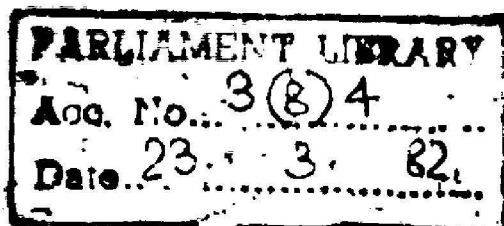


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(Seventh Session)



(Vol. XXI contains Nos. 1—10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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Shakya, Shri Ram Singh (Etawah)

Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram (Jalaun)

Shamanna, Shri T. R. (Bangalore South)

Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikkodi)

Shanmugam, Shri P. (Pondicherry)

Sharma, Shri Chiranjilal (Karnal)

Sharma, Shri Kali Charan (Bhind)

Sharma, Shri Mundar (Jabalpur)

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore (Balaghat)

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Dausa)

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu (Vidisha)

Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal (Bhopal)

Sharma, Shri Vishwa Nath (Jhansi)

Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass (Karol Bagh)

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna (Fatehpur)

Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar Saidpur

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar (Patna)

Shejwalkar, Shri N. K. (Gwalior)

Shingda, Shri D. B. (Dahanu)

Shiv Shanker, Shri P. (Secunderabad)

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri (Rajnandgaon)

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund)

Sidnal, Shri S. B. (Belgaum)

Singaravadivel, Shri S. (Thanjavur)

Singh, Shri B. D. (Phulpur)

Singh, Dr. B. N. (Hazaribagh)

Singh, Shri C. P. N. (Padrauna)

Singh, Shri D. G. (Shahabad)

Singh Deo, Shri K. P. (Dhenkanal)

Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barh)

Sinha, Shrimati Kishore (Vaishali)

Sinha, Shrimati Kamdulari (Sheohar)

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)

Sivaprakasam, Shri D. S. A. (Tirunelveli)

Solanki, Shri Babu Lal (Morena)

Solanki, Shri Natavarsinh (Kapadvanj)

Sonkar, Shri Kalapnath (Basti)

Soren, Shri Harihar (Keonjhar)

Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)

Soundararajan, Shri N. (Sivakasi)

Sparrow, Shri R. S. (Jullundur)

Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V. (Chamarajanagar)

Stephen, Shri C. M. (Gulbarga)

Subba, Shri P. M. (Sikkim)

Subburaman, Shri A. G. (Madurai)

Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal (Udaipur)

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt (Simla)

Sunder Singh, Shri (Phillaur)

Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala)

Surya Narayan Singh, Shri (Baliala)

Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing (Bidar)

Swami, Shri K. A. (Visakhapatnam)

Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Sivaganga)

Swaminathan, Shri V. N. (Pudukkottai)

Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam (Bombay North East)

T

Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan (Damoh)

Tapeshwar Singh, Shri (Bikramganj)

Tariq Anwar, Shri (Katihar)

Tayeng, Shri Sobeng (Arunachal East)

Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Faridabad)

Tewari, Shri Krishna Prakash (Allahabad)

Tewari, Prof. K. K. (Buxar)

Thakur, Shri Shivkumar Singh (Khandwa)

Thomas, Shri Skariah (Kottayam)

Thorat, Shri Bhausahab (Pandharpur)

Thungon, Shri P. K. (Arunachal West)

Tirkey, Shri Pius (Alipurduar)

Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani (Balrampur)

Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt (Naini Tal)

Tiwari, Shri R. G. (Janjgir)

Trilok Chandra, Shri (Khurja)

Tripathi Shri Kamalapati (Varansi)

Tripathi, Shri R. N. (Bihaur)

Tudu, Shri Manmohan (Mayurbhanj)

Tur, Shri L. S. (Tarn Taran)

Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)

U

Uike, Shri Chhote Lal (Mandla)

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)

V

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan (Akola)

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (New Delhi)

Varma, Shri Jai Ram (Faizabad)

Varma, Shri Ravindra (Bombay North)

Velu, Shri A. M. (Arakkonam)

Venkataraman, Shri R. (Madras South)

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)

Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad (Arrah)

Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)

Verma, Shri R. L. P. (Kodarma)

Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh (Mainpuri)

Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan (Machhlishahr)

Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S. (Palghat)

Virbhadr Singh, Shri (Mandi)

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal (Bhilwara)

W

Wagh, Dr. Pratap (Nasik)

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra (Buldhana)

Y

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh (Kannauj)

Yadav, Shri D. P. (Monghyr)

Yadav, Shri R. N. (Parbhani)

Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh (Alwar)

Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra (Khar-gone)

Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar (Nalanda)

Yazdani, Dr. Golam (Raiganj)

Yusuf, Shri Mohmed (Siwan)

Z

Zail Singh, Shri (Hoshiarpur)

Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)

Zainul Basher, Shri (Ghazipur)

LOK SABHA

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Shri Bal Ram Jakhar

The Deputy Speaker

Shri G. Lakshmanan

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Shri Gulsher Ahmed

Shri Somnath Chatterjee

Shri Harinatha Misra

Shri K. Rajamallu

Shri Chandrajit Yadav

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi

Secretary

Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy

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Minister of Information and Broadcasting	Shri Vasant Sathe
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Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Sita Ram Kesri
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Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar
Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy	Shri Vikram Mahajan
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Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications	Shri Kartik Oraon
Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence	Shri Subodhraj V. Patil
Minister of State in the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction	Shri Baleshwar Ram
Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways	Shri C. K. Jaffar Sharief
Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Shri Buta Singh
Minister of State in the Departments of Science and Technology, Electronics and Environment	Shri C. P. N. Singh

Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri Dalbir Singh
Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour	Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia
Minister of State in the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction	Shri R. V. Swaminathan
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah

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Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Maganbhai Barot
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Miss Kumudben M. Joshi
Deputy Minister in the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction	Miss Kamla Kumari
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Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Civil Supplies	Shri Brajmohan Mohanty
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications	Shri Vijay N. Patil
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour	Shri P. Venkata Reddy
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry	Shri P. A. Sangma
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri P. K. Thungan

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XXI, First Day of the Seventh Session of Lok Sabha, No. 1

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 23, 1981/Agrahayana 2, 1903 (SAKA)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

AN HON. MEMBER: We welcome you back in our country, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members as we meet today after an interval of about two months, it is my said duty to inform the House of the passing-away of five of our former colleagues namely, Sarvashri Sadashiv Daji Patil, Suresh Chandra Deb, Chowdhuri Lahri Singh, Shrimati Sheoraj Vati Nehru and Shri Rajaram Dadasaheb Nimbalkar.

Shri Sadashiv Daji Patil was a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during 1967—70 representing Sangli Constituency of Maharashtra State. Earlier, he was a Member of the old Bombay State Legislative Assembly during 1952—57.

As a social worker, he took active part in the educational uplift of people and was associated with a number of educational institutions. He was deeply interested in social and economic development of the rural areas and the welfare of the agriculturists.

He passed away at Miraj on 20th September, 1981, at the age of 70 years.

Shri Suresh Chandra Deb was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during 1952—57 representing Cachar-Lushai Hills Constituency of Assam. He was also a Member of Rajya Sabha during 1957—66.

A veteran freedom fighter, he participated in non-cooperation movement and suffered imprisonment several times.

A prominent social worker, he was associated with several organisations and took active part in Youth Kisan and Labour movements.

He passed away at Calcutta on 27th September, 1981, at the age of 87 years.

Chowdhuri Lahri Singh was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha during 1962—67 representing Rohtak Constituency of the then Punjab State. Earlier, he was a Member of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha during 1946—61, he also served as a Minister for several years in the Punjab Government. As a Minister he gave me the first rural dispensary in my village which I asked for in 1947.

A lawyer and a social worker, he stoutly championed the cause of weaker sections of society and evinced special interest in rural uplift.

He passed away at Rohtak on 4th October, 1981 at the age of 80 years.

Shrimati Sheoraj Vati Nehru was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during 1955—57 representing Lucknow Constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Later, she was a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council during 1957—78.

A freedom fighter, she took active part in the national movement and suffered imprisonment.

As a social worker, she was associated with several organisations working for the welfare of women and children. She also took keen interest in the uplift of weaker section of society.

She passed away at Lucknow on 19th October, 1981, at the age of 84 years.

Shri Rajaram Dadasaheb Nimbalkar was a Member of the Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971-77 representing Kolhapur Constituency of Maharashtra.

A businessman and agriculturist, he took keen interest in Parliamentary proceedings.

He passed away at Bombay on 8th November, 1981, at the age of 53 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.05 hrs.

Welcome to European Parliamentary delegation

MR. SPEAKER: On my own on behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming hon. Mr. Paul Verges and other Members of the European Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. The other hon. Members of the Delegation are: Mr. Hans R. Nord, Mr. Wilhelm F. T. Hahn, Mr. Peter N. Price, Mr. Madron Richard Seligman, Mr. Pol M. E. Marck, Mr. Winston J. Griffiths, Mr. Gerhard Schmid and Mr. Sean Flenagan.

We have had exchange of visits with the European Parliament in the past also. However, after the direct elections to the European Parliament which took place in June 1979, this is the first visit of a Delegation from European Parliament. The Delegation arrived here yesterday afternoon and will be in India for about a week. They are now seated in the Special Box as you have seen. We wish them a very happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the European Parliament.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने देवली कांड के सम्बन्ध में 388 के तहत नोटिस दिया था... (व्यवधान)...

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मामला है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप इपको इतना घासानो में नहीं ले सकते... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कहाँ घासानो से ले रहा हूँ, मैंने तो पहले ही कह दिया है।

... (व्यवधान)...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 388 का एक महत्व है... (व्यवधान) ... इतनी बड़ी घटना घट गई... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, ऐसा मत करिए— I have allowed a call attention and it is being discussed in the House to-day.

अब इसके बाद और कुछ नहीं questions—Acharya Bhagwan Dev... (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri R. P. Gaekwad...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमारे विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति नहीं कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपके विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति कर रहा हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक-एक दो-दो साल के बच्चों को मारा जा रहा है, रोज घटनाएं हो रही हैं, पुलिस द्वारा अपराध किए जा रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सदन कानून से ही चल सकता है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए, ठीक है आपको बात। मैंने अलाऊ कर दिया है। ...

