देता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I will just mention two or three facts to show what rapid stride rural credit had taken during the last decade. For instance, in 1969, before nationalisation of banks, the commercial banks had a borrowal account of only about rupees one lakh and three thousands in the rural areas. At the end of 1979, the borrowal account was Rs. 75,48,000/-. The amount lent in 1969 was Rs. 45 crores and at the end of 1979, it was Rs. 2,459 crores. Now the second point that I would like to mention is rural branches in 1969 were only 22 per cent. In 1981, it is 48 per cent.

I would like to mention that the most important programme for alleviating the weaker sections is the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Programme. Under this programme, we have now covered the scheme through the branches in rural areas and in some urban areas. Practically, 72.7 per cent of the loans is given under the DRI and so far as the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concerned, 43.6 per cent has been given out of this DRI programme.

I do agree that there is a lot more to be done. But it does not mean that we have not done enough or that we have not done anything at all. The Regional Rural Banks (RRB) are going to start another instalment though which we are going to help weaker sections of the society, particularly the village agriculturists, small farmers and the marginal farmers. Hon. Friend, Shri Giri has said that the share-croppers are not taken care of. I explained even at the time of moving the Bill that shart-croppers come under the definition of "agriculturists", and therefore they will be entitled to the loan facilities. There is a special problem in West Bengal which is a different one and that is not covered by

(Shri R. Venkataraman)

this. The problem is that the share-croppers have no right in land and, therefore, they have no security to offer. Even in those cases, the Government have now instructed the banks to give loans up to Rs. 1,000/- for productive purposes without any security and purely on the promissory note executed by them. I, therefore, hope that this will reach the people even in those areas.

Sir, I am thankful to the House for the cooperation it extended to me. I take it that if there is any suggesion or any criticism at all, it is only to improve the working of rural credit. I will bear this point in mind in the operation of the Bank.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 14.10 hrs.

13.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at eighteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) AMENDMENT BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Rao Birendra Singh.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978 as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Act was passed in 1978, and after that, Government took over some mills for a period of three years in the interest of sugarcane growers and workers and also far increased production of sugar. These mills have been working, but now we feel that this period of three years is not sufficient for their full recovery. Government has invested large sums of money on payment of arrears of sugarcane-growers and arrears of workers' pay. We feel that, at least for a period of three years more, Government should retain control over these mills. That is why we have come to the House with this Amendment. I am confident that the whole House will support this beneficial measure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Zainal Abedin.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by the hon. Minister just now. I support it as a measure that can be called as something better than nothing.

Sugar is a very important and essential commodity of daily life to one and all. Sugar and sweetness are synonymous. But in view of the high level of price nowadays to the poor consumers it has become something bitter. . .

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Not now.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: In the face of this, it is the bounden duty of the Government to make certain

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

arrangements so that poor consumers may be provided with sugar at a reasonable price. The mills under discussion were given all the facilities and concessions but the onwers of these mills did not care for the interests of the consumers as revealed from the statement made by the hon Minister just now.

The Government has invested money in these mills. So there is the question of recovery of the money and to save the mills from getting sick again. But the question is: will this extension of the term of take over for another three years creat any guarantee as to the achievement of the aims and objects of the take over?

If not, what is the Government going to do?

The Government has been spending foreign exchange on import of sugar. Why? This is due to its sympathy towards the big sugar mill owners. This policy pursued by the Government should be changed and then only the country may be self-sufficient in this regard.

Only take over of a few mills will not serve the purpose. If the country is to attain self-sufficiency in sugar at all, the Government should nationalise all the sugar mills. This is the year in which a buffer stock of sugar should be created because we are expecting a bumper crop this year. If the Government wants sugar to become cheap, a buffer stock must be created.

Nobody knows where the byproducts of sugar mills go. These byproducts by no means help the cultivators or the agricultural labourers. So I suggest that the Government should come forward with a comprehensive policy in this regard.

I would also like to know whether the Government is considering how to reduce the disparity between the open market price of sugar and the price of levy sugar. In this connection I request the hon Minister to assure the House that in no way the interests of the workers working in these mills will be affected by the extension of the term of take over of the management of these mills.

With these words, Sir, I support the Bill.

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL (Ahmednagar): I rise to support the Bill wholeheartedly.

It has been found from experience of some years by the Government and the people that the duration of 3 years period is a very short one and the Government, after taking over of such sick mills, cannot achieve the objects. So extension for a further period of 3 years is a necessity.

In this regard I would humbly like to make mention of the fact that the root causes for the sickness of such mills should be looked into and a policy laid down to root out these causes. The sick mills include the private-owned mills and also the mills run on the lines of co-operative sector. So far as the experience in Maharashtra is concerned the State can be classified in three regions, namely, Vidharbha, Marathwada and western Maharashtra. In these three zones the recovery from sugarcane is not equal and beacuse of disparity in the percentage of recovery the growers cannot get adequate price and so this is one of the reasons why the number of sick mills is increasing in Maharashtra. Recreated demands have been made by growers from Maharashtra that this aspect of the case may kindly be looked into and justice be done to them.

At the same time I would like to submit that the benefits given to the improved machinery and the technical aspect of the Bill is also being considered by the Government of India and it is a good measure, a benevolent measure to improve not only the capacity but also the potential to its fullest capacity to make out a good profit and a good turnover by the mills, but this principle is not being applied to the

(Shri Chandrabhan Athare Patil)

mills which have started recently and which have purchased old machinery and if we do not justice to these mills then it will be difficult for the agriculturists and sugarcane growers to get justice. So, these two aspects may kindly be considered while studying the aspect of the sick mills.

It is a good policy on the part of the Government to see that the mill-owners do not get an upper hand and at the cost of public funds they do not get the health of their industry and get the benefit of the improvements made by the Government. So, it is wise policy on the part of the Government to recover the dues or money invested by the Government to restore the health of the industry.

With these words I support the Bill.

श्री झारखण्डे राय (घोसी) : मान्यवर, इस विधेयक की मूल आत्मा राष्ट्रीयकरण से है। सरकार के नियंत्रण में चीज लाई जाए जो व्यक्ति या व्यक्ति समूह के नियंत्रण में है। इसका मूल अर्थ यही है। राष्ट्रीयकरण एक दर्शन, सिद्धान्त और नीति और व्यवहार है। और अमल भी है दर्शन और सिद्धान्त यह है कि एक बड़ी सम्पत्ति के साधन एक व्यक्ति अथवा कतिपय व्यक्तियों के समूह कार्टेल, सिंडिकेट, ट्रस्ट अथवा कम्पनी के हाथ में रहे या सम्पूर्ण समाज को हम दार्शनिक एवं सैद्धान्तिक रूप से मानते हैं कि पैदावार एवं सम्पत्ति के बड़े साधन समाज के हाथों में, स्वामित्व में रहे। जो भी अर्जन हो वह समाज में सामूहिक नेतृत्व एवं संचालन में हो। उसमें लाभ हो, प्रगति हो, विकास हो तो समस्त समाज उसका उपभोग करे और सुख का अनुभव करे। यदि दुर्भाग्य से उसमें घाटा हो जाय तो सारा समाज उसको वहन करे। इस सिद्धान्त से समझौता नहीं हो सकता। एक समाजवाद की ओर प्रदेश और समाज को ले जाता है और दूसरा पूंजीवाद को मजबूत करता है केवल चीनी मिलों का प्रश्न नहीं है बल्कि देश के जो 100 एकाधिकारी पूंजीपतियों के खानदान हैं हमारे देश में जो 100 एकाधिकारी पूंजीपतियों के खानदान हैं, यह नियम सबसे पहले उन पर लागू होना चाहिए, जिनके हाथ में देश की दो तिहाई दौलत पिछले 35, 36 बरसों में एकत्र हो गई है। इन सब में जो 20 बड़े खानदान हैं, वह अपने 100 में भी दो-तिहाई धन के मालिक हो चुके हैं, इसमें सबसे बड़े टाटा और बिड़ला हैं। टाटा पहले नम्बर 1 पर थे, बिड़ला नम्बर 2 पर थे लेकिन आज पिछले 25 सालों में सरकार का वरद्-हस्त उन पर होने के नाते बिड़ला का स्थान नम्बर 1 पर पहुंच गया है और टाटा नम्बर 2 पर पहुंच गये हैं।

पूंजीवाद, पूंजीवादी सरकार और पूंजीवादी विकास पथ एवं पूंजीवादी नीतियों का यह अनिवार्य परिणाम है कि देश की सारी सम्पत्ति कुछ चन्द घरानों में, कुछ मुट्ठाभर लोगों के हाथों में एकत्रित होती जा रही है। यह क्रम आजादी के बाद से आज तक हम देख रहे हैं। यदि यही क्रम चलता रहा तो अंजाम भी वही होगा जो अब तक हुआ है और इसके भयावह तथा हृदय-विदारक परिणाम भी हमारे देश में होंगे जैसे पश्चिमी योरूप या अमेरिका, जापान के उन्नत देशों में हुए हैं। ऐसी व्यवस्था के खिलाफ विद्रोह करना और ऐसी किसी सत्ता के खिलाफ जो इस व्यवस्था और विकास पद्धति की रक्षक हो, उसके खिलाफ बगावत करना आज सबसे बड़ा युगधर्म है।

हमारा विचार चीनी मिलों के बारे में भी यही है, जिसके सम्बन्ध में एक छोटा, नन्हा-सा विधेयक हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने पेश किया है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

मैं आपसे, माननीय सदस्यों से और भारत की विशाल जनता से यही बलपूर्वक कहूंगा कि अगर देश में स्वस्थ जनवाद कायम रखना है, उसे विकसित करना है तो पूंजीवादी प्रभाव के नाग-पाश से मुक्त करना होगा, वरना हमारा प्रजातंत्र और उसके अभिनव प्रयोग केवलमात्र धोखा और पूंजीवाद की चेरी और दास बन कर रह जायेंगे जैसे कि पश्चिमी उन्नत पूंजीवादी देशों में हो चुका है।

इसीलिए कम्युनिस्ट एवं सोशलिस्ट विचार के लोगों ने तो सदैव संसद् एवं विधान-सभाओं के भीतर और बाहर हर प्रकार की आवाज उठाई है। प्रगतिशील और जनवादी विचार के कांग्रेसजनों का स्वर भी इसमें हमेशा मिलता रहा है, यह बड़े सौभाग्य और प्रसन्नता का विषय था। यह प्रभाव कितना भयंकर है, इसका एक नमूना मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं। यहां बैठने वाले श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस जब उद्योग मंत्री थे ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you calculate this progressiveness in your party?

श्री झारखंडे राय : मुझे सन् और साल याद नहीं है, लेकिन 1977 या 1978 में इन्होंने स्वीकारोक्ति की थी कि हमारे विभाग की कोई भी ऐसी फाइल नहीं है जो पूंजीपतियों से छिपी हो। बिड़ला का प्रभाव हमारे विभाग पर इतना जबर्दस्त है कि हमारी गुप्त से गुप्त फाइल भी उनको पता लग जाती है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उनको उसी वक्त रिजाइन कर देना चाहिए था।

श्री झारखंडे राय : उनमें और आप में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। पूंजी का जो ग्रिप है हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थव्यवस्था और राजनीति की सत्ता पर, मैं उनकी बात कर रहा हूं।

चीनी मिलें सबसे ज्यादा बिहार और यू० पी० में हैं। आप उत्तर प्रदेश को ही लें। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान-सभा में 16 बरस रहा हूं। 1969–70 में जब कांग्रेस पहली बार टूटी मोरारजी और इन्दिरा जी के नेतृत्व में तो इंदिरा जी के नेतृत्व वाली कांग्रेस का जलसा बम्बई में हुआ था। उसमें पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव था कि चीनी मिलों का सारे भारत में राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये और वह प्रस्ताव सर्वसम्मत पास हुआ था, यह रिकार्ड की बात है, लेकिन वह बात आज तक क्यों नहीं अमल में लाई गई, क्या मंत्री जी और कांग्रेस-जन इसका जवाब दे सकते हैं ? देना चाहिए।

उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा की डेलीगेटिड लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी ने सर्वसम्मत प्रस्ताव पास किया कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सारी चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाए और उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा ने उस प्रस्ताव को सर्वसम्मति से पास किया। लेकिन आज तक उसका आदर नहीं किया गया। वह प्रस्ताव वहां का वहीं पड़ा हुआ है। क्या यह कथनी और करनी का अन्तर नहीं है ?

उत्तर प्रदेश में पूर्वांचल सब से जाग्रत और संगठित क्षेत्र है--और सब से ग़रीब क्षेत्र भी है। वह अंग्रेजों का विद्रोही था और तमाम ग़लत सत्ता का शाश्वत विद्रोही रहा है। गोरखपुर और वाराणसी मण्डल कांग्रेस-जन सम्मेलनों में सर्व-सम्मति से प्रस्ताव पारित किए गए कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाए। लेकिन आज तक ऐसा नहीं किया गया है।

[श्री झारखंडे राय]

जब उत्तर प्रदेश में चौधरी चरण सिंह एस वी डी की सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री थे-- उसमें मैं फूड मिनिस्टर. . ., तब तो नहीं, लेकिन जब कांग्रेस और बी के डी को मिली-जुली सरकार बनी, जिसके मुख्य मंत्री चौधरी चरण सिंह थे, उस वक्त सरकार ने एक कमेटी बनाई, जिसमें बाबू गैंदा सिंह, जो आज हमारे बीच नहीं हैं, श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा और श्री पृथ्वीनाथ सेठ थे, ताकि वह इस विषय पर विचार कर के अपनी रिपोर्ट दें। वह रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास आई, जिसमें कहा गया था कि चीनी मिलों का अविलम्ब राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाए। लेकिन वह रिपोर्ट भी ठंडे घर में, कोल्ड स्टोरेज में, रखी हुई है-- वहीं पड़ी पड़ी सड़ रही है, दम तोड़ रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the Bill proper; you have not dealt with the Bill. I am only reminding you.

श्री झारखंडे राय : मैं इस विधेयक से सम्बन्धित मूल बातों की ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। कौन इस बिल का विरोध करेगा ? लेकिन यह कितना हाफ-हार्टिड मेजर है। 34 साल की आजादी के बाद इस तरह से विधेयक से--हम चींटी की चाल से, कच्छप-गति से क्या होगा ?

राव विरेन्द्र सिंह : क्या आप चाहते हैं कि इस बिल को वापस ले लें ?

श्री झारखण्डे राय : मेरा यह मतलब नहीं है।

बाद में जब श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी, जो आज यहां हैं, मुख्य मंत्री थे, तो उन्होंने उन प्रस्तावों के बारे में कहा कि अगर भारत सरकार चाहे, तो वह उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दे। भारत सरकार ने उत्तर दिया कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार अधिकृत है, वह चाहे तो कर ले। एक दूसरे पर जिम्मेदारी फेंकी जा रही थी, जबकि केन्द्र और प्रदेश में सत्ता एक ही पार्टी की थी। क्या यह बहाने-बाजी है ? या भारत की अबोध जनता को मूर्ख बनाना है ?

इस पूंजीवादी धृतराष्ट्र-पकड़ से-- आप विद्वान हैं, आप जानते हैं कि यह महाभारत में मशहूर है-- मुक्ति का और कोई रास्ता नहीं है सिवा इसके कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितने एकाधिकारी पूंजीपति हैं, चाहे वे किसी क्षेत्र में हों, उनकी पूंजी को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले, इन उद्योगों का संचालन लोक-कल्याणकारी दृष्टिकोण से करे, ताकि कच्चा माल पैदा करने वालों को उचित दाम मिले, मजदूरों तथा कर्मचारियों को उचित मजदूरी और बोनस मिले और तैयार माल सस्ते दाम पर जनता को मुहैया किया जा सके। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इन बुनियादी बातों पर ध्यान दें, और इस बारे में एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लायें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, न जाने क्यों, आप इमपेशेंट हो रहे हैं। इस विषय पर ज्यादा बोलने वाले नहीं हैं, क्योंकि इस विषय में अधिक रुचि नहीं है। सैंट्रल हाल में यहां से ज्यादा हाजिरी है। समय की कोई कमी नहीं है।

इस सदन में जनता पार्टी की सरकार के राज्य मंत्री, श्री भानुप्रताप सिंह, ने स्पष्ट ऐलान किया था कि चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया जाएगा। उसी धारा में खड़े हो कर नानाजी देशमुख ने, जो जनता पार्टी के बहुत बड़े स्तम्भ थे, बाहर कहा कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया

जाएगा : उसी धारा में खड़े हो कर बाला साहब देवरस ने, स्पष्ट घोषणा की थी कि राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। सरकारें बदल गईं, हुक्मरान पुराने की जगह नए हो गए, लेकिन रास्ता, पथ, तरीका और डगर वही है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नतीजा भी वही होगा।

श्री झारखण्डे राय : वही हो रहा है।

मैं एक बात कहूं कि चीनी मिलों के मालिक हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीपति लुटेरों ने सब से बड़ी शैतानी की है। ये तिहरा मुनाफ़ा कमाते हैं।

राय वीरेन्द्र सिंह : वेस्ट बंगाल में कितनी जूट मिलों को नेशनलाइज़ कर लिया है यह बताइए।

श्री झारखण्डे राय : वेस्ट बंगाल की बात वहां जा कर ज्योति बसु से पूछिए। हम से आप नहीं पूछ सकते। यह डाइवर्शनरी जवाब है। इस से काम नहीं चलेगा। इस से आत्म संतोष आप भले ही कर सकते हैं। लेकिन यह पूछना पाछना आप का काम है। मेरी सरकार होती तो मैं बताता। मैं कोई गलती करूं तो मुझसे आप पूछिए, मेरे लड़के से आप क्या पूछेंगे या मेरे स्वर्गीय पिता जी से क्या पूछेंगे? यह सब तरीका अपने को बचाने का होता है। मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि तिहरी लूट ये करते हैं। कच्चा माल सस्ते से सस्ता किसानों से खरीदते हैं, मजदूरों की मजदूरी मारते हैं, कम देते हैं, बोनस चुराते हैं और जब चीनी तैयारी होती है तो जितना संभव है महंगी से महंगी चीनी बेचते हैं। तिहरी लूट उन की सब से ज्यादा चलती है। मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाऊंगा। वह बड़ा झंझटी होता है। लेकिन मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि रेट आफ प्राफिट हिन्दुस्तान में चीनी मिल मालिकों का जितना है उतना रेट आफ प्राफिट और किसी का नहीं है। हमारे सामने माननीय सदस्य बैठे हैं, वह तो परम विद्वान हैं, इन चीजों के माहिर हैं वह बता सकते हैं कि रेट आफ प्राफिट गल्ले के व्यापारियों के बाद अगर भारत में किसी का है तो सब से अधिक तो वह चीनी मिलों के मालिकों का है। इस लिये इन का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं मंत्री से कहूंगा कि मंत्री जी आखिर हकीकत क्या है? जो सरकार 77 के पहले हिन्दुस्तान में थी उस सरकार में इतना दम और खम था कि एक करोड़ जबरिया नसबन्दी करा सकती थी और कराया, इसी सदन में उस के आंकड़े राजनारायण जी ने पेश किए थे जो उस समय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री थे कि एक करोड़ जबरिया नसबन्दी कराई गई। तो एक करोड़ जबरिया नसबन्दी कराई जा सकती है लेकिन सौ खान्दान जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों के हैं उनकी गर्दन नहीं मरोड़ी जा सकती है? यह क्या है? चीनी मिल मालिक तो बहुत छोटे पूंजीपति हैं, बड़े खान्दानों के मुकाबिले उन की क्या बिसात है? इंदिरा जी ने एक बात एक बार कही थी। वह शब्द मुझे याद हैं जैसे स्टील पर लिखे हुए शब्द होते हैं, एमर्जेंसी के जमाने में किसी सिलसिले में उन्होंने कहा था कि —

There should be political will power. That political will power is being asserted here now.