Shri Viridhi Chander Jain.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Question No. 3... (Interruptions).

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH: We are not able to hear the answer.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने अलाऊ कर दिया है। ...

(Interruptions)

Can you run the House like this?
I have allowed a calling attention motion... (Interruptions) No, please.
I can't... (Interruptions) No question.

बहुत से माननीय सदस्य : हाउस नहीं चलेगा, हाउस नहीं चलेगा।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA
(Pall): We cannot follow the answers.

... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed a Calling Attention on this.

This is not the proper way. I am not going to allow. Please resume your seats.

(At this stage, Shri Rajeh Kumar Singh, Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shashri and some other hon. Members came and sat on the floor of the House near the Table.)

(Interruptions)**

11.08 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

कांडला पत्तन का राजस्थान नहर से जोड़ा जाना

*3. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मूल राजस्थान नहर परियोजना का एक ब्योरेवार परियोजना प्रतिबदन सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा जिसमें इस नहर को कांडला पत्तन के साथ जोड़े जाने की व्यवस्था थी और नौगम्य योजना थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मूल परियोजना राजस्थान राज्य के रेगिस्तान सोमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के व्यापक हित में है और यदि पंजाब हरिश्वाणा और राजस्थान राज्यों के बड़े भागों को कांडला पत्तन के साथ जोड़ दिया जाये तो वह औद्योगिक व वाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से इन भागों के लिए लाभप्रद हो सकती है ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मूल परियोजना क्रियान्वित न किये जाने के कारणों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयशंकर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान नहर परियोजना की 1956-57 की प्रारंभिक रिपोर्ट में कांडला बन्दरगाह को राजस्थान नहर से जोड़ने की परिकल्पना नहीं की गई थी। परन्तु, इस प्रश्न की विभिन्न विशेषज्ञ समितियों द्वारा विस्तार पूर्वक जाँच की गई थी और सभी गहन्यों पर विचार करने के बाद, राजस्थान नहर परियोजना की निर्देशन समिति ने 1966 में निम्नलिखित बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस विचार को छोड़ देने का निर्णय किया था ;

“(1) कि यह एक महंगा प्रस्ताव है, क्योंकि राजस्थान नहर बोर्ड द्वारा तैयार किए गए प्रारंभिक अनुमान में पता चलता है कि राजस्थान नहर में नौचानन गन्धवी मुविद्याओं की व्यवस्था करने पर 70 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक लागत आएगी और इसके अनतिरिक्त राजस्थान नहर के प्रश्निम सिरे (टेल) में कांडला बन्दरगाह तक एक लिंक के निर्माण के लिए 140 करोड़ रुपये की और धनराशि अपेक्षित होगी।

(2) कि राजस्थान नहर परियोजना लॉस, वाष्पीकरण और अवशोषण के कारण 1000 क्यूसेक जल की निरन्तर होने वाली हानि को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती। यह जल लगाना राजस्थान नहर के हिस्से से प्राप्त करना होगा, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वार्षिक लगभग 2 लाख एकड़ की सिचाई की हानि होगी।”

तदनुसार इस मामले पर आगे विचार नहीं किया गया था।

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record, whether they say without my permission.

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने एलाऊ कर दिया है।

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : न चलने दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप स्वयं कानून तोड़ते हैं।

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब देंगे कानिग एटेंशन में।

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई चीज अगर करना चाहते हैं तो हिदायत से करिए। मैंने एलाऊ कर दिया है।

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने 388 में एलाऊ नहीं किया। कानिग एटेंशन किया है।

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक तरफा कुछ नहीं हो सकता।

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसीलिए सब से पहले किया है।

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपनी सीटों पर जाइए।

Nothing is going on record. I have not allowed them. What has been said is without my permission.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं खड़ा हूँ तो आपको बैठ जाना चाहिए। जो लोग बैठे हैं वे बुरा सोचते होंगे आपके और हमारे प्रति (Interruptions)

This is wrong. This is absolutely against all Parliamentary Democracy. You are cutting your own feet. You are cutting at the very root of the democratic procedure.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की और मेरी जानना में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। जो आपको दिल में है। वहीं मेरे दिल में है। लेकिन हिसाब से काम चलता है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : I did not allow them. मैंने काल अटेंशन लिया है। यह गम्भीर विषय है इसी लिए मैंने लिया है काल अटेंशन करना वह भी नहीं लेता।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको शोभा देता है जो आप यहां खड़े हो कर बात कर रहे हैं, आप सरकार यहां भी नहीं चलने दे रहे हैं, वहां की तो बात ही नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

आर बटिए, कोई हद होता है। आप कहियेगा काल अटेंशन में सारी बात। पहले आप अपनी सोच पर जाइए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको बात मैं तब सुनूंगा जब आप अपनी बात कहना चाहेंगे। लेकिन कड़ने का ढंग होता है। मैं किसी बात से अपनी आरंभता किया हुआ है

मैं कोई बोज़ दवा कर नहीं रहने दूंगा। लेकिन आप यह कहें कि आपको ही मर्जी से डिस्कशन हो, यह भी नहीं चलेगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने मुझे अपनी मर्जी से यहां भेजा है मुझे बुला लाजिए। मैं नहीं कहूंगा। मैंने सब से पहले जरूरी समझा था काल अटेंशन इसी मसले पर इसलिए लिया है।

(व्यवधान)

You spoil the whole atmosphere.

आप अतिक्रमण कर रहे हैं हर एक बात का। यह अच्छा नहीं है। यह शोभा नहीं देता है आपको।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : They did not object. कहां कर रहे हैं। हर एक आदमी आदमी है वह चाहे इधर हो या उबर ही। मेरे दिल में भी उतने ही उद्गार हैं जितने आप के में हैं।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not. I have to run the House. As long as I am there, I will be impartial. I will be listening to everybody. Everything will be discussed according to the rules. Not like this. Order please, I will not be dictated to.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो कार्लिंग अटेंशन पर सुनूंगा, उससे पहले नहीं सुनूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप डिस्कम कीजिए, लेकिन हिसाब से लूंगा, कोई चीज छिपा कर नहीं लूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप कुछ सुनाना चाहते हैं तो डंग से सुनूंगा, ऐसे नहीं। डिस्कशन और भी करेंगे, जो कहोगे डिस्कशन करेंगे लेकिन ऐसे नहीं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : धींगामस्ती में बिल्कुल नहीं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बिल्कुल आपके साथ हूँ, और कोई मोशन होगा तो देखूंगा, लेकिन करूंगा हिमाच से।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपका कोई भी और मोशन लेने को तैयार हूँ अगर करवाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मैं हिसाब से ही करूंगा। मैं इस पर वाजिद हूँ, क्योंकि मैंने सोचकर इसे रखा है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे साथ सहानुभूति कीजिए, साथ दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप और मोशन दीजिए, वह ले लूंगा। लेकिन मेरा साथ दीजिए, तब करूँ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडजर्नमेंट मोशन इस तरह नहीं ले सकता।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप मुझे बता देंगे तो ठीक है, मैं जल्दी मान लूंगा। मेरे पास आकर मुझे समझा दीजिए या पको समझा दूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब नहीं सुनूंगा। अब आप बोलिए। और कोई मोशन दीजिए, ले लूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई मोशन दीजिए, तो मैं देख लूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे, तो कोई डिस्कशन नहीं हो सकेगा। अगर आप इतमोमान से काम करेंगे, तो उसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आप मुझ से पूछते हैं, वह कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस में क्यों नहीं पूछते हैं?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोई और मोशन दे दें। मैं वह मोशन ले लूंगा। एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं हो सकता है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने अधिकार का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। मैंने उचित नहीं समझा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कालिंग एटेंशन मोटिंस एलाऊ किया है । अगर आप उससे संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, तो आप रुक 184 में दे सकते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह नहीं हो सकता है ।
आई एम नाट गोइंग टु डिस्कलोज ऐनीथिंग ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री जैन ।

श्री बाईज चन्द्र जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि यह एक महंगा प्रस्ताव है । मगर इससे होने वाले भारी लाभ को देखते हुए यह प्रस्ताव महंगा नहीं है । इस प्रस्ताव के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान कैनाल को कांडला से जोड़ना है, जिससे बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर का सोमावती तथा रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र सिंचाई से लाभान्वित होगा और नौबोबल स्कीम से राजस्थान, हरियाणा और पंजाब औद्योगिक एवं व्यावसायिक दृष्टि से लाभान्वित होंगे । इसके अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से राजस्थान नहर इन्फोगिल नहर का काम करेगी । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस स्थिति में केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रस्ताव पर पुनर्विचार करने का निर्णय लेने के लिए तैयार है, यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं । (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवाउरहमान अन्सारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान कैनाल
(व्यवधान) ।

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. No Narbazi, (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस नहीं चलेगा तो डिस्कस कैसे करेंगे ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो करवा रहा हूँ ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर हाउस न चलने से डिस्कस हो सकता है तो ठीक है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बगैर कानून के बिल्कुल नहीं स्वीकार कर सकता ।

क (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिल्कुल नहीं । नहीं हो सकता । (व्यवधान) ।

MR. SPEAKER: This cannot be done. This is a State subject. I cannot allow adjournment motion. I am very clear. I know my job. (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे दिल में मेरे ख्याल से आप से ज्यादा दर्द है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नो, 193 मंडल जी दे गए, वह मैं कर दूंगा ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already disallowed. (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं हो सकता ।

मैंने काल एटेंशन मंजूर कर रखा है ।

। " (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं हो सकता ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : काल अटेंशन पर करिए, तसल्ली नहीं होगी तो किसी दूसरे पर कर लीजिएगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब तो गृह मंत्री ही देंगे।

He is responsible for Home Affairs.