मैं वही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के मामले में आप की पोलिटिकल विल पावर नहीं है। सत्ता और शक्ति की कमी नहीं है। ये देश के मुट्ठी भर

[श्री झारखंडे राय]

पूंजीपति, इन को देश की जनता का आशीर्वाद ले कर कलम की एक नोक से समाप्त कर दें तो कोई चूं कर सकता है ? है किसी में दम ? लेकिन पोलिटिकल विल पावर आप के अन्दर नहीं है, खुद करना नहीं चाहते हैं, आपका निहित स्वार्थ उस में है। आखिरी बात कह कर खत्म करना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीपतियों की पकड़, हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीपतियों का हस्तक्षेप हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में कितना जबर्दस्त है ? कौन ऐसा चुनाव हुआ है जब इन के धन ने और इन के पैसे ने उस में दखल नहीं दिया है ? जब राष्ट्रपति गिरि और नीलम संजीव रेड्डी का निर्णायक चुनाव राष्ट्रपति पद के लिए हुआ था जब सारा हिन्दुस्तान लोक सभा से ले कर गांव गांव तक बंट गया था उस समय भारत के बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों ने क्या करोड़ करोड़ रुपया खर्च नहीं किया था ? जब मोरारजी और इंदिरा जी की लड़ाई हुई थी उस समय क्या बिरला ने करोड़ों रुपये खर्च नहीं किए थे ? 1971 की निर्णायक लड़ाई में जिस में इंदिरा-वेव चली थी जिस ने बड़े बड़े खुर्राट पेड़ों को उखाड़ कर फेंक दिया था क्या उस में इन का दखल नहीं था ? उस के बाद जो 1977 का युगान्तरकारी चुनाव हुआ क्या उस में इन पैसों ने दखल नहीं दिया था और अभी जो 1980 का चुनाव हुआ क्या उस में उस ने दखल नहीं दिया था ? मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान के प्रजातंत्र और जनवाद को इन की चेरी और गुलाम बना कर रखना चाहते हैं तो बनाए रखिए । चाहे चीनी मिल मालिक हों, चाहे जूट मिल मालिक हों, चाहे लोहे की मिलों के टाटा जैसे मालिक हों या किसी भी कंसर्न के हों, उन को बना कर रखिए और प्रजातंत्र, समाजवाद और जनवाद की माला फेरते रहिए । दुनिया को धोखा देते रहिए । और अपने को आत्मप्रवंचित करते रहिए। लेकिन अगर स्वस्थ जनवाद हिन्दुस्तान में कायम करना है, बढ़ाना है और बड़े दम-खम के साथ जो कहा जाता है कि हम अभिनव प्रयोग कर रहे हैं मानव जाति का तो सही बात है हम भी मानते हैं कि इस तरह की डिमोक्रैसी दुनियां में और कहीं भी नहीं है, इसको यदि सफलता की मंजिल तक ले जाना है, सचमुच में स्वस्थ जनवाद बनाना है, काया करना है, उसको विकसित करना है और एक अभिनव प्रयोग सारे संसार के सामने पेश करना है--चाहे वह कम्युनिस्ट दुनिया हो, चाहे तीसरी दुनिया और चाहे पूंजीवादी दुनिया हो तो उसके लिए आवश्यक है कि इन बड़े बड़े मगरमच्छी घड़ियालों को, इन मौत से सौदागरों को, इन खून के व्यापारियों को खत्म कर दिया जाए। तभी स्वस्थ जनवाद उभरेगा जिस में आप भी जिन्दा रहेंगे और हम भी जिन्दा रहेंगे। जनता का प्यार जिन को मिलेगा वे आयेंगे, उनकी सरकार बनेगी और उनकी नीतियां सामने आयेंगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन 36-37 सालों के बाद अब पूंजीवाद को--चार चार सरकारों देख लेने के बाद--दफन किया जाए। अगर वह दफन हो जायगा तो यह जो छोटी छोटी मछलियां हैं--चीनी मिल वाले ये स्वयं समाप्त हो जाएंगे।

अन्त मे मैं इस बिल का विरोध तो नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन इसका समर्थन करने का मन भी नहीं करता है क्योंकि जो काम सरकार को करना चाहिए वह तो वह करती नहीं है और ऐसा लगता है जैसे खिलौने देकर बच्चे को बहलाना चाहती है। इसलिए समझ नहीं पाता मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करूं विरोध करूं या क्या करूं।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो विधेयक इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है उसकी सीधी मंशा यह है कि जो चीनी मिलें 1978 के एक्ट के द्वारा ले ली गई थीं उनको अधिग्रहण की तीन साल के लिए और बढ़ाया जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में झारखंडे राय जी ने जो कुछ कहा है उस से थोड़ी हदतक मैं भी सहमत हूं क्यों कि जो रुग्ण मिलें हैं, जो तीन साल में ठीक नहीं हुई हैं और आगामी तीन सालों में भी ठीक होने वाली नहीं हैं उनके ऊपर जो पैसा आप खर्च कर रहे हैं उसकी रिकवरी किस प्रकार से हो पायेगी? जब वह ठीक हो जायेंगी तो आप उन मिलों को मालिकान को सौंप देंगे और मुझे इस में शक है कि वे इस पैसे को वापिस करेंगे। यदि आप उन से यह पैसा लेने की कोशिश करेंगे कि, कोर्ट में जाकर या किन्हीं दूसरे मैजर्स से आक्सट्रक्शन क्रिएट करेंगे। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं यह ज्यादा अच्छा होता कि एक टैम्पोरेरी मेजर के बजाय आप इन रुग्ण मिलों को स्थायी रूप से सरकारी कन्ट्रोल में लेने की बात करते।

इसके अतिरिक्त यह जो शुगर इण्डस्ट्री है इस में आप कोई यूनिफार्म पालिसी नहीं अपना पा रहे हैं। इस में एक तरफ तो कोआपरेटिज हैं, दूसरी तरफ प्राइवेट मिलें हैं और तीसरी तरफ सरकारी मिलें हैं अच्छा होता कि एक यूनिफार्म पालिसी अपनाने के लिए आप इस शुगर इण्डस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज कर लेते। जैसा कि सभी जानते हैं आज इस शुगर इण्डस्ट्री में एक विशस सर्किल क्रिएट हो गया है जिसके कारण सरकार की मंशा ठीक तरह से इंप्लीमेंट नहीं हो पाती है।

जितनी प्राइवट शुगर मिलें हैं उन में पहली बात तो यह है कि वे केन ग्रोअर्स को समय से पैसा नहीं देते। आप ने यद्यपि यह नियम बना रखा है कि मिल के गेट पर 14 दिन के अन्दर किसान का पेमेंट कर दिया जाएगा लेकिन शायद ही कोई मिल ऐसा करती हो। दूसरी बात यह है कि वे ठीक से गन्ने क तोल नहीं करते हैं। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के एक मन्त्री ने मिल के एक कांटे पर जाकर चेकिंग की थी तो उन्होंने पाया कि एक क्वींटल की जगह पर केवल 120 किलो को तौल आ रही थी। इस तरह से जो बेचारा गरीब केन-ग्रोअर है वह मिल मालिकों के प्रेशर के आगे सक्रम कर जाता है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि जो प्राइवेट चीनी मिलें हैं वे जिस एरिया में गन्ना पैदा होता है उस एरिया में अपने लाभ को नहीं लगाते हैं। आप देखेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों के हेड आफिस बम्बई और कलकत्ते में खोले गए हैं। शुगर इण्डस्ट्री से जो उनको लाभ होता है उसको वे दूसरी इण्डस्ट्रीज में इन्वेस्ट करते हैं। साथ ही शुगर फैक्ट्री में जो शोरा वगैरह होता है उसको वे प्राफिट में जोड़ते हुो नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार से आप देखेंगे कि उनका सारा इंटेंशन ही दूषित है, ठीक नहीं है।

दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि जैसा कि आप वक्त-वक्त पर कहते हैं कि ये दिक्कतें आ रही हैं और प्राइस को यूनिफार्म करने में दिक्कत आती है, तो क्यों नहीं आप केन-डवेलपमेंट को कान्केरेंट लिस्ट

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

में ले आते हैं, ताकि आप यहां से पालिसी को तय कर सकें और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उसको इम्लीमेंट करें। इस बात से उधर के मित्रों को एतराज हो सकता है और ये कह सकते हैं कि स्टेट्स की आप पावर को कम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मेरी दृष्टि में यह एक अच्छा तरीका है और सरकार को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ आप केन-इण्डस्ट्री को माडर्नाइज नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, जब कि इसका मांडर्नाइजेशन बहुत जरूरी है। इस में प्रोफिट तो है लेकिन प्रोफिट ही प्राफिट कमाया जा रहा है लेकिन इसको नए सिरे से माडर्नाइज करने की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। दूसरे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब मिल को आप टेक-ओवर करते हैं, तो प्रान्तों की सरकारों से कहते है कि एक आफिसर दे दीजिए और उनके पास जो आफिसर रद्दी होता है, जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट में काम नहीं कर सकता है, उसको मिल में डैप्यूट कर देते हैं। हम यह चाहते हैं कि आपके पास इन्डस्ट्रीज काफी बढ़ गई है, तो क्यों नहीं आप एक अच्छा कैडर इस काम के लिए बनाते हैं, जिसको अच्छी मनेजमेंटशिप का ज्ञान हो और इस बात के लिए कमिटेड हो, उसको इस काम पर लगाया जा सके। मैं समझता हूं कि जहां पर इस बिल की मंशा का सब लोग स्वागत करेंगे वहीं पर इस विषय पर जो शंकाएं हैं, उन को दूर करने के लिए मंत्री जी को कारगर कदम उठाना चाहिए। आप किसान हैं, यदि आप ही ऐसा नहीं कर सके और जब कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति आयेगा, तो वह भी नहीं करेगा। जहां तक राय साहब का सवाल है, जैसी कि उन्होंने हमारी पोलिटिकल बिल पर शंका प्रकट की है, मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह हमारी पोलिटिकल बिल थी कि आप 1971 में आपको पार्टी हमारा पल्ला पकड़ कर के यहां पर सदन में आई और अब फिर अपना अस्तित्व बचाए रखने के लिए आपको इंदिरा वाली पोलिटिकल बिल के पीछे खड़ा रहना पड़ेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो विधेयक माननीय मंत्री जी सदन में लाए हैं, इसको समर्थन देना मैं अपना एक कर्त्तव्य समझ रहा हूं। लेकिन माननीय मंत्री ने यह एक प्रकार का जाल सामने लाकर बिछा दिया है, जिसमें कि फंसना हर व्यक्ति के लिए एक प्रकार की मजबूरी हो गई है। जो करना चाहिए, वह यह सरकार नहीं करना चाहती है, आज से नहीं पिछले कई वर्षों से और तमाम दलों के लोगों के द्वारा मजदूरों के द्वारा, जनता के विभिन्न अंगों के द्वारा इस बात की मांग की गई है कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए, लेकिन चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इसकी क्या वजह है और मैं विशेष रूप से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस बात पर, जब वे अपना जवाब दें, प्रकाश डालें ;

चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण न होना यह देश के लिए बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बन गया है। जहां तक इसमें मिल-मालिकों का सवाल है यह मिल-मालिक शोषण की प्रक्रिया में पूरे तरीके से जुटे हुए हैं। देश की

जनता का शोषण कर रहे हैं, किसानों का शोषण कर रहे हैं, मजदूरों का शोषण कर रहे हैं और इसके साथ-साथ सरकार का भी शोषण कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अपना शोषण आप इसलिए नहीं कह सकते हैं कि सरकार देश की जनता के द्वारा बनती है। जो धन वे ले रहे हैं, वह देश के खजाने से जा रहा है देश के बैंकों से जा रहा है। सरकार का किसी एक व्यक्ति विशेष या सरकार में जो 10–20 लोग रहते हैं उनको व्यक्तिगत रूप से नुकसान कोई नहीं हो रहा है लेकिन पूरे देश और जनता का नुकसान हो रहा है इसलिए उनका भी नुकसान हो रहा है। वजह यह है कि पैसा देश के खजाने से लिया जाता है और उसकी लूट की जाती है और उसका जो प्रतिफल निकलता है वह नहीं के बराबर होता है।

इन कारखानों का अधिग्रहण कब किया जाता है? जब कारखाने में मजदूरों का पैसा बकाया रह जाता है जब किसानों का पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है जब उत्पादन घट जाता है जब मशीनों का आधुनिकीकरण दर्ह. किया जाता है जब कारखाने के ऊपर तमाम कर्जा लद जाता है—ये सब परिस्थितियां हैं जब सरकार उस कारखाने का अधिग्रहण कुछ वर्षों के लिए कर देती है। जब सरकार सब परिस्थितियां ठीक कर देती हैं यानी मजदूरों का बकाया दे दिया जाता है किसानों का बकाया दे दिया जाता है मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण कर दिया जाता है कर्जा जो बैंकों से लिया गया होता है वह चुका दिया जाता है तब सरकार उसे फिर पूंजीपतियों को वापिस कर देती है। इस का मतलब यह है कि पूंजीपतियों को ही हर तरीके से सुविधा देने के लिए सरकार का इरादा है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के मेजर क्यों लाते हैं? इसको किसी भी कीमत पर पुनः वापस नहीं करना चाहिये। जब एक बार उन से ले लिया गया, तो वह सरकारी नियंत्रण में रहना चाहिये। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता है, इस से देश की जनता पर और अधिक बोझ पड़ता है, देश की जनता का शोषण की जो प्रतिक्रिया चल रही है वह तीव्र होती है, देश के खजाने का पैसा पूंजीपतियों की जेब में जाता है। इस लिये ऐसी व्यवस्था बन्द कर के जिस चीनी मिल का आप अधिग्रहण कर रहे हैं, उसे हमेशा के लिये सरकारी नियन्त्रण में रखिय।

उदाहरण के लिये हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में, खास तौर से गोरखपुर और देवरिया जिलों में, चीनी की बहुत सी मिलें हैं। इस में से ज्यादातर मिलें पहले से पूंजीपतियों की थी, लेकिन कुछ मिलों में जब इस प्रकार की समस्या पैदा हुई, जिन को मैंने पहले बतलाया है, उन चीनी मिलों का सरकार ने कुछ वर्षों के लिये अधिग्रहण कर लिया। जैसे मेरे यहां एक "घुघली चीनी मिल" है, उस की स्थिति यह है कि आज से तीन साल पहले किसानों और मजदूरों ने बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन किया, क्योंकि उस मिल की तरफ उनका बहुत पैसा बकाया था और वह उद्योगपति, जिस का वह कारखाना था, उन का पैसा नहीं दे रहा था। मिल भी पुरानी हो गई थी, खराब हालत में थी। सरकार ने उस मिल को ले लिया। सभी किसानों और मजदूरों का पैसा दिया गया, लेकिन उस मिल की स्थिति अन्ततः पूरी तरह से सुधर नहीं सकी। आज फिर यह हालत हो गई है कि वहां पर किसानों और मजदूरों का बहुत अधिक मात्रा में पैसा बकाया है, सरकार दे नहीं पा रही है। वहां पर जो रिसीवर बैठाया गया है, ज्यादातर यह होता है कि हर रिसीवर भ्रष्टाचार में लगा रहता है, कारखाने के आधुनिकीकरण

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

के लिये सामान खरीदा जाता है उस में पैसा लूटा जाता है, एप्वाइन्टमेंट्स में पक्षपात और भ्रष्टाचार किया जाता है ये सारी चीजें वहां होती हैं --

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : किस की मिल है? किस ने टेक ओवर किया हुआ है ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रण में नहीं है, प्रदेश सरकार के नियंत्रण में है, लेकिन सरकार के नियंत्रण में है।

हमारे यहां देवरिया में एक चीनी मिल है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रण में है, उस के बारे में मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से कुछ फैक्ट्स इकट्ठे कर रहा हूं और बाद में मंत्री महोदय को व्यक्तिगत रूप से मिल कर बतलाऊंगा कि वहां पर क्या गड़बड़ है। दिक्कत यह है कि अभी अगर कुछ बतलाऊंगा तो दूसरे लोग आ कर कह सकते हैं कि वह ठीक नहीं है, लेकिन इस के लिए आप को अपने विवेक का इस्तेमाल करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन इस समय जो मैं बतला रहा हूं वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रण में मिलों पर भी लागू होता है। थुघली मिल पर किसानों और मजदूरों का काफी पैसा बकाया है और मिल का भी पूरी तरह से आधुनिकीकरण नहीं हो पाया है। वहां मजदूर और किसान फिर से आन्दोलन की तैयारी कर रहे हैं, उन्हों ने चेतावनी भी दी है और मैं भी उन की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं क्योंकि अगर उन को उन का बकाया पैसा नहीं दिया जायगा तो उन का काम कैसे चलेगा, किसान अपनी खेती-बाड़ी का काम कैसे करेंगे। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जिन पुरानी मिलों को ले लिया जाता है उन का फौरन हमेशा के लिये अधिग्रहण कर लेना चाहिये, एक प्रकार से उन का राष्ट्रीकरण कर लेना चाहिये।

आखरी बात--यदि किसानों का शोषण इसी तरह से होता रहा तो जो किसान अपना गन्ना ला कर मिलों को देते हैं, उन चीनी मिलों की उत्पादन की समस्या का समाधान कभी नहीं हो सकेगा। इस लिये सरकार को यह देखना चाहिये कि किसानों को उन के गन्ने का उचित मूल्य दिया जाय। उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले इस वर्ष गन्ने का पैसा घटा दिया गया है, यदि इसी तरह से चलता रहा तो किसान को हतोत्साहित होना पड़ेगा, उस का गन्ने के उत्पादन पर असर पड़ेगा और अन्ततः उस का चीनी के उत्पादन पर भी असर पड़ेगा। इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य दिया जाय और जिन मिलों की तरफ, कम से कम जो सरकारी नियंत्रण में हैं, उन मिलों में जिन किसानों का पैसा बकाया है उस का तत्काल भुगतान कराया जाय, साथ-साथ मजदूरों की बकाया धनराशि का भुगतान कराया जाय, जिन को पिछले कई महीनों से वेतन नहीं मिला है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहा (बेगुसराय) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो चीनी उपक्रम (प्रबंध ग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1978 का और संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक पेश किया है, उस की मंशा यही है कि आम जनता को अधिक से अधिक लाभ पहुंचाया जाए और मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करती हूं। यह एक मामूली सा संशोधन है, जिस को मान लेना चाहिए।

हमारे देश के प्रमुख उद्योगों में चीनी उद्योग का बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। विशेषकर बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में यह उद्योग काफी विस्तृत है और यदि मैं यह कहूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार चीनी उद्योग की जननी रही है, तो इस में कोई प्रतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी।

1930 के दशक में हमारे देश में जितना चीनी का उत्पादन होता था, उस का 21 पर सेन्ट उत्तर प्रदेश में और 40 पर सेन्ट बिहार में होता था। कुल मिला कर 1930 के दशक में सम्पूर्ण देश में जो चीनी का उपादन होता था, उस का लगभग 70 प्रतिशत हमारे बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी का उत्पादन होता था परन्तु आज स्थिति हमारी यह हो गई है कि 1959 से 1970 और 1969 से 1980 के बीच में चीनी मिलों की संख्या 215 से 303 लगभग बढ़ गई लेकिन गन्ने की पिराई 215 लाख टन से घट कर 1.33 लाख टन हो गई है। यह गंभीर चिन्ता का विषय है। मेरे पास पूरे आंकड़े तो नहीं हैं लेकिन कृखबारों में जो देखने को मिलता है जहां तहां जो मेगजीन में पढ़ती हूं, उस के आधार पर मैं यह कह सकती हूं कि हमारे देश में 113 से 130 तक ऐसी चीनी की मिलें हैं, जिन का उत्पादन उन की क्षमता से काफी नीचे है। ऐसी मिलें बिहार में 28 और उत्तर प्रदेश में 37 हैं और उन में जितनी उन की क्षमता है, उस से काफी नीचे उन का उत्पादन है। हमारे मंत्री महोदय खुद किसान हैं और वे किसानों की व्यथा को अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं क्योंकि जो खुद किसान हैं वह जानता है कि किसानों की क्या क्या कठिनाइयां होती हैं। तकरीबन दो वर्ष पहले जो चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ था, वह काफी हुआ था। 1975-76 में जब हमारी सरकार थी, उस समय काफी अनुशासन आ गया था और उस समय से उत्पादन की क्षमता बढ़ने लगी जिसका प्रभाव कुछ दिनों तक और रहा और दो वर्ष पहले हमारे यहां अभूतपूर्व चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ, तकरीबन 64.6 लाख टन। 1975 में 9.77 लाख टन चीनी का निर्यात हुआ, जिस से 440 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा हमने अर्जित की थी। चीनी उद्योग को हमारे देश में गौरव प्राप्त हो सकता है और इस के लिये हमारे मंत्री महोदय प्रयत्नशील हैं और यदि ये इसी तरह से प्रयत्न करते गये, चेष्टा करते गये, तो हमें जरूर सफलता मिलेगी और हमें पूरी उम्मीद है कि हमारे देश में चीनी के उद्योग को गौरव प्राप्त होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि आज जो स्थिति है, उस में 100 करोड़ रुपये की चीनी हमें आयात करनी पड़ रही है और हमारी चीनी की जो आवश्यकता है वह बढ़ती आबादी के अनुपात में पूरा नहीं कर पा रहा है। लोगों की डिमांड बढ़ती जा रही है और उस के अनुसार हम चीनी आम जनता में उन की आवश्यकता के अनुपार नहीं पहुंचा सकते हैं। हमारी सरकार की मंशा तो बहुत अच्छी है लेकिन कहां तक लोगों को चीनी मिल सकती है और चीनी के उद्योग में लगे हुए हमारे जो किसान भाई हैं, उन को कहां तक लाभ पहुंचा सकते हैं, यह देखने की बात है। 300 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति हमारे देश में प्रत्येक वर्ष इस कारण हो रही है कि जितनी क्षमता मिलों की है, उतना वे उत्पादन नहीं कर रही हैं। इस के अलावा 45 करोड़ रुपये जो हमें एक्साइज, लैवी और अन्य स्रोतों से राजस्व प्राप्त हो सकता था, उस का भी घाटा उठाना पड़ता है। अगर ये चीजें ठीक हो जायें, तो इस से हमारे देश की आर्थिक प्रगति में बहुत बड़ा योगदान हो सकता है। मंत्री महोदय से मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि वे तो कृषि क्षेत्र के रहने वाले हैं और उन्हें ग्रास रूट लेवल से खेती की अच्छी तरह से जानकारी है और इस से उन का सीधा लगाव है। जब तक हमारी ग्रामीण अर्थ व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ नहीं होगी तब तक प्रभावी ढंग से हमारे चीनी उद्योग भी नहीं बढ़ेंगे। यह बात मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं क्योंकि उन्हें कृषकों की पीड़ा का पता है।

मैं बिहार के खास कर के उत्तरी बिहार के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। वहां पर जो चीनी उद्योग हैं उन को आधुनिक ढंग से, तकनीकी ढंग से आगे बढ़ाने में हमारे लोग लगे हुए हैं

[श्रीमती कृष्णा साही]

लेकिन उन को न सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है, न पानी की व्यवस्था है। इस से हमारा इकोनोमिक ग्रोथ सफर करता है और फिर ग्रामों की अर्थ व्यवस्था भी आगे नहीं बढ़ पाती है।

आजकल हमारी खेती प्रकृति पर निर्भर करती है। कभी बाढ़ आती है तो कभी सूखा पड़ता है। इन की चपेट में हमारे किसान परेशान रहते हैं और वे अपनी खेती का विकास नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए एग्रो बेस्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज को हमें बड़ी द्रुत गति से बढ़ाना चाहिए जिस से कि ग्रामीण अपना विकास करने में सक्षम हो सकें और अर्थ व्यवस्था को हम रास्ते पर ला सकें।

हमारे देश के 80 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। जब तक हमारे गांव का विकास नहीं होगा तब तक हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ नहीं हो सकती। हमारे यहां गरीबी बढ़ रही है क्योंकि आबादी बढ़ रही है। इस बढ़ती हुई आबादी की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए वर्तमान समय में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के सिवाय दूसरा कोई हमारे पास जरिया नहीं है।

मंत्री महोदय ने जो संशोधन प्रतिस्थापित किया है उस का मैं समर्थन करती हूं और मंत्री महोदय को इस के लिए धन्यवाद भी देती हूं। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं चीनी उद्योग में लगे हुए किसानों और चीनी उद्योग की तरफ ध्यान देने के लिए उन से आग्रह करती हूं। अगर इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया गया तो हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था बहुत आगे बढ़ जाएगी और ग्रो रोजनल इम्बेलेंस है उस को दूर करने में भी हम बहुत हद तक सक्षम हो सकते हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद करती हूं।

*SHRI N. SELVARAJU (Tiruchirappali): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, extending my support on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam to the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Amendment Bill, I wish to make a few observations.

At the very outset, I would like to point that the Centre seems to be functioning under the impression that all the sugar mills are located only in North India and they produce the entire sugar requirement of the country. I would like to point out that there are sugar mills in Tamil Nadu and substantial quantities of sugar are also produced in these sugar mills. It need not be stressed that sugarcane cultivation is also substantial in Tamilnadu. I am compelled to speak in this strain because the Centre is impervious to the prevalence of varying sugarcane prices in the North and in the South. I take this opportunity to demand that the Centre should fix uniform price for sugarcane throughout the country. Then only the cane cultivators will be done justice by the Government of India.

There are 303 sugar mills in the country, out of which 138 mills are joint stock companies, 137 in the cooperative sector and 28 in the State sector. The sugar mills in the cooperative sector are being managed efficiently and this is seen from the fact that 52 per cent of sugar production comes from the cooperative sector. The sugar mills in the cooperative sector also ensure that fair and remunerative price is given to the cane cultivators and that money is given to them on time. There is no complaint from the cane cultivators about arrears of payment from the sugar mills in the cooperative sector. I demand that hereafter the sugar mills should be licensed only in the cooperative sector. If that is not found practicable, then the new

*The Original Speach was delivered in Tamil.

mills can be started in the State sector. I urge upon the Government that no licence should be given to the private sector for starting a sugar mill. I will substantiate my contention by referring to the fact that the Kothar Sugar Mill owners in my district have paid Rs. 190 per tonne to the cultivators, while the other sugar mill in the State sector, being run with the central assistance, has paid Rs. 201 per tonne. The private sector mill has paid Rs. 10 less per tonne of sugar. In these circumstances, I would like to reiterate that new sugar mills should be licensed either in the cooperative sector or in the State sector.

As the sick textile mils are being taken over by the Central Government, sick sugar mills should also be taken over by the Central Government. If that is not feasible in all cases, then the State Governments may be empowered to take over such sick textile mills. In my constituency, the Rattavaithalai sugar mill was taken over by the State Government. It is being run with the assistance from the Centre. Of late, the people are apprehensive that this might be handed over again to the erstwhile owners. I take this opportunity to demand that it should continue to be managed by the State and not handed over to the erstwhile owners.

Here, I would point out that 65 per cent of sugar production is allotted to levy-sugar area and 35 per cent to free-sugar area. There is a persistent demand for decontrol of sugar and also for allotting more to free-sugar area. I suggest that this should not be done. With 35 per cent of production, they are able to manipulate market price of sugar and they are selling even at Rs. 15 per kg of sugar in some places. They have no compunction in fleecing the consumers. I urge upon the hon. Minister not to succumb to such pressures from the sugarmill owners. In fact there is need for reducing the quota of free-sugar.

The Centre has fixed Rs. 130 per tonne. This was the price paid to the growers last year. It cannot be denied that production costs have gone up manifold times this year. The cost of inputs like electricity, fertilizer, wages etc. have all gone up. The Central Government knows about this spiralling prices, which has led to frequent increases in the dearness allowance to its employees. The cost of living index is common to the cultivators also. In these circumstances, there is every justification for increasing the price of cane to the growers. The cane-growers are not living in an island of their own. They are subjected to price increases of their inputs and also to increases in their cost of living It is in fact gross injustice being perpetrated on the cane growers if last year's cane price is given this year also. The hon. Minister who is himself an agriculturists should do justice to his own kith and kin in agriculture. He should not hesitate to increase the cane price which should be in conformity with the general price index.

The Government of Tamil Nadu did constitute a Committee to go into the entire gamut of cane cultivation in the State. The Committee toured the State and met the cane-growers. After making an in-depth study and after a thorough appraisal of the whole problem, the Committee has recommended Rs. 210 per tonne. This report has been submitted quite some time back. The harvesting season has set in and yet the Government of Tamilnadu has not fixed the cane price. It is common knowledge that the AIADMK Government is callous to the interests of peasants. It is no exaggeration to say that the peasants are the enemies to the State Government of Tamilnadu. The State Government feel that if the peasants get remunerative prices they will have the upper hand over the Government. I have no hesitation in saying that the AIADMK Government has not announced the cane price yet because it does not matter much to the State Government if the cane-growers are decimated. Last year for 8.5 recovery the Government announced

[Shri N. Selvaraju]

the price of Rs. 175 per tonne. At least that price could be announced now. There seems to be reluctance on the part of the State Government even to announce that price. I demand that the Central Government should intervene in this matter and come to the rescue to canegrowers in Tamilnadu. It should be ensured that they should get at least last year's price, if not more.

The three sugar mills in Thanjavur, Ulundurpet and Perambalur are being managed by the Tamilnadu Sugar Corporation. It is unfortunate that almost all the Directors on the Boards of Managements of these 3 Mills are bureaucrats and sugar industry magnates. There is no representation of cane-growers and other cultivators, who became shareholders of these mills after taking loan from the nationalised banks. They had appended their signatures on blind papers because they were very keen to have these sugar mills in their area. I submit that the Centre should intervene in this matter also and ensure that the canegrowers and culivators, who are shareholders of these sugar companies, are given representation on the Boards of Managements of these sugar mills.

In Alanganallur, Madurai District, the sugar mill is being run by the State Government with central assistance. It is unfortunate that every year Rs. 15 per acre is taken from the canegrower and this is never returned to the grower. The Central Government should direct the State Government to refund the entire sum collected in such an unauthorised manner.

As they were not getting proper remunerative prices for paddy, the cultivators took to the cultivation of commercial crops like sugarane. For the commiercial crop like sugarcane also, if the peasants are denied remunerative prices, then there is no redemption for the cultivators in our country. The Government of India should ensure that the cultivators get remunerative price to sugarcane; otherwise the cultivators will not be able to make both ends meet. If they suffer for their livelihood, than the national economy is in jeopardy. I am sure that our Agriculture Minister will do justice to them.

With these words I resume my seat.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I rise to support the Bill which is under consideration. But, while doing so, the House should know that unless the Government makes the sugar policy clear and firm, particularly in regard to the subject for which the Bill has been brought forward, there is a possibility of some hindrance in this work.

Here I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that of late the Industries Minister of he Union Government has declared that unless the sick units, which have been taken over by the Government under one measure or another, could be made viable they will be handed over to the former owners. This is the policy thrust of the Government of India in regard to sick industries. I feel that the hon. Minister should make his position clear in the background of this policy statement of the Industries Minister of the Government.

These eight mills were taken over by the Government under the provisions of this Bill. Now the Government propose to extend the period by another three years. In case during these three years these sick units are not made viable, what would be the position of the Government of India in that respect? If the statement of the Industries Minister holds good, if these mills are not made viable within three years, they are likely to be handed over to the former owners.

Therefore, I would have been happy if the Government had straightway taken permanant possession of the management and ownership of these eight mills. This is the basic weak-

ness or lacuna of this Bill. While I support the Bill, I do not like these units to go back to the original owners, because of whose folly these mills have become sick. It is not a question of mere take over of 8 units; it relates to the entire sugar policy of the Government of India. Therefore, while I do not like to bring in all other matters under discussion, certain things should be discussed and pointed out to the hon. Minister.

. . . . . .

For instance, take the question of determination of cost in the sugar industry. Molasses is one of the bi-products of the sugar mills. While calculating the ex-factory cost of sugar, we have to take into account those items which are produced but of molasses like industrial and other alcohol and the profit earned by their sale. Now they are not taken into account by Government while determining the ex-factory cost of sugar. This is one of the main reasons for which the consumers are not in a position to get cheaper sugar and the sugar mill owners carry on increasing their profit. I think the hon. Minister should tell the House as to whether he has got any proposal or measure to see that those profits earned by way of increase in the price of sugar are also taken into account for determining the ex-factory price of sugar.

The question comes regarding the sugar price. This morning the hon. Minister in the course of his reply to a question agreed that the total availability in 1980-81 sugar year amounted to 60.39 lakh tonnes. And from that very question it is evident that consumption of sugar is around 52 to 53 lakh tonnes and therefore, there is surplus so far as quantity of sugar availability for this year is concerned and also so far as consumption of sugar is concerned. But the price is increasing. I would only ask the hon. Minister whether he is prepared to see that the levy sugar quota is further increased so that the public distribution system can be further strengthened and the price in the market is brought down which can be within the purchasing capacity of the people. He can assure the House about this simple thing.

My next point is regarding the minimum price for cane. Today he has made a statement saying that the Government does not propose to increase the price of the sugarcane. And this is what he has said in his words: "Yes, Sir, in so far as it relates to a recovery of 8.5 per cent the cane price remains unchanged." And I think he proposes to keep it also unchanged.

You know that the cost of input for the sugarcane cultivation has increased, he cannot deny it, and there is an agitation current in different parts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for the increase in the sugarcane price. May I know from the hon. Minister whether in view of the increase in the cost of inputs for agricultural operations, the Government consider that the minimum support price for sugarcane would be increased for the ensuing sugar season. This is very necessary for us to know.

Lastly, the question of nationalisation is there. I have been unburdened by my various friends like Shri Jharkhande Rai on this. Your Party's Government in Uttar Pradesh, that is, the Uttar Pradesh State Government was at one time committed to take over or nationalise the sugar industry. Why are you going back upon your commitment? The hon. Minister, of course, mentioned to me through a question: "Why West Bengal Government is not doing?" I think he is quite aware of the fact about the constitutional limitations. Can a State Legislature take over the ownership of any big business house? It cannot. Therefore, he as per his own habit does not miss an opportunity to throw a question to us to denigrate us or create confusion among us. I throw him this question—would he agree to change the Constitution of the country so that States are given more powers to take over the management and ownership

[Shri Chitta Basu]

of the industries in all States. I do not mean only in West Bengal. I am also asking for your State also. Do you agree? You cannot agree. Therefore, I am not raising that question. But in so far as sugar industry is concerned the Government of India was committed for nationalisation. Why are you going back upon that commitment? That point has been elaborately discussed and I do not find it necessary to di-late upon that subject. Therefore, it is necessary that he should also make his Government's position clear with regard to the very important question of nationalisation of sugar industry in the country so that sugar industry itself can be further modernised. Peasants can be given remunerative prices and rural industry can be developed.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस छोटे से विधेयक में—

"for the words "three years", occurring in the proviso, the words "six years" shall be substituted."

मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि 3 साल के दरम्यान में कितनी पूंजी का सरकार की तरफ से इन्वैस्टमेंट हो चुका है और उस के बाद आज उन की आर्थिक हालत कैसी है और कितना धन आप ने इस से कमाया है, या अभी भी हम लोग घाटे में हैं ?

सवाल यह है कि 3 साल की जगह 6 साल कर दिया जाये, यह 3 साल का पीरियड क्यों मांगा गया है ?

मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि सार्वजनिक जितने उद्योग हैं, पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज, उस में केवल 5, 10 परसट के अलावा ऐसे उद्योगों में आज घाटा होता है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उन्होंने एक नीति निर्धारित कर ली है लेकिन कांग्रेस की नीति, मिक्स्ड इकनामी, हम यह नहीं चाहते कि सारे उद्योगों का सरकारीकरण कर लिया जाये, सब जगह सरकारी आदमी बैठ जायें तो हम को घाटा ही घाटा होता रहे। आज दिल्ली ट्रान्सपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन है, दिल्ली में जो परिवहन चलते हैं, उस में आज करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा है।

माननीय मंत्री जी एक छोटा सा बिल लाये हैं, उन्होंने उस में अपनी छोटी सी इंट्रोडक्टरी स्पीच दी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि पिछले 3 साल में कितनी जी लगा पूंजी है और 3 वर्ष और क्यों चाहते हैं ? क्या उन्होंने टाइम फिक्स कर लिया है कि उन दिनों में यह मिलें सक्षम हो जायेंगी और अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो जायेंगी। मैं यह मानता हूं कि शुगर का हजारों, करोड़ों रुपये अभी तक काश्तकारों के बकाया हैं। जिन्होंने शुगर के पैसे देने हैं, उसके लिये कानून बन चुका है, कि उन का चालान किया जायेगा, उनका प्रासीक्यूशन किया जायेगा। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि आज तक किन का प्रासीक्यूशन किया गया और किन का चालान किया गया और किन को सजा हुई ?

एक्ट बना हुआ है, आज भी यू० पी० और बिहार में कई मिलों ने पेमेंट ग्रोअर्स को नहीं किया है। कानून बन गया है कि उसका पेमेंट करवाया जाये और अगर नहीं किया तो उस का चालान करवाया जाये। आप बताइये कि इस का क्या कारण है ?

हम लोगों ने यह निर्णय लिया था कि जो मिलें चलती हैं, उस में भी हमारे मजदूरों को भागीदार होना चाहिये, उन का भी एक हिस्सा मैनेजमेंट में होना चाहिये। सरकार ने जिन मिलों का अधिग्रहण कर लिया है, क्या उन में मजदूरों को भागीदार बना दिया गया है ? कृषि मंत्री बतायें कि वह तीन साल का पीरियड क्यों मांग रहे हैं और क्या तीन साल के बाद वह फिर अवधि को बढ़ाने के लिए नहीं कहेंगे।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कौडरमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो छोटा सा संशोधन लाया गया है, इस के कारणों और उद्देश्यों का मंत्री महोदय ने कहीं जिक्र नहीं किया है। इस के पीछे सरकार की धारणा क्या है ?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : बिल पढ़ कर देख लीजिए। उसमें लिखा हुआ है ।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : इस में नहीं लिखा है ।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :(बम्बई उत्तर पूर्व) : हम क्यों पढ़ें ?