प्रधान मंत्री जवाब क्यों देंगी ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दुराग्रह से काम क्यों करवाना चाहते हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: No, nothing; I have not allowed him. (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां पर आप कानून को नहीं चलने दे रहे हैं, वहां पर कैसे कानून चलाना चाहते हैं। आपने बनाए हुए कानून को आप यहां पर चलाना नहीं चाहते हैं। आप डिस्कस करना नहीं चाहते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही सारी बातें तो आप उसमें कहेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनको आप एक चिट्ठी लिखवा दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब इनकार किया है ? आप इस तरह से क्यों खड़े हैं आप बैठते क्यों नहीं हैं ? पहले आप अपनी सीटों पर जाइए। आप मेरे साथ जबरदस्ती कर रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मत चलते दीजिए, मेरा क्या है। मेरी सभा तो है नहीं, यह तो आपको ही सभा है। आपको डिस्कस करना हो तो कर लीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे साथ जो अन्याय हो रहा है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पासवान जी, मेरे से जो अन्याय करवा रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे से अन्याय मत करवाइए। आप बैठ जाइए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नियम 193 में कर लंगा। I have not closed the discussion. It should be according to the Rules.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, नियम 388 के तहत मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। (व्यवधान)...

श्री भूल चन्व डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कल-388 को आप काम में क्यों नहीं ला रहे हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इनकी सज्जनता पर सभी भी विश्वास रखे हुए हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर सुन लीजिए। मैं नियम 388 के तहत इस को उठा रहा हूँ। इस नियम में लिखा हुआ है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इस में कन्सेप्ट नहीं दी है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन आवर में प्वाइण्ट आफ़ ऑर्डर नहीं होता है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : लेकिन आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। नियम 388 में लिखा है . . .

“कोई सदस्य, अध्यक्ष की सम्मति से, प्रस्ताव कर सकेगा कि सभा के समक्ष किसी खास प्रस्ताव पर किसी नियम का लागू होना निलम्बित कर दिया जाय और यदि प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हो जाय तो वह प्रासंगिक नियम उस समय के लिए निलम्बित कर दिया जायगा।”

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में पहली बात तो यह है कि क्वेश्चन आवर में प्वाइण्ट आफ़-ऑर्डर नहीं होता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि मैंने इस को एलाऊ नहीं किया है। मैंने इस की कन्सेप्ट नहीं दी है। मैंने सिर्फ़ काल-एटेन्शन एलाऊ किया है। फिर भी आप की तसल्ली न हो तो कोई और मोशन दे दें, 193 में ले लेंगे।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप कहते हैं कि हाउस में काम कायदे-कानून

के मुताबिक़ होगा। हम लोग भी कायदे कानून के तहत कार्यवाही चलाने देने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन जब आप के पास कायदे-कानून के अन्तर्गत नियम 388 का मोशन आया है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उस को एलाऊ नहीं किया है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : लेकिन क्यों एलाऊ नहीं किया है—इस बात को बतला दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस को बताने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। बस, मैंने एलाऊ नहीं किया है। फिर भी आप की सन्तुष्टि न हो तो—

I don't discuss it. I have got nothing to divulge.

आपकी सन्तुष्टि न हो तो आप 193 में या 184 में मोशन दे दीजिए।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : लेकिन इस में आपको क्या परेशानी है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे और कुछ नहीं बतलाना है। It cannot be done.

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है। आप अपने विवेक से इस की गम्भीरता को देखें . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर बात की हद होती है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सारी बातों को देखा है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए।

... ∴ (न) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे महमत हूँ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सोच रहा हूँ कि आज आप लोग छुट्टी के मूड में हैं। आप काम करने के मूड में नहीं हैं।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप न तो कोई डिस्कशन करना चाहते हैं और न संसद को चमने देना चाहते हैं और जब संसद नहीं चलेगी, तो आप कैसे बोलेंगे और किस बात पर डिस्कशन होगा। मैं गरीब अकेला आदमी हूँ और आप के 50 आदमी खड़े हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप मेरे साथ अन्याय कर रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाएं, मेरी आप से यही प्रार्थना है। किसी भी बात की हद होती है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा करवाना चाहता हूँ लेकिन आप करवाने दें तब न। अभी ध्यानाकर्षण शुरू होता है। उस पर ठीक ढंग से बोलिए, कंस्ट्रक्टिव ढंग से बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब बारह बजे वाले हैं। मैं बुला रहा हूँ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा ही करने है आप समझते हैं कि हो सकता है तो ऐसे ही चलने दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इसे रखना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। आप तो हाउस ही नहीं चलने दे रहे हैं। आप तो अपनी बात कर रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो चला रहा हूँ। मैं तो करवा रहा हूँ। मैं कालिंग अटेंशन करवा रहा हूँ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो चला रहा हूँ। मैं तो आप से हाथ जोड़ कर विनती कर रहा हूँ। एक से नहीं सभी से कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन आप तो हाउस अपनी मर्जी से चलाना चाहते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आपका काम है कि आप हाउस चलने दें। अगर आप नहीं चाहते तो न चलने दीजिए। आपका एक घण्टा जाया हुआ है, आप एक घण्टा और जाया करेंगे। इसी काम को हम और अच्छी तरह से करा सकते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस काम को हम 193 में करा सकते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जिद क्यों करते हैं ... ?

Why should you do like this? You should co-operate with me. (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बताइए, कौन-सा नहीं किया ? मैंने कोई गलत बात नहीं की है । आपने जितना करना था वह कर लिया । अब बहुत हो गया है । अब आप बैठ जाइए ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो 184 में ले लूंगा, 193 में ले लूंगा । कौन रोकता है ? मैंने परसों भी कहा था । जार्ज साहब बैठे हुए हैं, बोलते नहीं हैं । 184 में ले लेता हूं, मुझे क्या तकलीफ है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो ले लूं लेकिन आप तो बठें ।

This is the first statement I have made.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भाई, आप इसकी गम्भीरता को नहीं समझते । मैं किसी और सब्जेक्ट को भी ले सकता था, सब से पहले मैंने इसे ही क्यों लिया । मेरी तरफ से यह इस बात का द्योतक है ।

I admitted it for the first day. I thought it was the most important thing.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो सारा होगा, जब मैं कालिग एटेंशन शुरू करूंगा ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं निन्दा करूंगा, निन्दा न करूं तब बताना । कालिग एटेंशन शुरू होने दीजिए ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं करूंगा, अब आप बैठिए । आप मेरी एक बात सुन लीजिए ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का किराया खरीद योजना का अधिन अधिनो या आबंटन

* 1. **आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा किस्तों के आधार पर मकानों के आबंटन की पंजीकरण की वह तारीख क्या है जहां तक मकान आबंटित कर लिए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले वर्ष 15 अगस्त, को आबंटन के लिए रिलीज किये गये मकानों के मामले में ऐसे लोगों की जिन्होंने अपनी पारी के अनुसार दिशिष्ट रूप से अशोक बिहार में उक्त मकानों के आबंटन के लिए आवेदन किये थे, उनकी पारी के बावजूद उनको मकानों का आबंटन नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और ये मकान उन्हें कब तक आबंटित किये जायेंगे ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा आबंटन के लिए दिए गए मकानों के अनुसरण में पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों से जो आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं उनके आधार पर 1976 तक विभिन्न सामान्य पंजीकरण योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में जिस पंजीकृत तारीख तक किराया खरीद के आधार पर मकानों का आबंटन किया गया है वह, तारीख मध्यम आय वर्ग के प्लेटों की 19-7-1980, निम्न आय वर्ग प्लेटों की 15-4-1981 तथा जनता प्लेटों के लिए 4-1-1977 है ।

(ख) पिछले वर्ष 15 अगस्त, को आबंटन के लिए कोई प्लट रिलीज नहीं किए गए ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Ban on Hunting of Birds

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the concern expressed by the Indian Board for Wild Life at the hunting and trapping of partridges and quails and other endangered species of birds in the country and specially in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to take up the matter urgently with the State and put a total ban on hunting of birds especially endangered species by foreign visitors in any part of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The Expert Committee on Birds of the Indian Board for Wild Life, in its meeting held on 12th September, 1981, expressed concern regarding the marked decline in the population of partridges and quails, particularly in Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, and recommended that this matter should be taken up with the concerned State Governments.

(b) and (c). According by, the matter has been taken up with the concerned State Governments. Under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, endangered species of birds included in Schedule I of the Act are already banned for hunting throughout the country. All State Governments have been advised not to encourage hunting of wildlife by foreign visitors.

Monitoring of Irrigation Projects

*4. **SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:**

SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of **IRRIGATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government propose to monitor irrigation projects in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Monitoring of irrigation projects is required to be done at the Project level, State level and the Central level. A Monitoring Unit has been set up in the Central Water Commission which is monitoring 66 major irrigation projects in different States.

The State Governments have been advised to set up Monitoring Units at the State Level and Project Level. 15 States have set up Monitoring Cells at the State level and for some projects at the Project level.

Urgent Steps to Save Standing Crops Affected by Drought

*5. **SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:**

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken urgent steps to save the standing crops in various States which were hit by the recent drought;

(b) if so, what were the steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether Union Government arranged to provide power supply and fertilizers at a cheaper rate to the farmers of States which were

severely affected by drought last years;

(d) what is the latest position in regard to the Kharif Crops this year; and

(e) whether some States are also facing acute drought this year?

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

(b) The Government took immediate steps to arrange adequate supply of electricity, diesel and canal water to the farmers for providing irrigation to the standing kharif crops.

(c) No, Sir, but input subsidy on seeds, fertilizers etc. at the rate of 25 per cent and 33-1/3 per cent of the cost for small and marginal farmers respectively was given to some of the States by way of Central assistance.

(d) The Kharif crops are reported to be practically normal or satisfactory in most parts of the country except in Haryana, Western U.P., Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh where they suffered owing to prolonged dry spell from mid-August till the end of September.

(e) The States of Haryana, Western U.P., Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh experienced drought conditions in respect of their kharif crops, but rains during October and November in these States have been beneficial for the rabi crops.

Distribution of Imported Sugar Through Fair Price Shops

*6. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI B.V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to sell the remain-

ing 1.9 lakh tonnes of imported sugar through the public distribution system because of the reluctance of the traders to lift it;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of the 25000 tonnes of imported sugar offered as a part of the free quota for October to traders they only offered bids for 14000 tonnes;

(c) if so, whether the State Trading Corporation which has fixed ex-godown price of imported sugar at Rs. 5200 per tonne has been directed by the Ministry of Finance to accept bids ranging from Rs. 5110 to 5120 per tonne;

(d) if so, whether Government will have to sell this sugar through Fair Price Shops at a little less price as in the case of free trade; and

(e) if so, by what date the same is likely to be supplied through Fair Price Shops and the total loss the Government will have to incur?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Government have always kept options open regarding the use to which imported sugar will be put. While some quantity was decided to be released to the free-sale market by auction, in order to meet a portion of the requirements of levy sugar for the months of November and December, 1981, it has been decided to utilize 1.59 lakh tonnes and 39,000 tonnes respectively from out of imported sugar through Public Distribution System.