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : श्री डागा ने भी पूछा है कि सरकार ने जिन आठ शूगर मिलों का अधिग्रहण किया है, उन से कितना लाभ हुआ है, अगर नहीं हुआ है, तो फिर तीन वर्ष और क्यों बढ़ा रहे हैं। बढ़ाने के पीछे क्या राज है ? अगर उन से लाभ हो रहा हो, तो सरकार उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं कर लेती। क्या वह इस अवधि को बढ़ा कर अधिकारी-वृन्द के हितों को सुरक्षित करना चाहती है, जो वहां बाक्स के रूप में बैठे हुए हैं और घाटे का बिजिनेस चला रहे हैं ? देश में जितनी भी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज हैं, वे प्रायः सब घाटे में चल रही हैं। लेकिन बिहार में टाटा की इंडस्ट्रीज भी है, टेलको और कई अन्य इंडस्ट्रीज हैं। वे गवर्नमेंट की तुलना में कम वेतन नहीं देती हैं। इस के बावजूद वे लाभ में क्यों चलती हैं ? इसका कारण यह है कि सरकार अपने ब्यूरोक्रेट्स पर बहुत ज्यादा निर्भर करती है, जो इन उद्यागों को अपना प्राईवेट एन्टरप्राइज समझकर चलाते हैं। अगर सरकार बराबर ध्यान दे, निरीक्षण करे और अधिकारियों पर जिम्मेदारी फिक्स करे, तो उन सार्वजनिक उद्योगों में भी लाभ हो सकता है। लेकिन सरकार की लापरवाही ही एक जबर्दस्त कारण है, जिस से घाटा हो रहा है।

चीनी का उद्योग आज देश में एक सिक इंडस्ट्री के रूप में चल रहा है। चीनी मिलों की जो क्षमता है, उस के अनुसार काम कर के वे देश की आवश्यकता से अधिक उत्पादन कर सकती हैं। लेकिन सरकार इस ओर विशेष ध्यान नहीं देती और लगातार दाम बढ़ाती जा रही है। आज सारे देश में चीनी का मसला पैदा हो गया है और सब तरफ सरकार की नीति की आलोचना हो रही है। चीनी 15 रुपये और 18 रुपये किलो भी बिकती रही है। इसके लिए सरकार की नीति जिम्मेदार है। ड्यूअल प्राइस पालिसी के अंतर्गत लेवी शूगर और ओपन मार्केट के दामों में ढाई तीन रुपये का डिफरेंस रहता है, जिससे भ्रष्टाचार की बड़ी गुंजाइश रहती है। यही कारण है कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की सब चीनी ब्लैक में चली जाती है। इसमें अधिकारी-वृंद में, मिनिस्टर से ले कर नीचे तक भ्रष्टाचार का व्यापार चल रहा है। अगर ड्युअल प्राइस पालिसी को समाप्त कर दिया जाए और लेवी शूगर तथा ओपन मार्केट की शूगर के दाम एक रखे जाएं, या केवल पचास साठ पैसे का डिफरेंस हो, तो चीनी की महंगाई और सारा भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त किए जा सकते हैं। लेकिन सरकार जान-बूझकर भ्रष्टाचारियों को अवसर देती है और अफसरों को भ्रष्ट बनाती है। इस लिए सरकार ही इस बारे में पूरी तरह दोषी है।

जहां तक किसानों का संबंध है, उन्हें बड़ी मेहनत करनी पड़ती है और खाद, डीजल तथा पंपिंग सेट आदि बहुत महंगे मिलते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उन्हें उचित दाम नहीं मिलते हैं। शूगर मिलों के बोर्डों में किसानों का कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं होता है।

[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

उनको भी जानकारी होनी चाहिए कि कितनी लागत इस में आई हैं, कितना लाभ हुआ है और उस के हिसाब से किसानों को उस का उचित मूल्य मिलना चाहिए । सरकार को इस दिशा में कड़ी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए । अगर सरकार इस तरह से करती है तो यह किसानों के लिए भी लाभकारी होगा ।

सारे देश में यह चीनी का जो उद्योग है यह बहुत ही लाभदायक है । इस से किसानों को भी फायदा होता है और देश की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति भी होती है । इसीलिए इस में सरकार को पूरी दक्षता बरतनी चाहिए । इस तरह से मिलों में जो किसानों को कम दाम दिया जाता है उस को दूर करना चाहिए और ड्युअल पालिसी को खत्म करना चाहिए । यह 6 वर्ष जो बढ़ा रहे हैं इस के पीछे जो राजनीति है उसे माननीय मंत्री जी कृपा कर के बताएं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: He had publicly promised that he will give us sugar at the rate of Rs. 1.30 p. per kg. Let us hear from him how he can give it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the scope of the Bill is very limited. But clearly this is an opportunity for us to try and make the hon. Minister and the Government see some sense in trying to improve their otherwise miserable performance.

I would like the hon. Minister to read the Estimates Committee Report which has come out only a few months ago on the question of sugar management, sugar industry. The fact of the matter is that most of the units in north India particularly, have outdated, obsolete, depreciated equipment. It requires to be modernised. If the Government were to undertake some major steps s provide funds *via* loans or otherwise, if these sugar industries particularly in North India could get themselves modernised and the crushing capacity could be brought to a level of 2000 tonnes of sugarcane, if these steps are taken, then the kind of problems that are arising in terms of sickness will not arise. So, I would request the hon. Minister to have a close look at the Estimates Committee Report on the subject.

As Mr. Chitta Basu has taken this opportunity to say a few words about the sugar policy, I would also like to take this opportunity and, I hope, the hon. Minister will give us a reply so that the people at large know why this gross-mismanagement in sugar is taking place. The first and the most important thing which I find dificult to explain is, while the production of sugar has gone up considerably, as he has himself given a reply in Parliament, the price of sugar has also gone up. To reduction of sugar in the last season was something like 25 per cent more than that of in the previous season. And yet the price of sugar is close to 50 per cent more than what it was in the previous season.

I know for a fact that during the Janata-rule, even at the worst end of the Janata rule, when Chaudhuri Charan Singh was the Finance Minister, the price of sugar was not more than Rs. 3.00 per kg.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: No, no.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am talking of July, 1979. Rs. 3.00 per kg. was the price of sugar. Everybody knows that. One has to go just out in the public and talk to them.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Why did you revert to dual price policy then?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am coming to that.

At that time, the production of sugar was something like 38 lakh tonnes or 39 lakh tonnes. The production of sugar has now gone up. But the price of sugar in the open market is close to Rs. 6.00 per kg. If you take into account the issue price, it means roughly about 50 per cent more. The price of sugar is 50 per cent more now when the production is also more. This is a new kind of economics, that is when the production rises, the prices also rise. The law of economics is that when there is more production, there is less price. But under Indira Congress rule the law of economics has been turned upside down the production is rising and the prices are also rising.

The hon. Minister says, "We want to pay a remunerative price to the farmer.' Now, during the Janata rule, the price of fertiliser was Rs. 74.00 per bag. Today, it is Rs. 125.00 per bag. But you cannot get it at Rs. 125.00 per bag. You have to pay commission and all that. Then only you get it. The normal price of fertiliser is Rs. 160.00 per bag if you want to get it without delay. Now, when the prices of inputs were so low, the Janata Government was paying the farmers adequately.

What was happening was that the sugar managements were sympthetic to them and, as a consequence, they refused to buy from the farmers. Before we came to power, they were earning 200 per cent profit in poduction of sugar. But during our rule, we abolished this dual pricing system and this levy sugar and non-levy sugar business and, therefore, the profit earned by sugar managements dropped from 200 per cent pre 77 down to only about 15—20 per cent which is the normal rate of profit. Naturally they became very unhappy and they found good allies in them and they joined with them. What more they did, I need not go into it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: (Guntur): Sugarcane prices fell.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: How sugar cane prices fell? Where?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Everywhere.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: During Janata rule, the minimum support price of Rs. 12/- per quintal was adequate to cover cost of production considering the price of fertiliser was low, the price of deasel was stable and the prices of all the inputs were low and, therefore, it was only the mischief of the sugar managements which was responsible for the crisis that developed. Of course, I think that if we were to do it again, we would have buffer stock policy.

SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: During next elections.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Certainly. Next elections. One who laughs last has the best laugh.

Anyway, we should have a buffer stock policy. Nevertheless, I say today. ....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: At least, you would become a Minister if your Party wins.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No. why do you underrate me? I would become a Prime Minister. When we do visualise why should we not do it at the top?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am happy that you belong to South India.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is time that power shifted from North India to South India. North India made a mess of Government.

Therefore, I would say that the Minister must give serious thought to this subject and not get into the web of the stranglehold of the sugar industry and see that the farmers get their due. If the price of sugar is Rs. 6/- per kg. in the market, why don't it transmit itself back to farmers. How

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

much are the farmers getting? Rs. 22 per quintal, as compared to Rs. 3 previously.

SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: They never got Rs. 3. They got Rs. 12 during Janata rule.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Anyway, mathematics is not a very strong point.

Therefore, this is the first thing. It is time they abolish the dual pricing system and bring in this de-control of sale and allow the entire sale to be in the open market.

I would suggest that the Government buy the entire sugar production at Rs. 4 a Kg from the sugar factories and, then, make arrangements for the sale of the sugar through their own channels rather than have the dual pricing system. This system is amenawle to immense fraud. In the books it is shown by the sugar factories that they have given two third production to the Government. But ration shop records show that only one-third of production has arrived. What has happened to the transit of sugar? Where has it gone? How is it missing? Has it gone underground? It leads to sugar smuggling and export to foreign countries etc.

From the sugar industry, you can produce packaging material. After its juice is extracted that can be converted and used for producing containers. Molasses can produce synthetic rubber. I know they would produce alcohol. In theri rule, alcohol was freely available. Of course, it is perhaps necessary to forget the miseries of the present day world.

If you take a positive approach, here are a number of industries that could come up along with the sugar industry but the Government has not produced any incentive schemes for diversification of sugar industry into these ancillaries and they should go into these also. If they do, then, such Bills would become unnecessary.

श्री बालासाहिब विखे पाटिल : (कोपरगांव): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे जो तीन-चार मिनट का समय दिया है, उसमें मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर सकूं।

दिसम्बर, 1978 में भी इसको टेक-ओवर करने का बिल आया था, उस समय भी काफी बहस हुई थी और उस समय के इस विभाग के जो मंत्री थे, उन्होंने कहा था कि चीनी उद्योग भारी संकट में है और किसान का भारी बकाया बाकी है और मिल-मालिक बकाया नहीं दे सकते हैं इसलिए हम टेकओवर का बिल ला रहे हैं। कांग्रेस (आई) सरकार ने जब यह अधिकार लिया है, जो खेत में गन्ना जलाया गया था तथा जो बकाया था, वह बकाया तो पूरा कर लिया लेकिन 20 रु० क्विंटल किसी राज में दाम नहीं दिए गए। इसलिए मैं इस सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा दाम दे और बाकी जो बकाया हो, वह पूरा कर ले। उन्होंने आर्टिफिशियल प्राइस कंट्रोल कर दिया, जो चीनी थी उसको बाजार में खुला कर दिया और इतने कम दाम पर चीनी बेची कि उससे न किसानों को फायदा हुआ, इन चीनी-मिल-मालिकों को फायदा हुआ और जब निर्यात करने की कोशिश की तो उससे भी कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ तथा डयुअल-प्राइस पालिसी को दोहराया।... (व्यवधान)... मैं यह बात मानने के लिए तैयार हूं कि यह रूरल इंडस्ट्री है। यह ग्रामीण विकास के लिए जो चीनी उद्योग है, वह बिल्कुल भारी काम करती है। इस समय गए साल जो गन्ने के दाम किसानों को मिले, उससे किसी भी हालत में पिछले साल से कम दाम न मिलें। एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन ने 15.50 रु० क्विंटल के दाम

की सिफारिश की, लेकिन सरकार ने 13 रु० का फैसला किया है। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूं कि कम दाम पर जो गरीब लोगों को चीनी देना चाहते हैं, वह बिल्कुल दें लेकिन जो ज्यादा चीनी खाने वाले है, जो ज्यादा पैसा खर्च कर सकते हैं, उनके लिए फ्रीसेल की ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा दाम मिल सकें।

मैं एक बात सिक-मिल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। पैसे का घोटाला होने के कारण जो मिल सिक हो जाए, उस को खाली एक्स सेंशन नहीं देनी चाहिए, वह तो नैशनलाइज होनी चाहिए, लेकिन उसके अलावा जिन्होंने मिस-एप्रोप्रिशन किया है, उसको कड़ी सजा मिलनी चाहिए।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने महाराष्ट्र का दौरा किया है, जगह-जगह पर रिआर्गेनिजेशन आफ जोन बनाने चाहिए ताकि सिक मिल और न बढ़े। इसके साथ रिआर्गेनिजेशन करने से जहां गन्ने से ज्यादा रिकवरी हो, वहां तो लैवी शुगर के दाम कम हो जाएं और जहां रिकवरी कम हो, वहां लैवी शुगर के दाम बढ़ जायें इस वजह से भी किसानों को कम दाम मिलता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि वहां भी उनको ठीक दाम मिलना चाहिए।

ड्यूल प्राईस पालिसी वैसे तो सही पालिसी है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो ज्यादा उपभोग करता है उसको टैक्स ज्यादा देना चाहिए। जहां तक फ्रीसेल का सवाल है इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो नफा इसमें होता है, वह सारा किसान के पास जाना चाहिए। सरकार मिल को माडर्नाइज करने के लिए 14-14 करोड़ रुपया मिल में लगाती है, जितना उससे मिलना चाहिए, वह मिलता नहीं है। इसलिए इसको वापिस करने का सवाल नहीं होना चाहिए। होता क्या है कि नफा जो होता है वह दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज में लगाते रहते है और चीनी मिल घाटे में चलती रहती हैं। हमारी पालिसी यह होनी चाहिए कि जो मिस एप्रोप्रिएशन करेगा, जो पैसे का घोटाला करेगा या डाइवर्सिफाई आफ फंड करेगा, उसको कड़ी सजा मिलनी चाहिए। फ्री सेल का जितना मुनाफा मिल को मिलता है, उसका पूरा पैसा किसानों को मिलना चाहिए। जो पुरानी मिलें है उस को मोडर्नाइजेशन के नाम पर 20 रुपए क्विंटल दे रहे हैं, लेकिन जब लेवी का दाम तय करते हैं तो वीयर-एंड-टीयर, मूवेबिल एंड इममूवेबिल चार्जेज का भी हिसाब लगाते हैं। इस लिए मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि लेवी चीनी का जो लाभ है वह किसानों की तरफ जाय और किसानों को गन्ने का जो भी दाम दिया जाए वह ठीक दिया जाए।

इस साल गन्ना ज्यादा है, इसलिये इस साल भाव गिरा कर मिल-मालिक उस का फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करेगा। राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस पर कड़ी नजर रखनी चाहिये, किसानों की मजबूरी का फायदा उठाने की यदि मिल-मालिक कोशिश करता है तो उस को न उठाने दिया जाय। किसान को पिछले तीन सालों में गन्ने के भावो में जो नुकसान हुआ है, उस के मुकाबले में पिछले साल उसे जो भाव दिया गया उसके लिये मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं। अगले साल 70 लाख टन चीनी होगी, इस साल प्लान्टेशन ज्यादा होगा, लेकिन यदि इस साल किसानों को कम दाम दिये गये तो अप्रैल-मार्च में जब किसान गन्ने की फसल बोयेगा, तो उस का प्रभाव

[श्री बालासाहिब विखे पाटिल]

उस फसल पर पड़ेगा, किसान गन्ना कम बोएगा, इस तरह से अगले सालों में चीनी का उत्पादन कम हो जायगा और चीनी के उत्पादन की जो हमारी आशा है वह पूरी नहीं हो पायेगी। इस तरह से उपभोक्ता को चीनी का ज्यादा दाम देना पड़ेगा। बफर स्टाक इस साल तो पूरा हो जायगा, लेकिन अगले साल चीनी बफर स्टाक के लिये नहीं मिलेगी। इस का एक ही तरीका है कि किसानों को ठीक दाम मिले। मैं यह भी मांग करता हूं कि एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइस कमीशन की प्राइसेज को कानूनी रूप दिया जाय, ताकि कोई उस को कम न कर सके, इस आधार पर कि ज्यादा दाम देने से इंफलेशन बढ़ता है, कोई किसानों के दाम को रोक न सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय का धन्यवाद देते हुए इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am very grateful to the hon. Members from both sides of the House for their very wide support to this Bill.

The scope of the Bill was confined only to extention of the period from 3 to 6 years for temporary take-over of the sick sugar mills under the accepted principle of such take-over of management under the Act passed in 1978. The hon. Members have discussed various other matters, though they are important matters—connected with the sugar policy the Government is following, I have taken note of all those points.

15.53 hrs.

[SHRI K. RAJAMALLU *in the Chair*]

The main point made by the friends who have supported this Bill was that it would have been much better if all these mills had been taken over instead of extending the period of their taking over temporarily. We are following a policy of mixed economy. It is a very big and wide question as to what industry or key industry in India should be taken over and how far private industry should continue. I am not going to answer this specific question while we are discussing this small measure. But so far as sugar industry is concerned, the industry is as good as nationalised because more than 50 per cent of the sugar mills in the country are in the co-operative sector. We have already adopted a policy that all new licences would be preferably given to co-operative—co-operative of sugar cane growers only. In Maharasthra alone—Mr. Vikhe Patil knows—10 licences have been recently given. 3 licences have been given in Haryana. One or two in Madhya Pradesh. U.P. also has got 5 new licences—all in the co-operative sector. We have also laid down that there will be restrictions even on expansion of capacity for private mills. They will have to satisfy certain conditions, namely, development of the rural area around the mill before they are allowed to expand. Therefore, I am sure, hon. Members would agree that it is better to have this agro-industry owned by farmers themselves than to resort to run this industry under the State because farmers apart from reaping benefits of poduction of sugar cane will also share the benefits of processing. This is the policy that we are following. This take-over has benefited the farmers and the workers. There was a very large sum outstanding as arrears when the mills were taken over. It was Rs. 38.53 crores for the year 1978-1981. Out of that more Rs 38 crores have been paid by the Government and there is only a sum about Rs. 51,000/- as outstanding. That is also because of certain court orders. Out of an amount of Rs. 50.77 lakhs which was outstanding for the year 1979 and earlier almost everything has been cleared. There is only Rs. 57,000/ as outstanding for the year 1980-81. This shows that Government having taken over these mills has worked towards payment of entire arrears of workers and sugar-

cane growers and this is the purpose behind the extension of period for take-over because so far we have only been able to clear the past arrears. We have not been able to do any major repairs. In the next three years when you allow us to keep it than we shall be able to invest some money on modernisation and improving the condition of the machinery so that these mills do not get sick again if these are to be handed over. Some hon. Members wanted to know as to how much money has been spent. During the last 3 years. Government invested about Rs. 13.7 crores and out of that we have already recovered a little over Rs. 4 crores. This is the financial position.

Sir, some hon. Members were very emphatic that Government, if serious in its business, should nationalise sugar mills. I hope they would be satisfied that so far as sugar industry is concerned we are following a policy of sugar mills being run by the growers and farmers.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: I would like to suggest that Government may kindly consider if instead of these mills being given back whether they should not be given to growers' cooperatives.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We shall consider that suggestion but for the time being we have not taken a decision. At present the only scope of the Bill is to continue to keep these eight undertakings under Government for a further period of three years.

16.00 hrs.

The only scope of the Bill is to continue keeping these 8 undertakings under Government for a further period of three years. Some of the hon. Members have suggested that the mills should not be allowed to go sick. I entirely agree with them. This is our policy. That is why we have taken action under this Act. We are issuing notices to the mills that if they do not start working at the time of crushing of sugar-cane or close down the mills or do not pay arrears to the sugarcane growers within 14 days, the Government would take severe action against them. This action is only in the interests of the farmers and also workers who will be out of employment when the mills are closed down.

Some friends have suggested that Government should take over the responsibility to see that modernisation takes place. We accept that responsibility and that is why we have now decided to impose a cess of Rs. 5 per quintal. We shall thereby realise about Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 crores every year which we shall spend on cane development and research work and to give soft loan to the sick mills for modernisation. Smt. Krishna Sahi and some other friends made a very important point that development of rural areas can be brought about very easily if sugar industry could be developed in the country, in the cooperative sector. We have seen the example of Maharashtra where a very large percentage of mills are in the cooperative sector. I recently visited the constituency of Mr. V. K. Patil and the cooperative mills there. His father was a pioneer in this field and I have seen how the whole face of the rural areas is changed, in hundreds of villages, wherever the mills have come up.

There is also one other important point. The by-products should be utilised and the profits of the mills earned by this, that is, by-products like molasses, etc. should be ploughed back into the mills for the betterment and should be accounted for. But I am not in a position to say much on this subject, because this is out of the purview of the Agriculture Ministry. This is being looked after by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and we shall see what we can do. Certainly there is scope for paying higher prices to the farmers if all profits that the mills earn are accounted for properly and brought in their balance sheets.

[Rao Birendra Singh]

Mr. Chitta Basu and some other friends did not seem to understand that this amount of Rs. 13 which was the price fixed by the Government as minimum statutory price for the sugarcane was not relevant to the price which is to be paid to the farmers. It is only for the purpose of calculating the cost of production of sugar and for the purposes of payment of price for the 50 per cent of levy sugar that we get from the mills. Therefore, there should not be any anxiety on this account. Even last year under the Prime Minister's own instructions, the Chief Ministers in the States tried to get the maximum price for the farmers for their sugarcane keeping in view the large profits that the factories earn. In some of the States like Punjab, they get even Rs. 27 or 28 per quintal. Even though the statutory price remains at Rs. 13.0, some States have already announced that the farmers would get at least Rs. 20 or 21 or Rs. 22 or Rs. 23 per quintal for the sugarcane. I hope that the policy that we are following will prove successful as it has done in the past two years. The area under sugarcane has increased very fast and we have been able to rectify the situation and the muddle that had been created by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy earlier. I always thought that he was a bold politician, but I never knew he was so brazen also. Everybody knows what was Janata Party and what happened then. Now, he is trying to extol the performance of the Janata Party regime in this House. I am sure, he knows in his heart of hearts that he and his friends failed miserably, but I am glad at least he is taking interest in what this Government is trying to achieve and I am sure, very soon he will be able to convince himself that there could be no better Government than the present Government in India in the interest of farmers, workers and everybody else.

I do not think, I shall take much of your time. I am thankful again to the hon. Members that they have given good support to the small measure that we have brought before them, and they will also pass it when I move the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : सभापति जी, असल में खेती करने वाले की हालत न सिर्फ भारत में बल्कि दुनिया में कल-कारखाने, उद्योग, व्यापार, और नौकरी करने वाले के मुकाबले में बहुत छोटी मानी गई है और मानी जा रही है--नफे और काम के नाते से।

यह विधेयक पुराने तरीके से चला आ रहा था, जिसे संशोधन के लिए कृषि मंत्री जी लाए हैं। किसान के लिए कुछ करने की इच्छा जरूर होती है, उमंग होती है, लेकिन जब समाज और शासन की जकड़ ऊपर से पड़ती है तो फिर बेचारे मंत्री जी भी बेबस हो जाते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, ये कानूनों के पत्ते तोड़ने के बजाए उसकी बुनियाद की जड़ें

में जाएं। आप देखें कि किसी कल-कारखाने की पूरी पूंजी से किसी किसान की जमीन की कीमत बड़ी है। किसानों की कारामद जमीनें ली गई हैं उन पर कल कारखाने लगाए गए हैं और आगे भी लगाए जायेंग। उनको जमीनों का जो मुआवजा दिया गया था वह बहुत ही कम दिया गया था और अब भी कम दिया जाता है। इस का भी आपको ध्यान रखना होगा। सिक मिलें आपने अपने कब्जे में ले ली हैं यह तो ठीक है और कम से कम आपने एक रोग को तो मिटा दिया है और इन मिलों को बीमारी से मुक्ति दिला दी है। लेकिन जो बुनियादी चीज है उस में आप को जाना होगा। बुनियादी अन्तर को आपको मिटाना होगा। किसान गन्ना पैदा करता है। उस गन्ने से चीनी पैदा होती है। मजदूर उसको पेरता है। अब आप देखें कि मैनेजमेंट को इस में कितनी आमदनी होती है, लेबर को कितनी होती है और किसान जो पैदा करता है उसको कितनी होती है। जो अन्तर है उसको आपको देखना होगा और इसको मिटाना होगा। मैनेजमैंट जो है उस में तमाम आई०ए०एस०उस यादूसरे बड़े-बड़े अफसर या बड़े-बड़े लोग होते हैं और वही बेशतर मुनाफ़ा खाते हैं। यह जो अन्तर है उसको आपको मिटाना होगा। शुरू से ही जब कभी आप विरोध में थे, पक्ष या विपक्ष में थे, आप किसान की बात किया करते थे। मैं जानता हूं कि आपके दिल में किसान के प्रति दर्द है और उसी वजह से आप उसकी बात किया करते थे। लेकिन यह जो अन्तर है इसको आप मिटाने की अब कोशिश करें। नाम कोआप्रेटिव का होता है लेकिन मिलों का संचालन आई०ए०एस० अफसर या बड़ी-बड़ी तोंद वाले करते हैं और वही मुनाफ़ा खाते हैं। गरीब किसान को गन्ने की पूरी कीमत भी नहीं मिलती है। किसान को जो जमीन का मुआवजा दिया गया है या दिया जाता है उसको भी आपको देखना पड़ेगा।

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मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि एक पैमाना आप बनाए। हमारे देश में अरब पति और करोड़पति मिल मालिक हैं। किसी की कम्पनी 1400 करोड़ की है और किसी की 1800 करोड़ की। किसानों की पैदावार पर आधारित कारखाने जो अरबपति और करोड़पति खड़े करते हैं, उनको खत्म किया जाना चाहिए। एक सीमा आप बांध दें कि एक करोड़ से ऊपर जिनके पास हो, उनको आप मिटाएंगे। जब कभी भी लाइसेंस दिया जाय या कोई और फायदा पहुंचाया जाए तो यह शर्त लगा दी जाए कि चाहे हिस्सेदारी के आधार पर लाइसेंस देना हो और अगर किसी का पचास प्रतिशत भी हिस्सा हो लेकिन वह करोड़पति हो जो बड़े घराने से वाबस्ता हो और कोआप्रेटिव से भी चाहे उसका सम्बन्ध हो, उसको किसी तरीके से भी उस में शामिल न किया जाए। एक करोड़ से ज्यादा सम्पत्ति वाले जो लोग हैं, उनके मेलजोल वालों को, उनके वाकिफकारों को और अगर वे कोआप्रेटिव में शामिल होते हैं, तो उसको लाइसेंस आदि देते वक्त इस चीज को भी देखा जाना चाहिए।

हरियाणा की हालत से आप वाकिफ हैं। गन्ने की कीमत जो आप दे रहे हैं इसको लेकर लोगों में, किसानों में बड़ा असन्तोष है। आप हरियाणा के गांव-गांव को, घर-घर को जानते हैं। रोहतक में 184 गांवों की पंचायत अभी हुई थी और उस में यह फैसला दिया गया कि गन्ने की जो कीमत दी जा रही है वह बहुत कम है। उनकी यह मांग है कि उनको गन्ने की ठीक कीमत दिलाई जाए। आप किसान की हालत को जानते हैं। अंग्रेजों के राज्य में जब छोटू राम जी मंत्री थे तब भी किसानों ने अपनी लड़ाई लड़ी थी।

[श्री मनीराम बागड़ी]

किसान कितने दिन तक अपनी उपज को रोके रख सकता है ? अगर वह गन्ने को रोक कर रखना भी चाहे तो नहीं रख सकता है । यह कहना कि जनता पार्टी के वक्त जो कीमत किसान को मिल रही थी हम उससे ज्यादा दे रहे हैं कोई दलील नहीं है । जनता पार्टी की सरकार ढाई साल में चली गई । क्यों नहीं आप भी चले जाते हैं ? क्या आप भी जाने के लिए तैयार हैं । अगर कोई गलत काम करता है तो हम भी गलत करें, यह कोई दलील नहीं है । गन्ने की कीमत किसान को पूरी मिले, इसकी व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए ।

मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि हिम्मत करके मंत्री महोदय जरा जोर की छलांग मारें । उनके साथ जो माननीय सदस्य बैठे हैं मंत्री जी जब किसान के हितों को ले कर नारा देते हैं तो वे उनको हाथ पकड़ कर झटका देते हैं और उनको बिठा देते हैं । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि हाथ छुड़ा कर किसानों के लिए कुछ बड़ी बात कह कर जाएं तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा और किसान उनको हमेशा के लिए याद रखेंगे ।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to confine myself to just one point *i.e.* the policy which is being pursued by this Government and attacked by a number of friends from the Opposition, *viz.* the dual price policy. I am all in favour of this dual price policy, not because of some theory, but because of practical experience.

At the time of the previous Government—the moment I mention Janata, some of our friends become allergic—they did away with this dual price policy. They had only one price policy. The result was the burning down of cane in U.P. and some other States by our kisans because prices went down so low, while all the time factories were having a merry time. The middle classes appeared to be happy because prices were coming down. But actually what happened was that the prices did go up. So, this Government has done the right thing in going back to this dual price policy.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Rather the previous Government itself was reverting to this.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Yes; but now this Government is able to export sugar and also store a large quantity of it, at the same time ensuring an economic price to our farmers. It is a policy which ought to be accepted by every right-thinking person who believes in a welfare society, welfare state and welfare economics. It is true that these friends who want only one price do not believe in welfare economics at all, but believe in the good old capitalist economics, where the producers and the consumers would be exploited whereas middlemen and industrialists would be able to make profits.

I want this dual price policy to be extended from sugar to almost every other commodity needed by our masses. As a result of this dual price policy, the upper middle class, the richer people and high-salaried people in towns to-day would not be able to continue their luxurious ways of life, and luxurious, reckless and irresponsible expenditure which they indulge in while pursuing it. Their luxurious life has got to be controlled, and it can be done in best possible only this way. If we introduce controls, there may be too much of corruption, trouble and official exploitation of the farmer, as well as the consumers.

In this manner, whoever wishes to have more than one sweet at any time, and more and more sweets of the Bengali type where too much of sugar has to be pushed into every sweet, must make up their minds to spend more and more. I don't see any reason why these people should not be made

to pay market prices. What is needed today is that we should assure our ordinary massese minimum quantities of various essential commodities at the most bearable and reasonable price level. Once that is satisfied, in regard to all other people, if they wish to indulge in luxurious ways of life, let them pay for it. If the market price goes up to Rs. 10/- or Rs. 12/-, let them pay. Otherwise, let them be satisfied with one sweet. Why should they insist upon *rosgolla* and *sandesh* all the time?

Similarly in regard to clothing and rice also. I have ration rice. But some of these people would like to have *basmati* or other varieties, which are luxury ones. They are welcome, but let them pay. This is the policy of this Government.

I am glad that as far as sugar is concerned, the present Government is pursuing the right policy, and achieving success. I am happy to find that we are today in a happy position to assure an economic price to our farmers much higher than the minimum price. If Government succeeds in helping them to gain more and more, by starting their own cooperative factories and also peasant-managed and peasant-owned factories even otherwise, and if they are prepared to make sick mills effective and efficient, it will be all for the good not only for the poorer people . but also richer people and the middle class. I am not prepared to accept the marketing economy which was sought to be propagated by my friend, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. He was asking what is this economics? Theirs is a round and round economy, cycling all the time people's money into the pockets of only capitalists and not of the general folk. Our is the welfare economy; and I am in favour of it; and I hope and I am glad that we are making success on this front. I hope, since hon. Minister is incharge of the civil supplies, he will be able to try and introduce it for as many commodities as possible and see that the distribution is much more satisfactory than it is today.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There is nothing much to say. I only thank my friend Mr. Ranga who is one of our most senior members and a grand farmers' leader. I assure him that the policy that we are following, the Government intends to continue it because we want to provide cheaper sugar to the weaker sections at Rs. 3.65 per kg. and at the same time, we want to give some liberty, some freedom to the sugar mills to make good their losses, if any, on supplying of levy sugar quota to the Government. But you know that even in the free market we have controlled the prices of sugar and around festival seasons, sugar has been selling even in the Capital in Delhi around Rs. 6 per kg; and with this policy, I am sure, we shall be able to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers as was advocated by my friend, Shri Mani Ram Bagri and at the same time, we shall see that the sugar mills, most of which are in the cooperative sector, do not suffer any losses and they continue to make profit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.22 hrs.

RAMPUR RAZA LIBRARY (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RALWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): on behalf of Shrimati Sheila Kaul: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975, as pass-

(Shri Mallikarjun)

ed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, was originally established as a personal collection of Nawab Faizullah Khan relating to the year 1974—1794 A.D. and was given the status of a separate Department in the year 1851 during the period of Nawab Syed Mohammad Saeed Khan. It was in 1953 that the Library was declared a public library by the late Nawab Sir Syed Raza Ali Khan. In 1975 the Government of India declared it to be an institution of national importance *vide* Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975. Under the same Act, a Board under the Chairmanship of Governor of Uttar Pradesh was also constituted in 1975.

Section 27(1) of the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975 empowers the Central Government to make rules to give effect to the provisions of the Act. Section 27(3) of the Act provides that the rules so made shall be laid before each House of Parliament. The requisite rules pertaining to the Rampur Raza Library were notified in June, 1975. Copies of these rules have also been laid before both the Houses of Parliament. Section 28(1) of the Act empowers the Board of Library to frame regulations, with the previous approval of Central Government, to enable them to discharge their functions under the Act. There is, however, no provision in the existing Act for laying of regulations before the Parliament.

In its 7th Report, the Committee on Subordinate Legislation has desired that like rules, regulations framed by subordinate bodies under delegated powers is authorised by the concerned Acts of Parliament should also be laid before Parliament and there should be a provision to this effect in the relevant statues. Likewise, there should invariably be a provision in the relevant statutes for publication of the rules as well as the regulations to be made thereunder from time to time to be published under the Gazette of India. The Government have accepted the recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. It is therefore proposed to amend the Act by adding Clause 4 to Section 28 of the Act. A minor amendment is also proposed to sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Act so as to insert the words "by notification in official gazette" after the word "the Central Government". This will meet the requirement of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. The Rampur Raza Library (Amendment) Bill, 1979, now 1980, was accordingly introduced in Rajya Sabha on 28-3-1979. The amendments contained in the Bill are in consonance with the recommedations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. I, therefore, move that the Bill to further amend the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975, be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): At the outset I support the Bill. This Bill is in response to the Seventh Report of the Committee on Delegated Legislation. This legislation would go a long way to ensure the authority of our Parliament over the regulations made by the management of the Rampur Raza Library.

While supporting this Amendment Bill, I intend to point out to the Government some facts and some aspects of the Library concerned. This Library contains very old manuscripts of the seventeenth century. These manuscripts are of Urdu, Arabic, Hindi and various other languages. All these manuscripts have been preserved with care. I think so. As far as my knowledge goes, I know that some Arabic

manuscripts are of Nashtalik and Shekesta style. This Nashtalik and Shekesta style may be comparable to the present day shorthand-type. Very few experts are there who can understand this Nashtalik and shekesta type of Arabic manuscripts. The number of those experts is fast dwindling. I, therefore, bring to the notice of the Government that the number of such experts who are capable of understanding and preserving this Nashtalik and Shekesta type of Arabic manuscript and who are few and those manuscripts should be protected so that our future generations do not lag behind in going through the manuscripts and understanding them properly.

Many foreigners do visit our country and those who are interested in the cultural aspect go to visit the Rampur Raza Library. They also go there for their research work and it is very difficult for them to get accommodation there, because the Library is situated in an interior part of the town. So, I suggest to the Government that some hostel accommodation should be provided there, so that foreigners and other scholars who go there for research work or to fulfil their curiosity should not find any difficulty in the matter of accommodation. While the principal Act—the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975—was moved in both Houses, the Minister concerned gave some assurance that they would try their level best to collect the manuscripts lying scattered all over the country in rural areas. How far Government has attempted to collect such manuscripts from rural areas should be made known to the House and the nation. It would enrich the collection of the Library if those manuscripts are collected from those rural areas.

The management of the library is trying to preserve the manuscripts with some care, but as far as my konwledge goes, there is still scope for improvement of the measures of preservation. The other day we read in the newspapers that some valuable manuscripts are being smuggled out of the country. I do not know whether any manuscript from this library has already been smuggled out. I have no specific information in this regard, but I urge upon the Government that more precaution should be taken so that such valuable manuscripts of 17th century are not smuggled out in any way.

Some memoir notebook for Hindustani classical music has been preserved in the library. It is very helpful for the development of classical Hindustani music and Government should take proper care to maintain this memoir notebook, because this would be very helpful to the musicians.

Last but not the least, the Central Government should come forward with a National Library Policy, which would help scholars and researchers and those who have got special interest and taste in the cultural activities of the country. Our society is not static but moving forward. For a moving society, it will be helpful if the cultural aspect is preserved in a very organised way. So, I urge upon the Government that not only should they establish their authority over the management of the library but they should also try their level best to collect the manuscripts and the cultural relics lying scattered all over the country in our rural areas. I again appeal to the Government to take necessary action in this regard.

श्री मल चन्द डागा (पाली): सभापति महोदय, जब यह बिल ऐक्ट बना था उस समय के जो प्रभारी मंत्री थे उन्होंने यह बात कही थी :

'Rampur Raza Library has the finest collection of Mss. in Arabic, Persian and Urdu along with Moghal

and Iranian miniature paintings of immense value from arts point of view. Besides paintings and mss. the library has a very rich collection of old printed material in the form of hooks and periodicals."

हमारे उप शिक्षा मंत्री जी नये आए हैं इसलिए मैं उनसे कुछ अधिक कहना नहीं चाहता, सिर्फ एक बात ही उनसे पूछना चाहूंगा। इस सदन में हर साल एनुअल रिपोर्ट पेश करने का प्रावधान है, हर साल सदन की मेज पर एनुअल रिपोर्ट पेश होनी चाहिए तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि कौन-कौन से साल में आप ने एनुअल रिपोर्ट पेश की हैं ? ऐक्ट में दिया हुआ है :

"21(4)....that Government shall, as soon as may be after the receipt thereof, cause the same to be laid before each House of Parliament."