(b) No, Sir. Bids were received for a total quantity of 24,467 metric tonnes of imported sugar.

(c) In view of the ex-godown cost of sugar being Rs. 5200 per tonne the Ministry of Agriculture advised the State Trading Corporation to accept those bids which ranged from Rs. 5101 to Rs. 5552 per metric tonne of imported sugar.

(d) and (e). With a view to meet the shortfall on the levy side for the months of November and December, 1981, and to keep the Public Distribution System running smoothly, State Trading Corporation has been directed to spare or 1.98 lakh tonnes of imported sugar to the State Government, Food Corporation of India at prices ranging from Rs. 306.74 to Rs. 360.49 per quintal on a replacement basis which would enable State Trading Corporation to procure sugar to meet export commitments of the years 1981 and 1982, at a comparatively low cost. The disposal of imported sugar is not yet completed. The overall profit or loss will have to be tabulated after this is completed. The State Trading Corporation generally takes into account the total commercial operations in any year, the operating losses being balanced against operating profits and the same is accounted for in their balance sheet which indicates the overall commercial performance of the State Trading Corporation. In view of this it is difficult to quantify the exact loss/profit to State Trading Corporation in regard to import of sugar in the sugar season 1980-81 as this will have to be offset against the total export performance of State Trading Corporation in the year 1981-82.

Legislation for Development of Delhi

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal for new legislation for Delhi's Development; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

National Training Institute in water Management

*8. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a National Staff Training Institute to train staff concerned in all aspects of water management is proposed to be set up; and

(b) if so, by what time a decision is likely to be taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, a proposal to this effect is under consideration of the Government.

(b) A decision is likely to be taken during this financial year.

News item Entitled 'Milk Flood that became a Trickle'

*9. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item 'milk flood that became a trickle' in the Sunday Standard of 21 June, 1981 painting a gloomy picture of Operation Flood-I and II Projects in Haryana;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that Haryana and Punjab Governments have expressed serious misgivings about the implementation of these projects by the Dairy Board; and

d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps proposed or taken by the Government in the matter?

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

(b) The difficulties and problems mentioned in the said news item are the concern of the State Government of Haryana whose attention has been invited to the matter.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Wheat to West Bengal

*10. **SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:**

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are not supplying wheat to West Bengal as per their demand;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even the allotted quantity was not supplied;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the details of steps taken by Government to remove the gap between the allocation and supply?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The allotment of wheat to the States (including West Bengal) is being made on a month to month basis

having regard to the overall availability of wheat in the Central Pool vis-a-vis demand received from the State Governments and the trend of offtake in the past. The Central Government is allotting 90,000 tonnes of wheat (55,000 tonnes for public distribution and 35,000 tonnes for roller flour mills) every month as against their total demand of 1,45,000 tonnes (1,00,000 tonnes for public distribution and 45,000 tonnes for mills).

(b) and (c). It is not a fact that the allotted quantity was not supplied to West Bengal. There were sufficient stocks of wheat in West Bengal region and the State Government have lifted more than 95 per cent of the allotment.

(d) In view of the comfortable stock position of wheat in West Bengal, there is no difficulty in releasing the entire allocation to the West Bengal Government.

Procurement of Foodgrains

*12. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:**

SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of States are lagging behind in achieving the targets of procurement of foodgrains for the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the procurement of foodgrains?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). State-wise targets and their achievement in respect of wheat during 1981-82 are given below:

(In lakhs tonnes)

State	Target	Actual Procurement
1. Punjab	47.00	37.61
2. Haryana	17.00	11.20
3. Uttar Pradesh	25.00	14.94
4. Rajasthan	1.00	0.10
5. Madhya Pradesh	2.00	1.26
6. Bihar	1.50	0.13
7. Gujarat	1.00	..
8. Maharashtra	0.50	..
9. Others . . . . .	..	0.20
ALL INDIA	95.00	65.80

The main reasons for low procurement of wheat vi-a-vis targets can be attributed to offers of higher prices by trade as compared to procurement price fixed by the Government, withholding of wheat stocks by traders and producers and lower production in some of the major wheat producing States.

In regard to rice procurement during the current Kharif Marketing Season so far is better than last year as on 21-11-1981 the total rice procurement is 34.39 lakh tonnes as against 32.71 lakh tonnes last year on this date.

(c) To increase procurement, the procurement prices have been raised. levy system has been streamlined and in the certain States the levy has also been raised. The millers have been encouraged to buy more paddy and wherever necessary restrictions have been imposed on the movement of paddy. It is expected that these

measures will lead to increased procurement.

Cut in Supply of Wheat to States

*13. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

SHRI HARINATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has cut the wheat quota of certain States during the last four months;

(b) what are the reasons for the short supply;

(c) whether any request has been made by the States to restore their quota because they are facing great difficulty to meet the demand; and

(d) if so, by which States, and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The quota of what for certain States has on the other hand been increased as compared to July, 1981 allotment.

(c) and (d). Most of the States have made a request for an increase in their wheat quota. Allotments are, however, being made keeping in view the total availability of wheat in the Central pool and the off-take in the states in earlier months.

Demand for Edible Oil, Sugar and Vegetable Oil from States

*14. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) the distribution of edible oil, sugar, vegetable oil in the different States during the festival seasons of this current year;

(b) the demand received by the Centre from the different States for the festival season of this year; and

(c) whether the demand of the States has been met by the Centre for these items, and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

Keeping in view the requirements of essential commodities for the festival seasons various steps had been taken by the Union Government to increase the supply of wheat products,

sugar, edible oils and vanaspati. Additional allotment of 40.00 thousand tonnes of wheat had been made to the roller flour mills of the various States in addition to the normal monthly allotment. To ensure availability of sugar and khandsari during the festival season, Government had released 2.5 lakh tonnes of free sale sugar in September, 1981 and 2.90 lakh tonnes of free sale sugar in October, 1981 compared to 1.70 lakh tonnes in August, 1981 and 1.80 lakh tonnes each in June and July, 1981. These large releases of free sale sugar by the Union Government not only improved the availability but also brought down price of sugar all over the country.

Khandsari producers in the country had been directed by an order issued in April, 1981 to dispose of a minimum specified percentage of their stocks during each of the months from May to September, 1981 to ensure smooth flow of khandsari in the market. The allotment orders for levy sugar for the month of September, 1981 and October, 1981 were issued in advance to ensure timely availability of levy sugar during the festival months. The Food Corporation of India had been advised to ensure expeditiously lifting and movement of levy sugar to ensure adequate stocks with the State Governments for the public distribution system during the festival months. The total aggregate allocation of levy sugar to the States comes to 2.71 lakh Mts. per month. On account of limited availability of the levy sugar it has not been possible to increase the monthly quotas of the States/Union Territories.

The Union Government also made advance allocations of imported edible oils for the months of September, 1981 and October, 1981 to ensure adequate stocks with the State Governments for the public distribution system. The demand made by the different States for the festival season was by and large fully met. A number of other steps were also taken to maintain the tempo of production of vanaspati to make it available to the consumers during the festival season.

Report of Expert Committee on Exotic Cross Breeding of Cattle

*15. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Akhil Bharat Krishi Goseva Sangh has submitted to the Government, a Report of the Expert Committee on Exotic Cross Breeding of Cattle in India;

(b) if so, what are their recommendations regarding gross neglect of indigenous cattle breeding and the after-effects of Exotic Cross Breeding;

(c) what is the amount of funds allotted for cross breeding of cattle during the 4th, 5th and 6th Five Year Plans and how much of it was spent on Exotic Cross Breeding and on indigenous cross breeding;

(d) whether Government are re-thinking of appointing a statutory High Power Committee to go into the entire cross breeding of Milch Cattle in India; and

(e) if not, what decisions have the Government taken on this subject?

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

Statement

(a) The Akhil Bharat Krishi Goseva Sangh constituted a Committee on Exotic Cross breeding of Cattle in India whose report has been sent to the Government.

(b) According to this Report, improvement of indigenous cattle breeds has not received adequate attention. It also says that the crossbreds are not good for draught purposes and

because of indiscriminate cross breeding the number of breeding bulls of indigenous breeds has diminished. The main recommendations in this regard are:—

(i) in the areas of recognised Indian breeds; whether milch or draught, the introduction of exotic breeds be, by law, prohibited;

(ii) the draught breeds be preserved and improved by selective breeding, keeping an eye on reviving its milch potential to the maximum. If considered necessary, they may be graded/inter-crossed by other like breeds of Indian cattle to achieve an optimum combination of milch and draught qualities;

(iii) a statutory top-level body may be established with executive authority at the Centre with equivalent liaison units in the States for formulating, implementing and/or supervising cattle breeding policies.

(c) Funds allocated under Central and State Plan are meant for overall development of cattle and no apportionment is made for cross-breeding with exotic breed or inter-crossing between Indian breeds.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Government have already taken account of the importance of preservation of recognised breeds and have considering N.C.A.'s recommendations, decided upon as under:—

Breeding policy for cattle development is to be laid down each State which should be followed by all the agencies involved, like Departments of Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development Corporations, Indian Dairy Corporation, BAIF, etc., engaged in cattle development programmes in the States. The general breeding policy for improvement of cattle would be that of crossbreeding (crossing of indigenous females with high quality bulls of exotic breeds). The level of

exotic inheritance be preferably restricted to 50 or 62.5 per cent depending on availability of other inputs like feed, fodder, health coverage, level of management, etc. Crossbreeding may not be taken up in the home tract of well defined indigenous breeds of cattle where selective breeding be adopted for improvement

Import of Edible Oil

*16. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JAD-EJA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what is the total quantity of edible oil likely to be imported during the current year;

(b) what is the total quantity of edible oil already received during the first six months; and

(c) the names of the countries from which it has been purchased and at what price and through which agency?

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

Statement

(a) to (c). The total quantity of edible oils likely to be imported during the current year would depend on the gap between the requirements and the indigenous production internal and international price trend of edible oils, availability of foreign exchange and other related factors.