मैंने लाइब्रेरी में जा कर जांच की कि कोई सालाना रिपोर्ट वहां पर आती है या नहीं तो मुझे बताया गया कि उनके पास केवल एक पुरानी रिपोर्ट आई हुई है। शायद मंत्रीजी के पास बाकी रिपोर्टें होंगी जिनको वे इस सदन में रखेंगे। पुरानी रिपोर्ट जो मैंने पढ़ी है उससे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वहां पर स्कालर्स बहुत ही कम आते हैं। आप इतना रुपया वहां पर खर्च करते हैं फिर कम स्कालर आने का क्या कारण है ? सिर्फ 48 स्कालर्स रिपर्च करने के लिए आए--एक साल में या दो साल में, यह समय भी उसमें नहीं दिया हुआ हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि लाइब्रेरी को साइंटिफिक ढंग से मेनटेन भी नहीं किया जाता है और न विद्वान लोगों को लाइब्रेरी रखा गया है। वहां पर कुल 28 स्थान हैं और अधिकतर पैसा प्रशासन पर ही खर्च किया जा रहा है। वहां पर कोई हास्टल भी नहीं है जहां पर कि स्टूडेण्ट्स आ कर ठहर सकें और स्टडी कर सकें। आपने जिसे नेशनल लाइब्रेरी घोषित किया हो उसको साइंटिफिक ढंग से मेनटेन किया जाना चाहिए। वहां पर तो पूरा कैटलाग भी नहीं है। साइंटिफिक ढंग से सूची भी नहीं बनाई गई है। ऐसी हालत में मैं समझता हूं कि यह अच्छा होगा कि मंत्री जी वहां पर जायें और देखें कि किस प्रकार से इस लाइब्रेरी में सुधार किया जा सकता है। रिपोर्ट में 1087 आंदर यूजर्स दिखलाए गए हैं। पता नहीं वहां पर कौन से अखबार आते हैं। आज आप इसमें संशोधन लाए हैं लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि आज पार्लमेंट पर अगर कोई हावी है तो वह है एग्जीक्यूटिव। रूल्स एण्ड रेग्युलेशन्स जो बनाए जाते हैं वह भी इस सदन के सामने नहीं रखे जाते हैं। 15 साल के बाद जब नींद खुली तो हमारे उपमंत्री जी से कह दिया गया कि उनको यहां पर रख दो। लेकिन आप देखें कि जो पहली लोकसभा थी उसका ही यह निर्णय था कि जो जो-भी रूल्ज एण्ड रेग्युलेशन्स और बाई-लाज़ फ्रेम किए जाएं, उनको सदन की मेज पर रखा जाए। मैं आपको वह सुनाना चाहूंगा। मैं उसको कोट कर रहा हूं। मैं समझता हूं उस समय हमारे उपमंत्री जी भी इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं होंगे। वह इस प्रकार से है :

"The Committee observe that as far back as May, 1955 the Committee on Subordinate Legislation in para 37 of their Third Report (First Lok Sabha) had emphasised on Government to make a suitable provision for laying and modification in all future Bills which may seek to delegate power to make rules, regulations, etc."

यह फर्स्ट लोक सभा ने कहा था कि आप रूल्ज-रेगुलेशन्ज रखिये, लेकिन आप ने नहीं रखे। इस के लिए आप के यहां

कौन एक्शन लेता है ? हम बारबार अपनी रिकमेण्डेशन्ज करते हैं--फस्ट लोक सभा ने किया, थर्ड लोक सभा ने किया, आज आ कर मंत्री जी कहने लगे--मंत्री जी बड़े होश्यार हैं --कहने लगे कि 6ठी लोक सभा ने रिकमेण्डेशन की थी, इस लिए हम जल्दी ले कर आये हैं। मंत्री जी, आप जरा अपने डिपार्टमेंट से पूछिए कि कब रिकमेण्डेशन आई थी ? आप के यहां इन बातों को पूछने वाला कोई है ? एक्ट बन गया, काम चलने लग गया, बिना रूल्ज-रेगुलेशन के गाड़ी चलने लगी। हम ने आप को यह पावर्स नहीं दी थी। आज देश में एक खतरनाक हालत यह हो रही है कि हम बिना कोई रूल्ज-रेगुलेशन्ज बनाये काम चलाने लग गये हैं और हम भी सब को एग्जामिन नहीं कर पाते हैं। एग्जीक्यूटिव एजेन्सीज अपनी मर्जी के रूल्ज बना लेती हैं, लेकिन हम ने आप को ऐसा अधिकार नहीं दिया था कि आप जो चाहें कानून बना लें। आज सुबह जिस बिल पर बहस कर रहे थे, मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा, चुपचाप सुन लिया, क्योंकि वित्त मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे हैं और मैं जानता था कि वह मेरी अमेण्डमेण्ट नहीं मानेंगे।

फस्ट लोक सभा ने कहा था --

The First Lok Sabha has said that they should be laid on the Table of the House so that we can go through them, study them and find out whether they are in accordance with the Act or not. But nobody cares.

कोई केअर नहीं करता है। आज आप ने यहां आ कर कह दिया कि 6ठी लोक सभा ने रिकमेंड किया था, मैं पूछता हूं यह भी 1978 में हुआ था, तीन साल तक क्यों सोये रहे, आज ही यह बिल क्यों आया, इससे पहले क्यों नहीं आया ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : इन से पूछो ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : कौन पूछ सकता है ? हां, चेअरमैन साहब पूछ सकते हैं, प्रिसाइडिंग आफिसर पूछ सकता है क्योंकि इस वक्त ये स्पीकर हैं। हमारी एग्जीक्यूटिव एजेन्सीज को कानून में रूल्ज तथा रेगुलेशन्ज बनाने की पावर दी गई है --वे बनाते हैं या नहीं बनाते हैं, कौन पूछेगा ? रूल्ज तथा रेगुलेशन्ज के लिए नियम 234 में लिखा है--ये बहुत पुराने हैं --

Where a regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. framed in pursuance of the Constitution or of the legislative functions delegated by Parliament to a subordinate authority is laid before the House, we can raise objection under Rule 34.

एक्ट पास हो जाता है, रूल्ज तथा रेगुलेशन्ज बनाये जाते हैं--मंत्री जी आप मुझे इतना बतला दीजिए कि कौन-कौन से रेगुलेशन्ज बना लिए हैं और कब तक उन को यहां रख देंगे ? इस एक्ट के तहत भी आप ने जो बना लिए हैं, उन को भी यहां रख दो ....

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : छोड़ो, इनको।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : चौधरी सुन्दर सिंह कहते हैं कि छोड़ो। चलिए मैं दूसरी बात को लेता हूं--आप लाइब्रेरी को जो एमाउण्ट देते हैं वह इतनी मीगर है कि उस में कुछ नहीं हो सकता। इस तरह की नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूशन को सिर्फ तीन लाख रुपया दिया जाय, इस में वे क्या करते होंगे, लाइब्रेरी को चलाने के लिए लाइब्रेरियन भी नहीं मिलता होगा। जो थोड़ा-बहुत पढ़ा-लिखा होता है उसी को रख लेते

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

हैं, वही लाइब्रेरियन बन जाता है । इस काम के लिए कोई स्कालर रखा जाना चाहिए जो संस्था में इण्टरेस्ट ले, दुनिया भर के अखबारों को इकट्ठा करे । हर साल यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि वहां क्या रिसर्च हुई है, कितने थीसिज आये हैं, रिसर्च के लिए कितने रिसर्च-स्कालर्स आये हैं और किन-किस ने थीसिज दी हैं । आप मंत्री जी हमें यह भी बतलायें कि जो रिसर्च स्कालर्स आयेंगे उन के ठहरने की क्या व्यवस्था है ? जो स्कालर्स थीसिज देते हैं उस के प्रीजर्व करने की क्या व्यवस्था है ?

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सभापति महोदय पर निर्भर है कि वे इस से कहें कि ठीक से रूल और रैगुलेशन्स बना कर वे सदन में आएं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया ।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for he has come forward with an amending Bill though late in this House. This is the result of the observations made by the Subordinate Legislation Committee. Otherwise than this, the library movement in this country is almost dead movement.

I am extremely sorry to say that this is a piecemeal approach to the library problems. I am emphasising upon the Government to call experts, scholars and all those connected with the library movement and take national view and a national approach to the libraries in the country. This is a small library, but it is a very important library. There are masterpieces of Arabic literature, Urdu literature and literature on musicology. But what is its status? We have not even got a catelogue of rare Mss. The real national library movement envisages a *catalogus catalogorum*. You can sit in Bangalore or be anywhere and find out in what library what manuscripts are there. Unfortunately today we do not know anything. When I was doing my Ph.D., I know how I had to hunt for manuscripts on Jyotish-Shastrs. There is not a single *catalogus catalogorum* in the country. Different types of scholars have to take advantage of the library. A mere grant of two-and-a-half lakhs of rupees a year is not sufficient even to maintain the manucripts or to preserve them. All over the world the library movement has gone much ahead where valuable manuscripts are preserved and not kept in the form in which they are kept in this country nowadays. They are micro-filmed there so that further loss or further deterioration would not happen. The originals are taken to the National archives and the benefit of all the manuscripts is a vailable to the entire country. Here, the apathy of the Government causes a very great concern. I would, therefore, beseech the Government to understand this. Although this Amendment Act is the medium through which we have focussed Government's attention to the development of libraries in the country, this enthusiastic Minister like our good friend, should take some further steps to see that the Central libraries, the public libraries, get a national outlook. The Government's national policy on libraries should be announced and there should be a little more sympathetic approach while giving grants for the upkeep of the libraries. This Library has a very ancient building. It is in the rural sector. The building itself is a monument. The amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs after a few years will not even be sufficient to keep the building in repair. Therefore, a wider outlook is required, when we have these valuable possessions. Therefore, I call upon the Government to come forward in this House with a comprehensive Bill, not piecemeal regulations like this, brought on the

floor of the House. This should have been done a long time back. I am glad that you have done it now. Otherwise, they would have still been undone. But this piecemeal approach to these libraries is not welcome and therefore, a comprehensive Bill regulating all the Central and Government libraries, in respect of archives or ancient possessions to be conceived by experts' views and views of those who are knowledgeable in the library science should be brought about. I have been connected with the library movement for the last sixteen or seventeen years. I have been associated with Royal Asiatic Society and Asiatic Society of Bombay. I know how our Libraries are suffering, not only because of finance but because of no thinking on the part of the Government on this very vital or important subject for research and for our cultural heritage of the country.

श्री झारखंडे राय (घोसी) : मान्यवर, इस संशोधन विधेयक का मैं स्वागत करता हूं।

वास्तविकता यह है कि स्वतन्त्रता के बाद सामन्तवाद का पूर्व और मूल रूप समाप्त हो गया परन्तु देहाती क्षेत्रों में सामन्तवाद के अवशेष अभी समाज तंत्र पर जमे हैं, हावी हैं और पूर्ववत् प्रभावी हैं। उन्हें पूरी तरह समाप्त करना आज के क्रान्ति पुत्र का कर्त्तव्य है। इन सामन्ती अवशेषों का मेल-जोल और सांठ-गांठ भारत के पूंजीपति वर्ग से है और वे शासन और सत्ता दोनों पर कब्जा जमाए हुए हैं।

इन भूतपूर्व बड़े सामन्तों और राजा-महाराजाओं ने अपने उत्कर्ष युग में कुछ जन-कल्याणकारी कार्य भी किए हैं जैसे सिंचाई के लिए तालाब, गहरे कुएं, पियाऊ, धर्मशालाएं, सड़कें आदि-आदि उनकी अवस्था ध्वस्त-प्रायः है और अपने जीवन के अन्तिम क्षणों में वे सांस ले जी रहे हैं। इन्हें समाजोपयोगी कार्यों में लाइब्रेरियों की स्थापना भी है। पुरातन काल से मध्य युगीन काल तक भारत के राजा-महाराजाओं और बादशाहों ने बड़ी बड़ी लाइब्रेरी जगह जगह कायम की थीं और उनका रख-रखाव भी वे करते थे लेकिन जब सामन्तवाद पुराने रूप में नहीं रहा, तो उन का रख-रखाव, उन के मेन्टीनेन्स का मामला भी बिगड़ गया और वे इतनी उपेक्षित, इतनी तिरस्कृत हो चुकी हैं कि बहुतों का पता नहीं है कि वे कभी रहीं है या नहीं। इसलिए आज सरकार का यह पुनीत कर्तव्य है कि उन लाईब्रेरियों को जो सारे देश में बिखरी हुई हैं, जो छोटे-बड़े पुस्तकालय हैं, उनको वह अपने हाथ में ले और उनका संचालन केन्द्रीय स्तर पर हो इस के लिए राज्य सरकारों से भी सहयोग लिया जाए।

अभी हमारे पूर्व-वक्ता महोदय ने लाइब्रेरी साइंस के ऊपर बहुत सी बातें कहीं हैं और मैं उन्हें दोहराना नहीं चाहता। यह संशोधन विधेयक इस दृष्टि-कोण से भी लाया गया है कि इन के ऊपर भारत सरकार का इस संसद का

[श्री झारखडे राय]

भी नियंत्रण रहे। यह एक स्वागतयोग्य बात है।

रामपुर राजा लाइब्रेरी किसी जमाने में हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की बहुत अच्छी लाइब्रेरी मानी जाती थी। जब वहां के नवाब थे, वहां पर विशेष कर उर्दू, अरबी और फारसी के बहुत ही दुर्लभ ग्रन्थ पांडुलिपि रखी गई थीं जो बहुत खराब हो गई हैं और खराब होती जा रही हैं। उनका सुधार करने में जो भी प्रयास अभी तक किया गया है, वह कम है। मेरा सुझाव यह है और मैं भी इस राय का हूं जैसा कि हमारे पूर्व वक्ता महोदय ने कहा था, कि पूरे देश की लाइब्रेरियों के संचालन नियंत्रण और रख रखाव के लिए एक काम्प्रीहैंसिव बिल लाया जाना चाहिए। एक पीसमील सोल्यूशन, एक आंशिक समाधान अब इतने बड़े महान देश के लिए जचता नहीं है और न इस से कोई लाभ हो पाता है। इस लिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि अपने में पूरा एक सम्पूर्ण विधेयक लाया जाए जिसके अधिकार क्षेत्र में प्रभाव क्षेत्र में, चिन्तन क्षेत्र में देश के सभी छोटे बड़े प्राचीन, अर्वाचीन, मध्ययुगीन सभी पुस्तकालय आ सकें और उनकी व्यवस्था हो सके।

यहां पर जो फोडम फाइटर्स हैं, अब तो उनकी संख्या भी कम होती जा रही है, उन्हें याद होगा कि उस जमाने में देहातों में गांवों में एक छोटा सा पुस्तकालय कायम करना एक बहुत बड़ा क्रांति और देशद्रोह का काम समझा जाता था। अगर किसी गांव में कोई पुस्तकालय कायम हो जाता था तो सी० आई० डी० की नजर उस पर पहुंच जाती थी और उस पुस्तकालय के चलाने वालों के चारों तरफ लगातार खुफिया लोग घूमते रहते थे। अब वह बात नहीं है। वह बात समाप्त हो गयी है। लड़ाई का दौर बदल गया है, संघर्ष का रास्ता बदल गया है। पुरानी मान्यताएं समाप्त हो चुकी हैं, नयी मान्यताएं बनी नहीं हैं। यह संक्रमण काल है। इस में अव्यवस्था, अराजकता सब चीजें हैं। वे शिक्षा जगत में भी हैं, लाइब्रेरी प्रशासन में भी हैं।

इसलिए आखिर में मैं यह कहूंगा कि एक बहुत बड़ा विधेयक लाया जाए जो कि पूरे क्षेत्र को संभाल सके। तब देश का शिक्षा जगत् भी कल्याणकारी हो जायेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि हमारे प्रदेश के एक बहुत बड़े पुस्तकालय का इस से भला होगा।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman Sir, this is a very simple Bill to give effect to the recommendations of the Seventh Report of the Subordinate Legislation Committee. But the surprise is the long time it has taken to come before us. It concerns an important subject, namely, the recommendations of the Subordinate Legislation Committee. The recommendations were made quite long ago. Even when the Government moved the Bill, it has taken an unduly long time to come before us. In the case of the present Bill, we find that this Amendment Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 28th March, 1979. Then, it took nearly one year to pass this simple Bill and it was passed on the 20th of November, 1980. Then, again nearly one more year elapsed. And today we have taken it up in the Lok Sabha. The Government has no time to bring forward this Bill and it appears that there is no sense of priority in arranging its business. It is a matter of pain that the implementation of the recommendations of one of the House Committees takes such a long time and is given a very low priority.

However, Sir, I must at this juncture also make a number of references to the situation that is prevalent with respect to this Library. This Library is the biggest Urdu Library in India. It is the second biggest in Asia. Such being the case, we know the importance of the Library. The hon. Minister has himself enlightened the House about the importance of the Library. There are nearly 40,000 volumes and nearly 15,000 manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Hindi.

17.00 hrs.

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

On the one hand, we have a Library which is the second biggest Urdu Library in Asia and which is the biggest Urdu Library in India and, on the other hand, that biggest Urdu Library in India has a skeleton staff of only 17. Till last month, that is, October the Library was without any head whatsoever. I do not know the position right now, this month. I, therefore, beg to submit before the House that contrary to the noble ideas that the Government has, contrary to the noble sentiments on the basis of which the Act of 1976 was passed in this House, contrary to all these, the Library today is facing a crisis of neglect. I have, therefore, risen only to emphasise upon the Government the necessity to see that its noble sentiments are reflected in reality also and that necessary adequate and immediate steps are taken.

Sir, you please visit the Library and you will know how poor is the maintenance of even its building. It also needs attention. There are also hardly any plans for the development of this Library. There was, if I am not mistaken, a plan to microfilm all the manuscripts that are there. They are very precious. But it pains us to see that hardly a hundred manuscripts—there are 15,000 of them—have been microfilmed. I must, therefore, suggest that greater attention has to be paid to this Library which contains the finest treasure of books and manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Hindi.

Formerly, there was an idea to microfilm all manuscripts and to keep them in a fire-proof safe. I would, therefore, suggest that we should have a microfilm unit in the Library itself. Please don't bring all those precious manuscripts from Rampur to Delhi for the purpose of getting them microfilmed. We know what can happen to these valuable manuscrips in transit, to and for from various places. So, let there be a microfilming unit in the Library itself.

The Library should be developed as an active centre for research. I must, therefore, reiterate the demand that has been made here for a proper hostel so that the scholars can take full advantage of this Library.

I do not want to consume much time of the House. The Bill, however, is limited only to the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee. We have only taken this opportunity to place before the House and the hon. Minister some important aspects of the Library which need his immediate attention. We have here a Minister who is known for quick work. I know it because he is in the Railways also. I am also a Member of the Railway Consultative Committee and, as such, I have personal knowledge of the fact as to how quickly he works, provided he takes up a particular thing.

Now he is also in Education.