During the first six months of the current financial year about 5.86 lakh metric tonnes of oil was imported.

The purchases were made by the State Trading Corporation mainly

from U.S.A., Brazil, Canada, Malaysia and Indonesia at prices ranging from US Dollar 486 to 579 US Dollar per metric tonne.

Steep increase in Rents of Houses in Delhi

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

(a) whether Government are aware that rents of houses in Delhi are rising at a rapid pace and are at present exorbitantly high;

(b) whether population in Delhi is increasing at the rate of about two lakhs a year and it has become extremely difficult to have a residential place at reasonable rent; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by Government to mitigate the position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Some complaints have been received from the tenants about the high rents being demanded by the landlords in the capital.

(b) The population in Delhi is increasing at the rate of 2 lakhs a year and complaints have been received that it has become difficult to have a residential place in Delhi at a reasonable rent.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority is constructing a large number of residential dwelling units in Delhi to mitigate the housing problem in Delhi. Apart from this there exist adequate provisions in the Delhi Rent Control Act 1958 for fixation of standard rent, and tenants can take the benefit of the same.

Crack in Hirakud Dam

*18. SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL-
LICK;

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hirakud Dam of Orissa has developed a crack which may affect the longevity of the dam;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far or proposed to be taken to check the crack; and

(c) the details about the security measures proposed to be taken in case the crack develops further?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Cracks by themselves do not affect longevity of the dam, as these can be treated. However, appropriate remedial measures need to be evolved after in-depth study of all relevant aspects.

(b) and (c). The cracks were first reported by the Government of Orissa to the Central Water Commission in September, 1974. On the advice of the Commission, the cracks were treated with epoxy grouting in 1975. However, subsequently a few new cracks appeared. The State Government obtained views of various experts, including those of the Central Water Commission, and also carried out some studies and further investigations as advised by the experts. Thereafter, in March 1981, the Government of Orissa constituted a Committee of experts to identify the causes for the cracks and to suggest remedial measures. The Committee have yet to submit their report.

Prices of Paddy and Wheat

*19. SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to reassess and refix the price of paddy and wheat due to the increase of prices of inputs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government is not contemplating any increase in the procurement price of paddy for the 1981-82 crop as the procurement price has been fixed taking into account the increase in the prices of inputs as also other relevant factors. As for price policy for wheat crop of 1981-82, the Government is yet to take a decision and will take into account all relevant factors including the increase in the prices of inputs while deciding the level of procurement prices.

News-Item Captioned "Food-Grain Reserves at Low Level"

*20. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the item captioned "foodgrain reserves at low level" appearing in the Indian Express on 5 September, 1981;

(b) whether there is need to maintain a minimum buffer reserve of 15 million tonnes of foodgrain in the country;

(c) if so, what is the present position;

(d) what had been the food reserve during the last three years separately; and

(e) action proposed by Government to maintain the minimum buffer reserve so as to overcome any eventuality?

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

(a) According to Press Information Bureau, no such news item was published in the news paper on 5-9-1981. Government has been such report in the Indian Express published on 5-10-1981.

(b) and (c). The level of buffer stock required to ensure food security and the modalities of operating it are currently under examination by a Technical Group.

(a) The stocks of foodgrains with all public agencies during last three years were as under:—

(In Million Tonnes)

As on	Rice	Wheat	Coarse-grains	Total
1-11-79	8.45	10.13	0.10	18.68
1-11-80	5.46	6.07	0.10	11.63
1-11-81 (Provisional)	4.19	5.64	0.05	9.88

(e) The important steps taken by Government to augment stocks and to maintain the minimum buffer reserve are intensification of internal procurement, rationalisation of allotment of foodgrains to various States/Union Territories from Central Pool and import of wheat.

lopment purposes during the last three years

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

Drinking Water Facilities in Tribal Villages in Ahmedabad District

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press report published in the Financial Express of 27 October, 1981 under the heading 'Ahmednagar starved of water';

(b) whether it is a fact that under the Centrally aided tribe sub-plans introduced in 1973, the Tribal villages in Ahmednagar District have not been provided with even drinking water facilities viz. construction of wells in the area; and

(c) the extent of Central Assistance given for the development of Tribal areas in Maharashtra particularly in Ahmednagar District and the amount actually spent for deve-

(b) and (c). Drinking water supply is a State subject and schemes are drawn-up and implemented by the State Governments with funds provided under State Plans. However, to supplement the resources of the State Govts. in providing drinking water to problem villages, the Ministry of Works and Housing provides grants under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The problem villages are identified on the basis of the problems of accessibility or quality of water faced by these villages and not on the basis of category of population in these villages. Accordingly, the assistance provided by the Ministry of Works and Housing under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is earmarked for problem villages, whether inhabited by tribals or others.

The grants released to the Government of Maharashtra under the Centrally sponsored accelerated Rural

Water Supply Programme during the last 3 years are as follows:—

1978-79 . . .	Rs. 403.97 lakhs
1979-80 . . .	Rs. 378.30 lakhs
1980-80 . . .	Rs. 664.00 lakhs

The district-wise allocation of the grants is made by the State Government. According to the information received from the Govt. of Maharashtra for the period ending 31-3-1980, 9 problem villages have been covered and schemes were in progress in 41 problem villages in Ahmednagar District.

Provident Fund Withdrawals for House Building

2. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) whether Government have liberalised terms of advances for house building to all employed persons from their provident fund account; and

(b) if so, the details of the facilities now available to the subscribers?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

A Central Govt. Servant can make a final withdrawal from his Provident Fund Account in connection with the construction/acquisition of a house or a residential plot, in addition to availing of an advance under HBA Rules, the total amount of advance sanctioned under HBA Rules and that withdrawn from the Provident Fund, should not exceed;

(i) Rs. 75,000/- for employees whose 75 months' basic pay is upto Rs.60,000;

(ii) Rs. 1,25,000/- for employees whose 75 months' basic pay exceeds Rs. 60,000/- but is upto Rs. 1,25,000/-;

(iii) (a) Rs. 2,00,000/- for employees whose 75 months' basic pay exceeds Rs. 1,25,000/- where the remaining period of service of the employees is 10 years or less as on the date of his application for House Building Advance, or where the individual had registered himself with or applied to DDA etc. for flat/house before the issue of these revised orders,

(b) Rs. 1,75,000/- in other cases.

The above-mentioned enhanced limits have come into effect from 24.10.81.

Farming Know-how to Foreign Countries

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

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is going to offer farming know-how to some foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of those countries which are likely to receive farming co-operation from India;

(c) the details about the farming know-how going to be offered; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Requests for cooperation in the field of agriculture from foreign countries are considered as and when received.

(b) A list of countries whom the Government of India has already

agreed to extend cooperation in the field of agriculture, is enclosed.

(c) Cooperation is being extended to developing countries in agricultural production, extension, agricultural research and education.

(d) There is no fixed time schedule for implementation. Depending upon the need of the country concerned cooperation is extended from time to time in accordance with a mutually agreed time schedule.

LIST

Economic Cooperation with Developing countries.

Serial No.	Name of Countries	Level at which cooperation has been agreed upon
I JOINT COMMISSION		
1. Iran	.	Joint Commission
2. Iraq	.	Do.
3. Libya	.	Do.
4. Malaysia	.	Joint Advisory Committee
5. Mauritius	.	Joint Commission
6. Nigeria	.	Do.
7. Sri Lanka	.	Do.
8. Tanzania	.	Do.
9. Egypt	.	Joint Advisory Committee
II AGREEMENT		
1. Bahrain	.	Signed by Ministry of External Affairs.
2. Ghana	.	Do.
3. Kenya	.	Do.
4. Zambia	.	Signed by Department of Agriculture & Co-operation.
5. Zimbabwe	.	Signed by Ministry of External Affairs.
III PROTOCOL		
1. North Korea	.	Signed by Department of Agricultural Research & Education.
2. Mexico	.	Do.
IV. AGREED MINUTES		
1. Indonesia	.	Agreed minutes signed.
2. Saudi Arabia	.	Do.
3. Senegal	.	Do.
4. People Democratic Republic of Yemen	.	Do.
V. MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING		
1. Guinea	.	Signed by the Department of Agriculture & Coop.

Construction of General Pool Government Accommodation outside Delhi

4. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

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

of Works and Housing for the construction of general pool staff quarters in certain cities; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this revised programme of Government?

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently approved the revised programme of the Ministry

(b) Details are as under:

	Type G/I	Type B/II	Type C/III	Type V	Total
Delhi	742	3661	9589	120	14,112
Bombay	800	1200	600	..	2,600
Calcutta	816	592	592	..	2,000
Madras	96	108	96	..	300
Chandigarh	100	52	148	..	300
Hyderabad	88	144	96	..	328
Bangalore	48	156	96	..	300
TOTAL	2690	5913	11217	120	19,940

Creation of New Development Block in Jind District of Haryana

5. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be please to state:

(a) whether a new Development Block has been created in Jind District of Haryana during the current financial year;

(b) if so, whether there are any other proposals under the consideration of the Government for the creation of any new Development Block in any State/Union Territory of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The information is being collected

(b) and (c). A proposal to create 7 new Community Development Blocks by reorganising certain existing blocks in Kerala has been received from the State Government. The blocks proposed to be created are Adimaly, Narumkandom, Kattappana, Idukki, Nilambur, Iritty and Peravoor. While the blocks, namely, Adimaly, Nadumkandom, Kattappana and Idukki are proposed to be created by reorganising the existing 4 blocks viz., Devicolam, Arudai, Elamdesom and Thodupuzha in Idukki district, the

block Nilambur is proposed to be created by bifurcating the Wandoor block in Malappuram district and the blocks Iritty and Peravoor are to be created by trifurcating the existing Kuthuparamba block in Cannanore district. In order to take a decision on the proposal, Government of India has sought from the State Government some further details which are awaited.

Implementation of Rural Reconstruction Programme in Gazipur District of U. P.

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

(a) whether any programme under Rural Reconstruction are being implemented to Gazipur district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The integrated rural development programme is the main programme of this Ministry under implementation in the district.

(b) The integrated rural development programme aims at helping 600 families in every development block to come above the poverty line. It has been extended to all the blocks in the country including those in the district of Gazipur.

Collection of Sal Seeds

8. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the total quantity of Sal Seeds that have been collected by the Tribal Development Cooperative Society and Orissa Forest Corporation from the

forests of Orissa during 1980 and 1981 upto date;

(b) the quantity given to various Companies including Hindustan Lever Limited; and

(c) what are the details regarding the procedure adopted while utilising it in the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The information regarding the total quantity of sal seeds collected by the Tribal Development Cooperative Society and Orissa Forest Corporation during the year 1980 is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course. For 1981, the details are as follows:

(a) The total quantity of sal seeds collected by the Tribal Development Cooperative Society and Orissa Forest Corporation was 461 quintals.

(b) Nil

(c) Collection of sal seeds in Orissa State has been leased out on long term basis to private lessees and Cooperatives to utilise it in their own industries or associate industries. The Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation and Orissa Forest Corporation are allowed to sell their collections to industrial units.

Regularisation of Colonies

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

(a) the names of the unauthorised colonies of Delhi regularised in September and October, 1981;

(b) names of colonies which are going to be regularised in November-December, 1981;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision with regard to draft lay-out plans of unauthorised colonies which were displayed in early 1980;

(d) whether the draft layout plans will be the basis for preparing final layout plans or totally new plans will be prepared for the purpose of regularising these colonies; and

(e) the reasons for the undue delay in finalising the layout plans?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-
IN SINGH):** (a) A list of such colon-
ies is given at Annexure 'A'.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has already approved the regularisation plan of 8 colonies, as per Annexure 'B' during November, 1981. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has also compiled a list of 40 colonies as per Annexure 'C' which may be taken up by it for regularisation during November-December, 1981. The Delhi Development Authority has not compiled any such list.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that regularisation plans of 9 colonies have been finally approved for which draft layout plans were displayed in 1979-80. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has stated that it had not displayed draft layout plans of any unauthorised colonies in early, 1980.

(d) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the final regularisation plans are prepared as per Government policy, duly considering the draft plans.

(e) The work of regularisation of unauthorised colonies is being done by the Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi gradually in phases.

ANNEXURE A

Name of unauthorised colonies regularised in Delhi in September and October 1981

I. Colonies regularised by Municipal Corporation of Delhi

1. Vishwas Nagar
2. Vishwas Nagar (Deleted portion)
3. Dalahi Mohalla
4. Bhola Nath Nagar Ext.
5. Mahabir Block
6. Ram Block
7. Azad Nagar A, B, C.
8. Sankar Nagar A
9. Sankar Nagar B
10. East Azad Nagar
11. 'B' (Building North Gandhi Nagar)
12. Azad Nagar West
13. Rajgarh
14. Hari Singh Park
15. Hari Nagar 'J' Block
16. Old Gupta Colony
17. Sanjay Nagar
18. Jawla Nagar
19. Jawla Nagar Mukesh Nagar
20. Jawla Nagar Extn.
21. Mukesh Nagar Jawla Nagar
22. Janta Colony Circular Road
23. Govind Puri
24. New Govind Pura
25. Rashid Market
26. Baldev Park
27. Sham Nagar
28. New Govind Pura
29. Baldev Park East
30. Chawla Park
31. Jittar Nagar
32. New Rashid Market
33. Rashid Market Extension
34. Ganesh Park
35. Brij Puri
36. Shashi Masjid

II. Colonies regularised by Delhi Development Authority.

1. Bhagat Singh Colony
2. Jagjivan Nagar
3. Naya Gaon Extension
4. Sant Nagar
5. Bharat Nagar
6. Village Joga Bai Extension
7. Batla House
8. Zakir Nagar

ANNEXURE B

List of colonies already regularised by M.C.D. during November 1981.

1. Ram Nagar, Loni Road
2. Ram Nagar
3. Man-Sarovar Park
4. British India Colony
5. British India Colony Extension
6. Man-Sarovar Park Extension
7. Ram Nagar Extension, Mandoli Road
8. Modern Shahdara & New Modern Shahdara.

ANNEXURE C

List of unauthorised colonies likely to be taken up by Municipal Corporation of Delhi for regularisation in November-December, 1981.

1. Kanti Nagar
2. Rajgarh Moholla & Extn.
3. Shanti Mohalla
4. Rajgarh Extension 1-11.
5. Durgapuri Colony
6. Sanker Nagar Extension
7. Ram Nagar Extension East.
8. Kuldip Nagar
9. Moti Park
10. Harikishan Nagar
11. Navin Shahdara
12. Rohtas Nagar
13. Kabul Nagar
14. Balbir Nagar
15. Subhash Park

16. Panchshil Garden
17. Balbir Nagar Extension
18. R.R. Block & A, B Block
19. Dawarka Puri Uldan Park
20. Chaju Colony
21. Gorakh Park Colony
22. Mohan Park Navin Shahdara
23. Partap Pura Babbar Pur Road
24. Panchshil Garden Extension
25. Navin Shahdara East
26. Rohtas Nagar Extension
27. Shivaji Park Extension
28. Subhash Park (South)
29. Subhash Park Extn. and West
30. West Rohtas Nagar
31. Gorakh Park East
32. Babbar Pur Extn. & East Shahdara
33. Shiv Puri Extension
34. Arjun Nagar West
35. Chander Nagar West
36. Shastri Park
37. Indra Park Extension
38. Krishna Nagar Extension East
39. Shastri Park (Satnam Park)
40. Shri Ram Nagar.

Number of New Projects Sanctioned by Hudco under last three months

11. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of new projects that Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) have sanctioned during the last three months; and

(b) the names of the States where these projects are spread particularly in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAI SINGH): (a) HUDCO during last

three months (i.e. during the quarter July-September, 1981) has sanctioned 93 Projects spread over 15 States. The project cost of these schemes is Rs. 69.36 crores for which HUDCO loan commitment is of the order of

Rs. 50.34 crores as per details at Annexure I.

(b) The Statewise name/of the towns/Cities where these projects are spread over are given in Annexure II.

ANNEXURE I

Statewise details of Projects Sanctioned by HUDCO During July-September 1981

State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Project Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Loan Sanctioned	Dwellings Sanctioned	Plots Sanctioned
Andhra Pradesh	12	6.21	4.70	2986	—
Bihar	5	5.02	3.17	6241	—
Gujarat	6	6.74	4.88	2972	—
Haryana	3	5.91	4.16	2257	—
Himachal Pradesh	9	1.96	1.30	262	—
Karnataka	2	0.55	0.34	467	—
Kerala	2	0.74	0.46	140	—
Madhya Pradesh	3	2.79	2.04	1140	—
Maharashtra	7	5.30	3.67	2886	75
Orissa	7	11.00	8.25	30000	—
Punjab	10	7.70	5.22	3190	—
Rajasthan	12	3.57	2.57	1743	—
Tamil Nadu	7	2.56	1.66	877	443
Uttar Pradesh	6	4.64	3.53	3138	—
West Bengal	2	4.67	4.39	201	—
All India	93	69.36	50.34	58500	518

ANNEXURE II

Statewise names of the towns where HUDCO sanctioned projects (during July-September, 1981) are spread.

State	Name of the Towns/Cities covered
1. Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad, Vishakapatnam and Kurnool.
2. Bihar	Patna, Sasaram and rural areas of the State.
3. Gujarat	Baroda, Ankleshwar and Ahmedabad.

State .	Name of the Towns/Cities covered
4. Haryana	Faridabad, Ambala and Kaithal.
5. Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Dharamshala, Una, Nahan, Chamba, Mandi & Solan.
6. Karnataka	Badepur, Gulbarga & Rural areas of the State.
7. Kerala	Calicut & Alwaye.
8. Madhya Pradesh	Indore, Sagar, Bhupal, Bhilai and Korba.
9. Maharashtra	Maunad; Bombay and Pimpri.
10. Orissa	Rural areas of the State.
11. Punjab	Ludhiana, Ferozepur & Mohali.
12. Rajasthan	Jaipur, Kota, Ajmer, Udaipur & Bikaner.
13. Tamil Nadu	Madras, Vellore, Uduampet & Erode.
14. Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur, Hapur, Rampur, Jaunpur & Mathura.
15. West Bengal	Calcutta.

Per Capita Consumption of Vegetables

Foodgrain to Karnataka

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

(a) the estimated necessary per capita consumption of vegetables in India at present; and

(b) the total quantity and value of vegetables produced in India in 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI. R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The requirement will depend on age, sex, activity status, etc. of the individual. According to the latest estimate of I.C.M.R., about 150 grams per capita per day of leafy vegetables, other vegetables, roots and tubers are required for a male sedantary worker.

(b) Information is not available, as all vegetables have not been brought under the purview of forecasts.

13. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise demand made by Karnataka Government for foodgrains like wheat, rice etc. from January 1981 to October, 1981;

(b) the quantity of the demand acceded to and the quantity of foodgrains supplied alongwith details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not supplying essential foodgrains to Karnataka and steps being taken by Centre to meet the demand of Karnataka with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Statement is attached.

(c) Keeping in view the available stocks of wheat and past trends of offtake, the allotment of wheat to the State Governments and Union Territories for Public Distribution System and the Roller Flour Mills was rationa-

lised from August, 1980, so as to bring the allotments in linewith the offtake. In line with this approach, efforts are being constantll made to make adequate stocks available in Karnataka.

Statement

Statement showing demand, allotment and offtake of foodgrains to Kanrataka from Central Pool during January, 1981 to October, 1981 for P.D.S. and R.F. Mills.

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	Demand			Allotment			Offtake		
	Wheat			Wheat			Wheat		
	Rice	P.D.	Mills	Rice	P.D.	Mills	Rice	P.D.	Mills
January	14.5	5.0	36.0	14.5	3.0	22.0	5.7	2.6	21.2
February	25.0	3.0	22.0	14.5	3.0	22.0	12.6	2.6	16.4
March	20.0	3.0	30.0	15.0	3.0	22.0	14.1	3.2	22.1
April	30.0	10.0	36.0	15.0	2.0	22.0	17.2	2.1	6.2
May	25.0	10.0	40.0	15.0	2.0	22.0	16.1	1.6	19.2
June	30.0	2.0	40.0	15.0	2.0	22.0	15.8	2.1	32.7
July	30.0	10.0	40.0	15.0	2.0	22.0	18.7	1.3	23.0
August	30.0	10.0	40.0	25.00	2.0	22.0	19.8	2.1	21.3
September	30.0	10.0	40.0	25.0	2.0	25.0	14.8	1.9	24.6
October	30.0	10.0	40.0	25.0	2.0	22.0	NR	NR	NR
	264.5	73.0	364.0	184.0	23.0	223.0	124.7	19.5	186.7

NR — Not reported.