Therefore, I have placed a few aspects of the library which need immediate attention here and hope that necessary expeditious action will be taken.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : यह लाइब्रेरी जिस के बारे में यह विधेयक आया है हमारे देश की बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण लाइब्रेरी है। सरकार जो कदम उठा रही है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। सरकार अच्छा काम बहुत

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

कम करती है लेकिन कभी कभी करती है तो उसका स्वागत करना पड़ता है है। विरोध के लिए विरोध करना कोई मतलब नहीं रखता है। इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं कि इस लाइब्रेरी के सम्बन्ध में जो आज आप कर रहे हैं इसको बहुत पहले किया जाना चाहिए था। यह एक कमी रही है जिसको आप आज दूर कर रहे हैं। यह बिल बहुत पहले आया था लेकिन इस पर सरकार पहले डिसकशन नहीं करवा सकी।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस महत्वपूर्ण पुस्तकालय की सुरक्षा और विकास पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाए। यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि वहां पर जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उनकी संख्या बहुत ही कम है, बहुत ही सीमित है। उस पुस्तकालय को और अधिक उपयोगी बनाने के लिए, उस का और अधिक विकास करने के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि उनकी संख्या को बढ़ाया जाए। इस से अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार भी मिल सकेगा और उस पुस्तकालय का सदुपयोग भी ठीक ढंग से हो सकेगा।

इस पुस्तकालय का अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिए विशेष रूप से उपयोग किया जा सकता है। सरकार को चाहिए कि उसे इस लायक बनाए ताकि जो विद्यार्थी है और अन्य लोग हैं और जो अनुसंधान कार्यों में रूचि रखते हैं, वे इस कार्य को ठीक ढंग से कर सकें। जो वहां पुरानी पांडुलिपियां हैं, मैनस्क्रिप्ट इत्यादि रखे हुए हैं उनकी सुरक्षा का विशेष प्रबन्ध करना भी आवश्यक है। ये जो मैनस्क्रिप्ट है उनकी सुरक्षा इसलिए भी आवश्यक है कि ये हमारे देश के सांस्कृतिक विकास की एक धरोहर है। साथ ही उनकी सुरक्षा इस लिए भी आवश्यक है कि अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिए वे बहुत उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि विशेष रूप से इस पुस्तकालय के लिए योजना बनाई जाय और इसको विकसित करने के लिए जो धनराशि आवश्यक है, उसका प्रबन्ध किया जाए।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Sir, I am extremely thankful for the unanimous support extended by the House while discussing the Rampur Raza Library (Amendment) Bill.

Library is a source of knowledge and information for generation to generation to seek and acquire and also to understand the Indian heritage. Therefore, one can very well understand the Government's concern over the maintenance of the Library.

Rampur Raza Library Act was passed by this august House in 1975 and subsequently a Board was constituted under the Chairmanship of Governor of U.P.

So far as the valuables of the Library are concerned, there are about 40,000 books, about 15,000 manuscripts and 300 paintings—in Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Hindi languages. Essentially the attitude is to promote the scholars to have the privilege of taking advantage of the Library to make themselves more effective in their research work and to preserve the rich heritage of India as a whole.

Hon. Member Shri Sudhir Giri has mentioned that there are no experts so far as *Nashtali* and *Shekesta* are concerned. There are experts and a survey is also in progress for the collection of the manuscripts through the Department of Culture throughout the country. It is a welcome sugges-

tion that we shall have to collect the manuscripts from the rural areas also.

The main point is that the Seventh Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation has recommended that the regulations made by the Board must also be placed on the Table of the House. To meet that requirement, a small clause is being added to section 28—in order to fulfil this recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation which has been accepted by the Government.

So far as the other part about providing funds is concerned, in this Plan period Rs. 15 lakhs have been allocated; in 1980-81 Rs. 2 lakhs have been spent by the Board; and for 1981-82, Rs. 4.5 lakhs have been allotted. It is true that we must be able to provide accommodation to the scholars who come there. Also it is the duty of the Government to see how best the Library building can be remodelled and restructured. At the moment the Library is in a building called Ahmed Manzil. Adjacent to that there is one building called Rang Mahal. The Board is in touch with the Government of U.P. negotiations are going on and if it is also acquired and if proper proposals are sent by the Board, Government will take cognizance of the need for remodelling it and also for building hostel accommodation, boarding and lodging facilities, and so on and so forth.

My hon. friend, Shri Daga, has said that the Reports have not been laid on the Table of the House. Only in March this year all the Reports were laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: For which year have the Reports been laid? I enquired from the Library. The Reports for the last three years have not been laid on the Table of the House. Can he give me the dates on whch the Reports were laid?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: On 28th March, 1981, the Annual Report along with audited accounts has been laid on the Table of the House. ....

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): For which year?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: If it has been laid in March, 1981, naturally it might be covering, if there is any lapse, from 1979 onwards. No doubt for passing this Amendment Bill time has been consumed. However, the Government has got a sense of priority of getting through the essential Bills.

With these few words I request that the Bill be taken into consideraton.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I pointed out that the number of scholars or experts in Shikasta and Nastalik has been declining. So I suggested that the Government should take steps to educate some other scholars so that they can become experts in these two types.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It depends upon the individual scholars to have the taste of learning from the existing experts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—Short Title

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1980" *substitute* "1981" (2)

(Shri Mallikarjun)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, was amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 7,—

for "Thirty-first" substitute "Thirty-second" (1).

(Shri Mallikarjun)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, was amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.18 hrs.

KHUDA BAKHSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna was built out of the vast and valuable personal collections of Arabic and Persian manuscripts and books of the late Maulvi Muhammad Bakhsh Khan, father of Maulvi Khuda Bakhsh. In 1891, Maulvi Khuda Bakhsh executed a Deed of Trust appointing the then Bengal Government (now Government of Bihar) as trustees for the management of the Board.

In December, 1969 the Government of India declared the Library as an Institution of National Importance *vide* Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969. Under the same Act, the Government of India also constituted an autonomous Board to carry out the administration and management of the affairs of the Library. The Governor of Bihar is the Chairman of the Board.

Section 27(1) of the Act empowers the Central Government to make Rules to give effect to the provisions of the Act. Section 27(3) of the Act provides that the Rules so made shall be laid before each House of Parliament. The requisite rules pertaining to the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna were notified in July, 1970. Copies of these Rules have already been laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

Section 27(3) is proposed to be amended through this Bill. Section 28 (1) of the Act empowers the Board to frame Regulations with the previous approval of the Central Government, to enable them to discharge their functions under the Act. There

is, however, no provision in the existing Act for laying of the Regulations before the Parliament.

In its 7th Report the Committee on Subordinate Legislation had desired that like Rules, Regulations framed by subordinate bodies under delegated powers as authorised by the concerned Act of Parliament should also be laid before Parliament and there should be a provision to this effect in the relevant Statutes. The Government have accepted this recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the Act by further adding Clause 4 to Section 28 of the Act. The said Clause will meet the requirement of the Committee on Subordinate Legislaton. Accordingly a Bill namely Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library (Amendment) Bill, 1979 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 28th March, 1979. The amendments contained in the Bill are in consonance with the recommendations made by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation to the effect that regulations framed under different Statutes shall be published and laid before the Parliament. I, therefore, move that the said Amendment Bill further to amend the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969 be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Satyagopal Misra.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no controversy about the Bill and I support it. There is no doubt that the Khuda Bakhsh Oritntal Public Library at Patna is of national importance. This Library has got valuable manuscripts and books in Persian Arabic, Urdu and Hindi languages. Therefore, I emphasise that adequate care should be taken for the preservation of the manuscripts and I also urge upon the Government to see that modern library science is used for the preservation of these manuscripts. Many valuable manuscripts are lying scattered throughout the country. Government should take care to collect and preserve these manuscripts.

Sir, many manuscripts find their way to some foreign countries and there also Government should pay adequate attention to stop it. Sir, the accommodation facilities in this Khuda Bakhsh Library should be extended. Unless you have a good hostel adjacent to the main library, the scholars coming from the different parts of the world cannot make proper use of the library. The present condition of the building also needs improvement. In clause 5 of this Act there is provision that the Governor of Bihar will be *ex-officio* Chairman of this Library I would suggest that a scholar of eminence should be given the Chairmanship of this Library.

My last suggestion is that one representative of the employees should be associated with the conduct of affairs of the library because the employees have been working there for a long time and they have rich and valuable experience, which should be utilised. With all this, I support this Bill.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले जब मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया तो उन्होंने यह भी नहीं कहा कि हमारी गलती हुई है। कुछ भी नहीं कहा। मैंने कहा कि यह आप आज क्यों लाए हैं? 25 साल के बाद आज यह अमेंडमेंट लेकर वह आ रहे हैं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a new Bill.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : इस के अन्दर सवाल यह था कि फर्स्ट लोक सभा ने यह रेकमेंडेशन की थी कि जो ऐक्ट के नीचे रूल्स रेगूलेशन्स बाइ-लाज और नोटिफिकेशंस निकलें उनको गजट में किया जाय और सदन की मेज पर रखा जाय। 1955 में जब ऐक्ट बना था उस समय यह बात कही गई। उस के बाद मैंने पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर को लेटर लिखा। उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि मैंने सारे डिपार्टमेंट को यह कह दिया है कि जो रूल्स रेगूलेशंस वगैरह निकलें because they have got statutory backing they must be laid on the Table of the House.

मगर ये सारे रेगूलेशंस बन गए और उनको इन्होंने सदन की मज पर नहीं रखा। इस तरह हमारे अधिकारियों का हनन किया। एग्जीक्यूटिव एजेंसीज ने रूल्स बना दिए और उसके अनुसार काम करने लग गए जब कि इनका ऐक्ट कहता है इस बात के लिए। This Act says:

"In the discharge of their functions the Board shall be bound by directions and they shall frame rules and regulations as they like".

They have placed it on the Table of the House yet.

अब आज सातवीं लोक सभा में यह बात आई है। मैं कह रहा हूं कि पहली लोक सभा ने यह रेकमेंडेशन की थी, उसके बाद से आप ने डिपार्टमेंट में किसी को दोषी ठहराया कि अभी तक वह इसको काम में क्यों नहीं लाए इसके अनुसार उन्होंने अमल क्यों नहीं किया?

अब इस लाइब्रेरी के क्या फंक्शंस हैं क्या काम यह कर रही है, इसके बारे में मुझे एक रिपोर्ट मिली है 1979 की। उसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि इसके अंदर केवल एक काम किया गया:

"There are 226 Members of the lending Section of the Library during the year under report".

226 किताब मेम्बर्स को दी गई। यह साल भर का काम है। अब कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ वह देखें तो 6 लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया और काम यह किया कि इतने आदमियों को किताबें दी गई।

This is the work which they have done.

न तो कोई रिसर्च स्कालर आया न इस कोई और उपयोग किया न इस का कोई डेवलपमेंट किया। इस के अलावा सदन की मेज पर उन्होंने रिपोर्ट नहीं रखी। वह कहते हैं कि रखी लेकिन आज भी मैं लाइब्रेरी में पूछ कर आया हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे पास कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है।

And that is a mandatory provision that they must lay it on the Table of the House.

इस तरह खुदाबख्श लाइब्रेरी का विकास करना तो दूर रहा इसके रूल्स रेगुलेशंस के बारे में जो ऐक्ट की कम्पलायेंस होनी चाहिए थी वह भी नहीं हुई है और इस के लिए जब बार बार कहा गया, कोई सात आठ बार लिखा तब इन्होंने उसको कम्पलाई किया। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से जो एग्जीक्यूटिव एजेंसीज हैं, ब्यूरोक्रेसी है वह हमारी पावर्स को न ले लें। ये रूल्स हमारे सामने आने चाहिएं, जब तक हम उन को एग्जामिन न कर लें तब

तक वह उस से काम न लें। हम ने पावर जो दी है वह इसलिए दी है कि

Within the scope of the Act they can frame rules and regulations and then we will be in a position to examine them and see whether the delegated powers have been properly used or misused.

और इस प्रकार यह बिल आप लेकर यहां पर आए हैं: इस लाइब्रेरी का विकास नहीं हुआ है। देश में और ऐसी संस्थाओं का विकास होगा तो उस से देश का चरित्र ऊंचा होगा और देश के लोगों के ज्ञान में वृद्धि होगी। लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि लाइब्रेरीज की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है। अब हमारे नए शिक्षा मंत्री जी आए हैं, शायद वे वहां पर जाकर देखें कि क्या काम वहां पर हो रहा है, उस में क्या कमियां है और उस में क्या सुधार किए जा सकते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं बहुत अच्छी बात होगी।

17.31 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

BAN ON HUNTING OF BIRDS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up the discussion on the points arising out of the answer given to Starred Question No. 2 on 23rd Nov. 1981 regarding ban on hunting of birds.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD (Baroda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for allowing me to raise this half-an-hour discussion. This country enjoys a lot of wild life in its territory and the question of preserving it is very important for this country and for any country for that matter. As the answers given to my Starred Question No. 2 on 23rd November, 1981 were not found satisfactory, hence my request for this discussion.

From the answers given one could make out that the attention given by the different State Governments to his matter is not adequate. The programmes that have been undertaken to preserve the diminishing species of wild life are not being implemented properly. There are mainly, I think, two reasons direct and indirect which are responsible for the diminishing species of wild life.

We start with the indirect reasons. Wild life prevails mostly in forests. These forests which are situated in many parts of the country are being cut down for industrial development and several other reasons. I would give you an example. In the northern part of the country in the Himalayas specially, there are a lot of exotic birds which habitate there. There is a certain type of tree, known as the cerpine. These pines are used for getting resin which in turn is used for making turpentine and cosmetics. Turpentine to the tune of 400 thousand tonnes is manufactured in this country and a large amount of resin is needed for manufacturing turpentine and cosmetics, and hence you can imagine how much resin must be extracted from these trees for the manufacture of turpentine. There is nothing wrong in that, but various smaller countries, which do not have such extensive surplus land, as we have, have regulations that whenever one tree is felled, five new saplings have to be planted. Not only that if a tree is felled without permission, there is a very big penalty for that. Why can't we have such stricter measures

[Shri R. P. Gaekwad]

to ensure that our wild life still lives on for years to come; not only that, but it flourishes also for years to come.

Another good example of diminishing species is the Indian wild elephant. The habit of the wild elephant is to travel towards cool places when it becomes warmer in the plains and come down to the plains when it becomes cool in the hills. The habitate where these elephants live, roam, have again been broken up for industrial development to benefit man to such an extent that the groups of elephants have got separated. Hence their population growth has come totally to standstill. If these interests are not looked into, the Indian elephant in a few years will become an extinct species.

There are other species of animals as well as birds which are also facing similar dangers due to cutting down of forests where it has not become necessary to do so. Many birds, which are found only in this country, are fast diminishing because they have not been able to pick up the habits of the human being who has managed to flourish in all types of conditions and has managed to double or trible itself under any circumstances. Hence, unless it has a favourable habitate and atmosphere and surroundings, these species cannot live.

Some time back at the Bombay Port, 17 crates holding wild animals were caught by the Customs Officers. I offer felicitations to them for being alert in their job. They were the animals which had been totally prohibited from being caught.

AN HON. MEMBER: Name them.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: They were tigers, lions, rhinoceros, hippopotamus and some deer and Barasingha. Mr. K. P. Singh Deo, one of our colleagues was present when the crates were found and opened. In spite of the steps being taken these mal-practices are still going on. Hence more stricter measures have to be taken to see that our heritage—I call it our heritage—does not go out of our hands. Unfortunately for us, it is only when outsiders came and recognised our cultural heritage, that we awakened to the fact that we have much more to offer to the world than what they have. And I think this wild life is a very important factor in the well-being not only of this country, but also for the well-being of every country in the world. Otherwise why would have Nature created them?

Some time back, I also had put a question to the Hon. Minister about the Wild Life Committee that has been appointed. In my question, the Committee has been mentioned. I feel it necessary as the Committee has several knowledgeable people sitting on it, it should be given more powers to see that no harm is done to our perishing wild life, specially the species which are fast perishing and to save them before they perish and then make a big hullaballoo. You should take their recommendations and have a very extensive programme, and bring in awareness to our non-knowledgeable people. I will tell you a short story: my nephew was studying in school. His father is a very knowledgeable naturist. Naturally, some of the knowledge has come on to the son. He was studying in the third standard. He was given a test—to write down several names of birds, which naturally he wrote down according to his knowledge, and the names included those not given in the text-book. The teacher turned round and failed him, because the teacher did not know the various names which the boy had written. The teacher is an average educated person of this country. At least he should have bothered to find out about what that boy had written.

So, this is what I mean when I say that we do not bother to know about our heritage. We take interest only

when other people start recognizing our good points. Why wild life? Even about the arts, after they were all taken out of our country, our people suddenly woke up to the fact that we have here a great art, and that that should be preserved. I personally think that it is a good thing that they have gone out, because they at least know how to look after them. I hope our wild life will not go out of our country in the same way, for good.

People who are keen in this respect and who have spent years for it without gaining anything by it, should be encouraged and heard through programmes. They should be given full power—because I don't think Government can look into so many matters. There are people who are keen and knowledgeable and whom we accept as knowledgeable. They should be used for such projects. Not only that. There are several Trusts. In various States, there are reserves. In my own constituency in Baroda, we have a black bird reserve just five miles outside the city area. Government has been trying to take it over. Why? The Trust has been looking after it for several years. Why not allow them to continue to do it? Why take the burden when some-body is doing it well? They should be encouraged to do it. Not only that. Government should come forward and help them to publicize the good work done by Trusts and the individuals. With this encouragement and with these programmes, our wild life will still have some hope of survival in this country.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I want some information, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You give your points to Mr. Ramavatar Shastri. The Minister can reply to Mr. Gaekwad now. Then the other four hon. Members will ask for clarifications, and then the Minister can reply to them.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I am very thankful to Mr. Gaekwad for drawing the attention of the Government, Parliament and people to this very important subject of wild life protection. Government has been aware of the neglect, from which our rich heritage of wildlife, which is a gift of God to India, has suffered during the past many years, particularly during the foreign regime under the British. They did not care if all the species of our wildlife became extinct. They indulged in hunting indiscriminately and very large parties were organised. But since we attained independence, we have paid adequate attention to it. As you would be aware, even the Prime Minister herself is so concerned about it that she has very kindly agreed to head the Indian Wildlife Board. For a Prime Minister to take this much of interest and to find out time in the cause of wildlife is something about which we should all feel happy and satisfied. She has also accepted the Chairmanship of the Project Tiger on our request; and this itself gives a lot of encouragement to the friends of wildlife and inspires people also. So, the Indian Wildlife Board has already set up three committees, one of which under Dr. Saleem Ali, is looking into the need for finding ways of protecting our brids, particularly the rare species.

This particular question relates perhaps only to two species of birds-patridge and queils. The hon. member has talked about other forms of wildlife like the Indian elephant. I welcome his views. Elephant is already protected. Tiger is also protected fully. They are included in Schedule I of our Wildlife Act. But the position is not the same about patridges and queils which at the present moment receive our attention.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: As human beings have managed to live and breathe profusely in all conditions, the wildlife has not been able to do it.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That is all covered under conservation and protection. There are 22 species of queils found in India, as I have learnt and 8 species of patridges, but at least one specie of patridge, that is Assam Bamboo Patridge is protected by inclusion in Schedule I. There is a complete ban on its killing, hunting or trapping. The same position is about one variety of koel, that is mountain koel; that is also fully protected.

These are birds which are generally found all over India almost in all the States. Some States have been taken the lead over other States like my State of Haryana. It has banned black patridge completely. Black patridge is a State bird of Haryana; it is a very beautiful bird; it is also becoming extinct there. I hope other States will take the lead, but much depends upon the cooperation of the States because licences for hunting and hunting season is also prescribed by the States under their laws. We have a separate Wildlife Protection Act passed by Parliament in 1972 which is quite a stringent Act. The imprisonment ranging from a minimum of 6 months to 6 years is provided for offences against this Act. Again, the enforcement of the provisions of the Act depends upon the State Wild Life Departments. Some States have Wild Life Departments, some States have one department looking after wild life as well as forests. Some States have separate departments. But we are keen that there should be special training for Forest Officers in Wild Life, Protection and management also. We are also trying to look after better our zoos and improve the conditions of our zoological parks. All these steps have been stated and enumerated before Parliament several times in answer to many questions put by hon. Members.