बिहार में "हुडको" द्वारा शुरू की गई
आवास परियोजनाएँ

14. श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि बिहार में "हुडको" कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितनी आवास परियोजनाएँ शुरू की जायेंगी और ये योजनाएँ राज्य में कहाँ-कहाँ शुरू की जायेंगी ।

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मोक्ष नारायण सिंह) : आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम ने अब तक 21.11 करोड़ रुपये की हुडको ऋण सहायता सहित 31.77 करोड़ रुपये की 25 योजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है । जिससे बिहार के 8 शहरों (भागलपुर, धनबाद, गया, जमशेदपुर, मुजफ्फरपुर, पटना रांची और सासाराम) में 9238 मकानों का निर्माण और 1067

प्लांटों का विनाश नष्ट होना और हानिग्रस्त रांची सागरास, दरभंगा, पटना, औरंगाबाद, बीजापुर, नरसपुर, मुंगेर, गन्नाह और पटना के प्लांटों के गांवों में 15000 ग्रामों में प्लांटों का निर्माण होगा ।

इनके अलावा, आवास तथा नगर विकास निधन में 4 और योजनाएँ प्रायः की हैं जो 5.17 करोड़ रुपए की परियोजना लागत तथा 2.53 करोड़ की हुई की ऋण सहायता की मंजूरी के लिए प्रक्रियाधीन है और जिसमें इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पटना, रांची, जमशेदपुर तथा रामेश्वर नगर (जिला दरभंगा) के शहर आ जायेंगे । इनसे 519 मकानों का निर्माण करने में सहायता मिलेगी ।

Progress of Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra

15. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made during the year 1981 in the execution of each of the major and medium irrigation projects in Maharashtra;

(b) the names of projects and the expenditure incurred on such projects in Maharashtra which were completed during the year 1980-81 and those which are likely to be completed in 1981-82 and 1982-83; and

(c) the names of major and medium irrigation projects which are likely to be completed in Maharashtra by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) A statement indicating major and medium irrigation schemes under construction in

Maharashtra during the Sixth Plan alongwith expenditure incurred upto March, 1981, outlay provided during 1981-82 as well as the schemes completed during 1980-81 and likely to be completed in 1981-82 is attached at Annexure-I. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2903/81]

The schemes which are likely to be completed in 1982-83 will be known only after the Annual Plan discussions for 1982-83 are over

(c) The required information is given in the statement attached at Annexure-II.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2903/81]

भूमिहीन और गरीबों को जमीन का आवंटन

16. श्री विजयकमार यादव : क्या ग्रामों पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में फालतू जमीन (बोसा निर्धारण से) गैर जमीन की सरकारी जमीन और जमीन योग्य लेकिन गैर जमीन की जमीन का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) देश में भूमि सुधार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अब तक भूमिहीन और गरीब किसानों को आवंटित की गई जमीन और आवंटित न हुई का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) देश में बड़े जमींदारों के अनाधिकृत कब्जे में गैर जमीन की निजी और सरकारी जमीन का ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार उनमें इन जमीन को खाली करवाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(घ) मारे देश में भूमि सुधार कार्य को लागू करने के लिए क्या समय निश्चित

किया गया है और इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही को जा रही है ?]

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य संज्ञा (श्री बालदेव राम) : (क) और (ख). ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय केवल अधिकतम सीमा से फालतू भूमि के बारे में ही सूचना एकत्र करता है। संशोधित अधिकतम भूमि सीमा कानूनों के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में फालतू घोषित और वितरित किए गए क्षेत्र का ब्योरा दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) यह सूचना ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय द्वारा एकत्र नहीं की जाती है। भूमि पर अवैध कब्जा करने वालों को हटाने के लिए राज्य सरकारें अपने कानूनों के अन्तर्गत आवश्यक कार्यवाही करती है।

(घ) चूंकि भूमि सुधार में अनेक गतिविधियां शामिल हैं, अतः कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती है। तथापि, यह आशा की जाती है कि अधिकतम सीमा से फालतू भूमि का वितरण 1982-83 के अन्त तक पूरा कर लिया जाएगा।

विवरण

(क्षेत्र—एकड़ों में)

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र

संशोधित अधिकतम

भूमि सीमा कानून
के अन्तर्गत फालतू
घोषित क्षेत्र

(क)

(ख)

1

2

3

आन्ध्र प्रदेश	9,80,767	3,00,703
असम	2,80,140	3,16,784
बिहार	2,31,618	1,37,003
गुजरात	1,17,906	5,190
हरियाणा	27,355	17,956
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,35,915	3,417
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	अप्राप्य	अप्राप्य
कर्नाटक	1,36,321	52,477
केरल	1,18,272	52,311
मध्य प्रदेश	2,53,039	78,749
महाराष्ट्र	3,70,193	2,81,586
मणिपुर	1,029	—
उड़ीसा	1,40,505	1,00,931

1	2	3
पंजाब	49,324	12,511
राजस्थान	2,46,495	1,22,230
तमिलनाडु	78,149	56,934
त्रिपुरा	1,929	947
उत्तर प्रदेश	2,80,874	2,30,183
पश्चिम बंगाल	1,52,658	56,542
दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	8,958	3,406
दिल्ली	780	अप्राम्य
पण्डिचेरी	2,527	837
योग :	39,14,754	18,30,697

Production of Sugar in Punjab

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

(a) the total production of sugar in Punjab this year; and

(b) how much sugarcane is processed in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The total sugar production in Punjab in the sugar year 1980-81 was 0.51 lakh tonnes and the quantity of cane crushed by the factories in Punjab during that year was 5.86 lakh tonnes.

Extension of Groundnut Rabi Summer Cultivation

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister had given suggestion to various State Governments for extending

the areas under Rabi summer groundnut cultivation during 1981-82;

(b) if so, the name of the States who have extended the groundnut Rabi summer cultivation in their own States during the year stated above;

(c) whether any financial allocations have been made to any State Government for implementing such programme;

(d) if so, the amount allocated to Orissa for this purpose during the current financial year; and

(e) the details about the total hectares of land brought under the expansion of groundnut Rabi summer cultivation programme in different districts of Orissa where such programme has been implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Prime Minister in her letter to the Chief Ministers of various States emphasised the need for taking urgent measures to maximise oilseeds production. Thereon she had suggested

the adoption of suitable measure to increase the area under rabi/summer groundnut. The rabi/summer sowings of groundnut during 1981-82 have yet to start in most of the States

(b) The rabi/summer cultivation of groundnut during 1981-82 is proposed to be taken up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh under the Centrally sponsored Scheme for extension of oilseeds to New Irrigated areas.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) An amount of Rs. 5.12 lakhs has been allocated to Orissa for implementation of the Centrally-sponsored Scheme for extension of Oilseeds to New Irrigated Areas during 1981-82. This is to be met by the Government of India and the Government of Orissa as follows:—

(1) Share of the Government of India	Rs. 3.86 lakhs
(2) Share of the Government of Orissa	Rs. 1.26 lakhs
TOTAL	Rs. 5.12 lakhs

(e) An area of 71,323 hectares was covered under rabi/summer groundnut under the Centrally sponsored Scheme for extension of Oilseeds to New Irrigated Areas in Orissa during 1980-81 as per break-up given below:—

Agricultural district	Area covered (in hectares)
1. Cuttack	11,158
2. Kendrapara	21,399
3. Athlagrah	1,053
4. Jagatsinghpur	9,894
5. Jajpur	14,762
6. Puri	11,993
7. Sambalpur	348
8. Bargarh	734
TOTAL	71,323

Loans to Housing Societies

19. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider to provide Housing Loan to the Member of the Housing Societies (exclusively run by Central Government Employees) in case land is given by the DDA; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) House Building Advance is admissible to the Central Government employees who are members of the Housing Societies (exclusively run by Central Government employees) in case the land is given by the DDA, provided the plot and the house to be built on it are mortgaged to the President of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Flats under self Finance Scheme

20. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of persons registered with DDA for allotment of category III flats under the first, second and third self-financing schemes who have not yet been allotted flats; and

(b) what is the number of persons who got themselves registered for category III flats under the fourth Self-Financing scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that there was no category-wise registration in the first and second self-financing schemes and that

the number of persons who are yet to get an allotment is 52 and 1150 respectively. In the third self-financing scheme, 1752 persons registered under category III are yet to be allotted flats.

(b) 4917.

जल पूर्ति और मल निकास कार्यलय दिल्ली में पदावनतियां

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम के जलपूर्ति और मल निकासी कार्यक्रम में काम करने वाले लगभग 60 लिपिकों को इन दोनो पदावनत किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि लिपिकों के रूप में उनकी नियुक्ति के समय दो वर्षों के मांतिर टाईप की परीक्षा पास करने की जर्त निर्धारित की गई थी और टाईप परीक्षा पास न करने पर दो वर्षों के व्यतीत हो जाने के बाद निगम द्वारा उनकी पदावनती की जानी थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इतनी लम्बी अवधि के व्यतीत हो जाने के बाद उनको पदावनत करने के क्या कारण हैं और उनको लिपिकों के पद पर बने रहने देने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई को जा रही है ?