The hon. Member has also mentioned a particular case about some crates containing wild life having been detected at Bombay Port. Immediately it came to our notice we took action. We wrote to the Customs authorities and I have personally written a letter to my colleague the Minister of State in charge of Revenue in the Ministry of Finance, requesting him to see that there is no recurrence of these things and the Customs authorities are asked to be more vigilant and that strict action should be taken in such cases.

Hon. Member would also be aware that in the past few years we have not allowed any skins of animals, birds or reptiles to be exported. There are pressures upon Government that there are large stocks of skins valued at crores of rupees with certain people. In the past from time to time the Government agreed to allow export of these skins to be cleared out of India but our experience is that every time a stock was cleared, other stocks accumulated because there was again indiscriminate collection, hunting and killing. I myself have been fond of shooting in my younger days but when I became a Minister in Punjab in 1957 and Wild Life Protection also came under my charge, since then, I stopped shooting, hunting altoghether and the first Wild Life Protection Act was prepared by me and it was passed by the Punjab Legislature. That was in 1957 and all these Acts which have been passed in India and even by Parliament are more or less copies of that Act which I presented in the Punjab Assembly in 1957. It was also a very stringent Act. We had even allowed the officers of the Forest Department, Police and Wild Life to search even

diplomats' cars in the Punjab area. We fixed a maximum of ten birds to be shot per gun and all such things. Some of these things are not followed and sometimes there has been some laxity, but what I try to say is we take notice of these things, at my level and we take action. There is no reason why I should not be thankful to hon. Members whenever they offer suggestions for further protection being provided to wild life.

The danger to wild life as I said mostly comes from poaching, unlicensed killing, hunting and trapping. It is a sad story--and I know from personal experience—that sometimes the officers who are in charge of the protection of wild life or of the enforcement of the Act in the Department, the Police, or Forests or Wild Life, they are the biggest offenders I do not know what to do about it, but we will try and if any such officers are found anywhere in the States in the forest departments or wild life organisations, they should be made an example of!

Another danger to wild life is trapping. I do not think so much damage is done by licensees who shoot in season as by poachers or by trappers. Some of the tribals and even other people belonging to weaker sections of society try to earn a living by trapping these birds. Trapping has to be stopped everywhere in India if our birds are to be saved. Hundreds of birds can be trapped by nets in one day, whereas with a gun it is difficult to shoot a bird and the bird has a fair chance to save its life. Therefore, I hope the concern that hon. Members are expressing will percolate down to the people in general in the country. A very large percentage of our population is strictly vegetarian, which loves animals and birds and which is against taking of life. They are friends of animals and birds already. But others also, even though they may be taking meat, would realise that unless wild life is protected, all fun would be lost. They would not be able to shoot and hunt. Therefore, this should be of greater concern to shikaris and hunters who like games.

One more danger to wild life is the large number of crop protection licences. Most of the people in the villages who work as chowkidars in the villages have been getting licences in the name of crop protection. The district authorities have been issuing licences in the past forty or fifty years on a very large scale. They have been acting as shikaris or as guides to shikaris going from towns to interior areas in villages where there are licensed guns for crop protection. They come to know the habitat of birds and animals and lead the shikaris to the proper places. They play havoc just for a small sum of money which they get as reward at the end of the day. There is very little wild life left against which to protect our crops. Large species of deer have disappeared. Wild boar is hardly to be seen. Bulbuls are very few. Birds generally are friends of farmers; they do not damage the crops, except vermins like crows and parrots. But all wild birds generally help the farmer by eating away the worms and insects that damage the crops. Therefore, I would urge that States should take action for withdrawing these licences which have been indiscriminately issued to irresponsible type of people who shoot deer and other wild birds and animals and sell their meat to earn their living.

18.00 hrs.

They must be able to find some better occupation, instead of doing this great damage to our national wild life. It is very true that wild life and its conservation depends upon the preservation of its habitat. As the hon. Members know, we have already passed an Act of Parliament whereby we are trying to save all our

(Rao Birendra Singh)

forests. We do not want the forest area to decrease. It will require the permission of the Government of India even for a State Government to try to convert forest land to some other use. We are also spending large sums of money for regenerating our degenerated forests. Our targets have been set quite high, and we hope we shall be able to increase our forest area, which at present stands at about 22 per cent of our total land area, to 30 per cent of the total land area.

With these steps which the Government of India have been taking, with the interest that the Government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi is showing in the preservation and protection of wild life, I am sure the hon. Members would be satisfied that enough is being done. Again, I say that I am thankful for the concern for wild life which the hon. Members have shown. This will serve the objects that we have in view. There was a Wild Life Week that was being celebrated in India. If Parliament discusses a subject like this, it will come to the notice of people.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Conservation of wild life in the present day context is a social necessity. At least 7.5 million birds are trapped in Asia, Africa and Latin America. 40 per cent of these birds die on their journey, in transit. Out of the 1,060 identified species which India has got, out of 88 families—it is the largest exporter of birds.—India is exporting 1.85 million birds every year out of 289 species of 60 families. Most of them go to Japan and the European Community. The highest mortality occurs when the birds are in transit from the trapper to the exporter, due to the involvement of the middlemen, who are often ignorant of the needs of the various animals.

The hon. Minister referred to our Prime Minister and her concern for wild life. I will draw your attention to what her father said. Jawaharlar Nehru began the Foreward for a pamphlet on Wild Life on September 16, 1956 with these remarks:

> "Life would become very dull and colourless if we did not have these magnificent animals and birds to look at and play with. We should, therefore, encourage as many sanctuaries as possible for the preservation of what yet emains of ou wild life."

On July 30, 1955, Nehru replied as follows to an eminent naturalist:

> "Thank you for your letter and lovely book that you have sent me. It is a good production. I am happy to see that more and more interest is being taken in wild birds in India and suitable books are being produced. I am interested in this but even more so my daughter is interested in birds. We shall both enjoy this book."

Of his younger days he said:

> "I indulged in some diversion like *shikar* but I had no special aptitude or inclination for it. I liked these outings and the jungles and cared little for the killing. Indeed, my reputation was a singularly bloodless one, although I succeeded more or less by fluke in killing a bear in Kashmir. The harmless animal fell down at my feet, wounded to death and looked up at me with its great big eyes full of tears. Those eyes have often haunted me since."

On February 20, 1964, Nehru contributed Forword to a book on India's Wild Life. The concluding paragraph—probably the last words he ever wrote or uttered on wild life—ran like this:

> "I agree with the author that it is much more exciting and difficult to 'shot' with a camera than with

a gun and wish that more and more adventerous young men would give up the gun in favour of the camera. We must try to preserve whatever is left of our forests and the wild life that inhabit therein."

I have given these quotations to show the concern of the late Jawaharlal Nehru and the concern of the present Prime Minister in her younger days for the preservation of wild life.

Now many species have become extinct in the world, including India and unless we do something positive and quick enough, the entire species will be extinct. In that context, may I know what steps have been taken by the Government of India, after the formation of the pool, to preserve wild life in India? May I also know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to have an amendment to the Wild Life Preservation Act, enhancing the maximum punishment to at least five years? What Central assistance has been given to the State of Karnataka to preserve the sanctuaries, since they have got a lot of sanctuaries? Coming to my constituency of Mangalore, what Central assistance has been given to preserve the Mangalore Deer Park?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पक्षियों की दुनिया का हाल तो मैं नहीं जानता । पक्षियों की दुनिया बहुत ही सुन्दर और शानदार है । मेरे खयाल से हमारे जीवन से भी उनका जीवन सुखद और सुन्दर है, ऐसा मेरा अनुमान है । इधर थोड़ी मेरी भी दिलचस्पी चिड़ियों में हो गई है क्योंकि मेरे घर में तोता पला हुआ है, जिसको सुग्गा भी कहते हैं और उसको जो सिखलाइये वही बोलता है । उसका नाम मीठू है और वही बोलता भी है । मेरी बेटी का नाम गुड्डी है वह भी बोलता है, और डाक्टर चचा, जिनके साथ मैं रहता हूं जो एम० एल० ए० हैं उनको वह डाक्टर चाचा कहता है । तो कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस तरह के जानवर भी हैं, जिन्हें जो सिखाइये वही करेंगे । पता नहीं इनके मारने पर बंदिश है कि नहीं । मैं हिन्दुस्तान की बात कर रहा हूं रूस की नहीं । तो तोता है कबूतर है । कबूतर तो हमारे देश में शांति का प्रतीक माना जाता है ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : कबूतर नहीं, फाख्ता ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : फाख्ता नहीं कबूतर, मैं कबूतर की बात कर रहा हूं । कबूतर मौके पर उड़ते भी हैं । खुद कभी-कभी हमने देखा कि जो वर्तमान प्रधानमंत्री हैं, उन्होंने लाल किले से कबूतर उड़ाये भी शायद 26 जनवरी या 15 अगस्त को । तो कबूतर को भी लोग मारकर खाते हैं, इस तरह के भी पक्षी हैं इन पक्षियों की रक्षा के लिए सरकार कुछ करती है या नहीं ?

वैसे तो जंगली जानवरों की बात सरकार ज्यादा करती है और करनी भी चाहिए । मैं इस सिलसिले में यह जानना चाहूंगा कि राज्य सरकारें जो इस दिशा में काम कर रही हैं, क्या आप उसको पर्याप्त समझते हैं, अगर नहीं तो फिर उनको अपनी तरफ से आपने कोई ठोस हिदायतें दी हैं या नहीं ? क्या आप इस स्थिति में हैं कि यह बतला सकें कि जिन पक्षियों का नाम आपने लिया है, हमारे देश में उनकी संख्या कितनी है ? मैं सब पक्षियों की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं इसके साथ ही जंगली जानवर भी हमारे देश में कितने बच गए हैं, शेर, चीता, बाघ इत्यादि, जिस शक्ल में भी हों ?

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

आप ने यह भी कहा है कि इसके लिए हम सजा देते हैं 6 महीने से 6 साल तक। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कभी किसी को सजा हुई है? कभी ऐसा मौका आया है कि जिन्होंने कानून का उल्लंघन किया, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई? अगर की गई है तो ऐसे कितने लोग हैं?

अगर आप बताने की स्थिति में हों तो बताइये, नहीं तो बाद में बताइये कि इस जुल्म में, इस अपराध में इतने लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई, तब आप जंगली जानवरों, चिड़ियाओं व पक्षियों की हत्या न करने की भावना लोगों में पैदा कर सकते हैं।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा): एन्वायरमेंट पर जो तिवारी कमेटी बैठी थी, उसने बर्ड सैंक्चुअरी और टाइगर प्रोजेक्ट बनाने की सिफारिश की थी, उस पर कितना काम हुआ है और कहां-कहां के लिए उस कमेटी ने सिफारिश की थी? उसने कुछ जगहों को एलोकेट भी किया था, उनके बारे में बताने की कृपा करें।

दूसरी बात बर्ड्ज से संबंधित नहीं है, लेकिन वाइल्ड लाइफ से संबंधित है। जहां जहां आपके टाइगर प्रोजेक्टस हैं, उन से लगे हुए एरियाज में हिमालय टाइगर निकल आते हैं और वह लोगों की गाय को मारकर खा जाते हैं। गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उस के लिए लोगों को 15, 20 रुपये का कम्पेन्सेशन भी दिया जाता है जो कि बहुत कम है। इस से परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि लोगों में आतंक हो रहा है। जब शरों की संख्या बढ़ रही है तो वह गायों को खायेंगे ही खायेंगे क्योंकि वह सरलता से उनको मिल जाती हैं। जहां तक गीर का जंगल है गुजरात में वहां लोगों की गाय-भैंस को शेर मारते थे, तो वहां के लोगों ने शेर को विष दिया, जिस से बहुत सारे शेर मर गए। इस प्रकार की पोजीशन और जगह भी टाइगर प्रोजेक्ट्स में है। जो कार्बिट नेशनल पार्क, राम नगर का प्रोजेक्ट है वहां और ऐसी ही पोजीशन नैनीताल में भी पैदा होने जा रही है। वहां बहुत सारे जानवर मर गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो कंपैन्सेशन है क्या इसकी रेशियों को आप बढ़ायेंगे ताकि जिसके जानवरों को शेर वगैरह मारें, उनको प्रापर कम्पेन्सेशन मिल सके? क्योंकि इसका भी डायरेक्ट इन-डायरेक्ट सम्बन्ध उस से है।

जो आपके फारेस्ट हैं, यह किस तरह से प्रीजर्व किए जायें, किस तरह से बढ़ाये जायें यह तो लम्बा सवाल है और इसके लिए लम्बी बहस की जरुरत है, लेकिन सीधा प्रश्न मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि लाइफ प्रोटेक्शन एक्ट और फारेस्ट प्रोटेक्शन एक्ट में आप किस तरह से प्रावीजन करना चाहते हैं जिस से जो इन-डिस्क्रिमिनेशन फैल रहा है, उनको दूर किया जा सके?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली): वाइल्ड लाइफ प्रोटेक्शन बिल, 1972 जो पास हुआ है, उसके बाद सैक्शन 51 से 54 में आपने कितने औफेन्सेज में कम्पाउन्ड कर लिया, कितने लोगों को सजा दी, एक तो यह डेटा आप दीजिए। स्टेट्स को रुल्ज बनाने की पावर्ज दी गई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किस किस स्टेट ने रूल बना लिए हैं? क्या रूल्ज बने हैं या नहीं, या यह कानून अल्मारी में पड़ा दम तोड़ रहा है? मैं जानना

चाहता हूं कि इस कानून का अनुपालन कैसे हो रहा है।

सऊदी अरब का एक प्रिंस जैसलमेर के दि ग्रेट इंडियन बस्टर्ड का शिकार करने के लिए आया था। वह आज बाज लेकर आया था। न जाने उसने कितना शिकार किया। उस समय हम लोग एसेम्बली में थे। हम लोग बार बार कहते थे कि उसका शिकार करना मना है और स्टेट ने मना किया है। क्या सेंटर ने उसकी इजाजत दे दी थी? तेल की भूख या पैसों के लाभ के कारण किसने यह इजाजत दी थी? उस से हमें कितना नुकसान हुआ? इसको लेकर हमारे यहां एजीटेशन हुआ।

मंत्री महोदय इस प्रश्न को बहुत गंभीरता से लेते हैं। उन्होंने हरियाणा में मंत्री के रूप में इस बारे में काम किया है। उन्हें यह सारा इतिहास बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने आफेन्सिज में सजा हुई है और कितनों में कंपाउन्ड कर लिया इस बारे में रुल्ज कब बने हैं, जैसलमेर में दि ग्रेट इंडियन बस्टर्ड के शिकार के लिए सऊदी अरब के प्रिंस को कैसे इजाजत दी गई, किस ने इजाजत दी और इसके लिए कौन कसूरवार है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am allowing Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit as a special case, Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: You please inform us whether the Schedule under this Act of 1972 has ever been reviewed during the last ten years. To my knowledge World Wild Lif Fund and the Natural History Society and several individual like Dr. Fateh Ali and others have suggested to review this schedule. Some rare species which are now becoming extinct over the last ten years have to be included. If so, will the Government give that amended schedule?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I will briefly reply to the points raised by the hon. Members. India is very lucky. Right from the beginning of civilisation it had adopted the way of which Indian can boast of. Our civilisation is one of the most ancient civilisations. All our rishies, even at a time when wild life was not in any danger of extinction, preached, and propagated protection of our wild life protection of all lives. Right from the day of Lord Buddha, Mahavira and later on Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and then our present Prime Minister, great men, stages, rishies prophets in India in our religion, in our culture, in our society have always shown this way. It will really be a great tragedy if India even today does not show the way to the whole world how wild life in our mythology, in our classics is so deeply entwined with our thinking, with our religion. It is so much associated with our Gods and Goddesses. We are thinking of protecting tiger to-day. Since early ages tiger is the vehicle of Goddess Durga. We talk of saving the elephant today. The elephant has been venrated since ancient time. Lord Ganesh has the head of an elephant. This is how we have given sanctity to wild life. Peacock is the vehicle of Goddess Saraswati. Similar is the case with our flora and fauna. Kamal is under Laxmi's feet. Even rats—rat is the vehicle of Lord Ganesh. Pandit Tripathi would know more about these things. Even the Jay-Bird, Garud and some of these species are still in danger. Garud is the vehicle of Vishnu and Owl also is associated with some Gods or Goddesses. Even crows are protected during one season, Amavasya. Such is the rich culture and religion that India can boast of. It should be surprising that the things which we are discussing and feeling anxiety about are in our blood. We hope the people in India would continue to walk in the footsteps of our forefathers, our founders of religions and our great national leaders.

[Rao Birendra Singh]

Hon. Members are not satisfied about the steps we have taken. Shri Shastriji also asked if we were satisfied. This is a matter in which we shall not be fully satisfied unless we are sure that every kind of species—whether it be a plant or animal or bird—is saved and does not become extinct. India will not be poor in this aspect and we shall try to continue our efforts and pay greater and greater attention to it with the cooperation of the people and the peoples' representatives.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: What about the export of birds?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The current export policy has been to restrict the numnber. The number is now limited. Only a few varieties are now allowed to be exported every year. We are now thinking of restricting it further. Only 12 common species of birds are now allowed to be exported. Formerly, we were much more liberal about it. Now the number has also been reduced.

One hon.Member has asked whether the Tiwari Committee recommended any new sanctuaries for wild life. That Committee did not take up this question. There is no recommendation about any new type of sanctuaries. We have 11 Tiger Reserves already in the country. Mr. Gaekwad, who has raised the question of encouraging people to set up private sanctuaries, is not present here. We welcome this stand and if need be we shall extend the provision of this Act to all private sanctuaries also if the people help us to save wild life—whether it is bird or animal.

I am not in a position to give the figures about the number of convictions, offences and prosecutions because this is a question which immediately could not have been foreseen in this discussion for half an hour. But the number of tigers is increasing as earlier stated by me in Parliament and also widely reported by our Department.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: What about the question of compensation?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The question of compensation has been raised. It is a valid point. We should be able to pay a fair compensation so that people do not destroy rare and wild animals which are also more harmful to them. We should look into this question and it depends upon the States. We will have to take up his matter with the State Governments so that adequate compensaion is paid to the cattle owners.

About the Schedule, we have not reviewed it, but whenever there is a need, we will certainly review it. We did not give any permission to shoot any Great Indian Bustard. Well, Princes can go to any place in India. And you know, the people in Rajasthan rose up and there was a hue and cry in the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are there Princes in India? There are no princes at all.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: They did not shoot any 'great bustard' during their visit that Mr. Daga has in view. Our people have been providing full protection. There are tribes of people, for instance, *Bishnois*, who do not allow hunting to take place on their land, not only of deer but also peacock and other birds. You will find even villages in northern India, in U.P., Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan, where people will not allow you to enter with a gun even to shoot ducks. It is only with the cooperation of people in general that we will be able to save our wild life.

18.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 1, 1981/Agrahayana 10, 1903 (Saka)

GMGIPND—L—2573 LS—16-1-82—890.