संसदिय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोडम नारायण सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम के दिल्ली जलपूर्ति तथा मलव्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि इन संस्थान में निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक के रूप में कार्य कर रहे 62 कर्मचारियों को उनके पूर्व पदों पर प्रत्यावर्तित करने के आदेश मई, 1981 में जारी किये गये थे । तथापि, उनमें से किसी की भी निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक के ग्रेड में 15 वर्ष की सेवा नहीं थी ।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली जलपूर्ति तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि उपयुक्त कर्मचारियों की निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक के ग्रेड में नियुक्ति तदर्थ आधार पर की गई थी । उन्हें उनकी नियुक्ति के एक वर्ष के अन्तर्गत टाईप टेस्ट पास करना अपेक्षित था । उन्हें कई अवसर देने के बावजूद भी वे टाईप टेस्ट पास करने में अफल रहे जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मई, 1981 में उनका प्रत्यावर्तन हुआ ।

दिल्ली जलपूर्ति तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान के अनुसार प्रभावित कर्मचारियों ने अपने प्रत्यावर्तन के विरुद्ध दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में एक रिट याचिका दाखल की थी परन्तु उसे 30-7-81 को आरम्भ में ही खारिज कर दिया गया था । उच्च न्यायालय के आदेशों के विरुद्ध विशेष अपील की याचिका भी उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा 30 सितम्बर, 1981 को खारिज कर दी गयी थी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण युवकों को स्वनियोजन में प्रशिक्षण योजना

22 श्री कैयूर भूषण : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के प्रत्येक विकास खण्ड में ग्रामीण युवकों को स्वनियोजन में प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत 2 अक्टूबर, 1980 से अब तक पिछले व्यक्तियों ने प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है ; और

(ख) उनमें हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और महिलाओं की संख्या कितनी है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेस्वर राम) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Foodgrains Procurement

23. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) amount of foodgrain procured both wheat and rice by States and Union territories during the last five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the food procurement programme failed everywhere last year, despite bumper production; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor?

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

(a) Total procurement of rice and wheat out of the last five crops is given as under:

(Procurement Lakh tonnes)

Crop	Rice	Wheat
1976-77	44.31	51.65
1977-78	48.53	54.78
1978-79	63.34	80.00
1979-80	38.43	58.52
1980-81 (Provisional)	55.66	65.80

(b) No, Sir. The procurement out of 1980-81 crop was much higher than that out of 1979-80 crop.

(c) Does not arise.

Defects in Shalimar Bagh L.I.G. Flats

24. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9 on 17 August, 1981 regarding DDA flats in Shalimar Bagh (AC Pocket) Delhi and state:

(a) whether most of the LIG flats recently allotted in Shalimar Bagh

(AC Pocket) are facing seepage and plastering defects;

(b) if so, is it due to wrong planning or substandard material used in construction;

(c) what measures are being taken to remove these defects and how many complaints are pending;

(d) how many representations for payments of interest to allottees to whom possession of the flat was not given due to their non completion between 18 August, 1981 to 30 September, 1981 have been received; and

(e) number of requests accepted and rejected with reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has denied that most of the LIG flats recently allotted in AC Pocket Shalimar Bagh are facing seepage and plastering defects. It has reported that water metres in the houses are installed by the allottees on the ground floor in the wall of side room and that in some of the houses seepage of water has been noticed due to improper fixing of meters by the allottees.

(b) The DDA has denied that the defect referred to in reply to part (a) of the question is due to wrong planning or use of sub-standard material in construction. It has further reported that the construction of flats has been carried out in accordance with C.P.W.D. specifications and approved drawings.

(c) Does not arise in view of replies to parts (a) and (b) above. The D.D.A. has reported that no complaints are pending.

(d) and (e). The DDA has reported that representation from one allottee has been received for payment of interest and that this is being looked into.

Unfilled Posts of Beldars in CPWD

25. SHRI LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1034 on 24 August, 1981 regarding filling up the vacant posts of Beldars in CPWD Delhi/New Delhi and state:

(a) by what time the lists sponsored by the Employment Exchange which are pending from the last one year would be implemented; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). As already stated in reply to part (b) of the Unstarred Question No. 1034 on 24th August, 1981, orders have been issued that the existing muster roll employees may be absorbed in workcharged establishment against the vacancies that fall in the direct recruitment quota, subject to certain conditions. Therefore, the list sent by the Employment Exchange will be considered, if necessary, only after all the eligible muster roll employees have been absorbed first.

Construction of Embankment on Rivers to Control Floods

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

(a) whether there was any proposal under the consideration of Government for the construction of flood control embankment on the rivers of different States during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, what are the details regarding the amount allocated for this purpose to the State of Orissa for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. B. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Flood Control projects including flood control embankments are planned, implemented and financed by the State Governments.

The Government of Orissa has reported that 70.85 lakhs have been allotted in the State Government budget for construction/improvement of embankments in the current financial year.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्लॉटों के पंजीकरण के लिए अग्रिम राशि मंजूर करना

27. श्री मोहम्मद अस्फ़ाक़ अहमद : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) का यह सच है कि पंजीकरण के समय दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्राप्त की गई राशि मकान भूखण्ड की कीमत की अग्रिम प्रदायगी होती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपबन्धों के अधीन मकान निर्माण अग्रिम को ऋण जमीन की खरीद के लिए दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या इन नियमों के उपबन्ध के अधीन दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अन्तर्गत पंजीकरण के लिए आवास ऋण नहीं दिया जाता ;

(घ) क्या सरकार इन समर्पण को दूर करने के लिए आदेश जारी करेगी और वर्तमान पंजीकरण योजना की अवधि समाप्त होने से पूर्व कर्मचारियों को पंजीकरण के लिए अग्रिम देगी ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ;

संशोधन कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रों (श्री भोष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ। बशर्ते कि प्लैट/प्लॉट आवंटित किया जाए।

(ख) जी हाँ। 20 प्रतिशत अनुमेय राशि दी जाती है बशर्ते कि सरकारी कर्मचारी गृह निर्माण अग्रिम नियमों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित समय के भीतर उक्त भूमि पर मकान बनाले।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) और (ङ). क्योंकि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण इन प्रकार का आश्वासन नहीं देता कि क्या प्लॉट/प्लैट का आवंटन किया जाएगा और कब किया जाएगा, इसलिए पंजीकरण को राशि जमा करने के लिए गृह निर्माण अग्रिम नहीं दिया जा सकता।

Housing by D.D.A.

28. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA is using sub-standard material for constructing the Houses;

(b) how many of the DDA Houses have been found defective;

(c) has any enquiry been conducted in this respect;

(d) if so, what are the findings of the Committee; and

(e) what are the steps taken by Government so far?

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.

Baghalati Medium Irrigation Project

29. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received Baghalati Medium Irrigation Project Report;

(b) if so, whether the project report has been examined by the Central Water Commission;

(c) when the project report is likely to be cleared; and

(d) the steps taken by Government of Orissa to include the project in Sixth Plan of the State for execution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. A. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The report on Baghalati medium irrigation project was received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Orissa in July, 1981. The project was examined in the Commission and certain clarifications were sought for from the State Government in September, 1981. The project can be processed further for clearance only after the clarifications/replies to the comments are received from the State Government and subject to its techno-economic feasibility being established.

(d) The Government of Orissa have not included this project in their Sixth Plan proposals.

Inadequate supply of wheat to F.P. Shops in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat has not been made available to a number of fair price shops in Delhi during the last six months and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to supply wheat in sufficient quantity to all the Fair Price Shops in the Capital

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

(b) Adequate stocks of wheat are being maintained for supply to Delhi against monthly allotments made from Central Pool.

Shops in Netaji Nagar Market, New Delhi

31. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4005 on 14 September, 1981 regarding misuse of enclosures, attached to shops in Netaji Nagar Market, New Delhi, and state:

(a) why no action has been taken so far by the New Delhi Municipal Committee to remove the enclosures against the said shops in Netaji Nagar Market, New Delhi;

(b) whether any decision has since been taken in the matter; and

(c) if not, when a decision to demolish these enclosures and provide suitable open verandah in front of the shops is expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that after a detailed examination of the matter it has been decided by them that the enclosures will not be removed.

(c) Does not arise.

Amendment to Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation), Act, 1976

32. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 6541 on 6 April, 1981 regarding Amendment to Urban Land Ceilings Act and state:

(a) whether the final decision about amending the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 has since been taken;

(b) if so, when, and when such amending Bill is likely to be introduced;

(c) what are the main features of the amending Bill; and

(a) if no decision has so far been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). No final decision has been taken so far. The proposal for amending the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 is still in process and the amending Bill will be introduced as soon as the requisite formalities are completed.

Unauthorised use of government land in Phul Bagh, Lawrence Road, Rampura, Delhi

33. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether WZ/27-A Phul Bagh, Lawrence Road, Rampura, Delhi-35 (in front of Durga Mandir, Golden Park), is a Government land;

(b) under whose possession this land stands at present and since when; and

(c) whether the possession of this land is legal, if so, how and if not, remedial measures taken to get the Government land vacated immediately?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NA-
RAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Develop-
ment Authority has reported that the
land is under unauthorised occupation
of Shri Laxmi Chand S/o Shri
Rameshwar Dayal Since 1972. The
Delhi Development Authority has also
stated that action has been initiated
under the provisions of the Public
Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised
Occupants) Act, 1971 to get the pre-
mises vacated.

Edible Oil Import Policy

34. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-
DAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have by
now finalised their edible oil Import
Policy for the next year;

(b) if so, whether he will lay on
the Table a copy thereof; and

(c) whether Government have
taken any steps to take out all imports
of such oil from private traders who
had in the past made huge profits
therefrom and if so, what?

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

(a) to (c). The Edible Oil Import
Policy for the next Oil-Year 1981-82
(November 1981-October 1982) is in
the process of being finalised shortly.
All imports of edible oils on Govern-
ment account are canalised through
the State Trading Corporation of
India Ltd.

दुग्ध के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए
राजस्थान को एक केन्द्रीय दल

35. श्री प्रशोक गहलोत : क्या कृषि
मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में दुग्ध के प्रभाव का
मूल्यांकन करने के लिए 19 वर्ष केन्द्रीय

अध्ययन दल कितनी दूर वहाँ पर भेजे गये
और उनके द्वारा पेश किये गये प्रतिवेदनों का
ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त प्रतिवेदनों के आधार
पर कुन जिनने जिलों तथा गांवों को प्रभाव
क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया ; और

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक मद
के लिये कितनी महायता दी जा चुकी है
और निकट भविष्य में कितनी राशि दी जानी
है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मन्त्रालयों
में राज्यमंत्रों (अ.प्रारं. व।० स्वामोनाथन):

(क) एक केन्द्रीय दल ने चालू वर्ष के मानसून
से पहले पड़े सूखे के सम्बन्ध में 15 से 18
अप्रैल, 1981 तक राजस्थान का दौरा
किया था। इस दल ने सूखे से प्रभावित लोगों
के राहत और पुनर्वास के लिए 3392.80
लाख रुपये के व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा की
सिफारिश की थी। सिफारिश की गई इस
राशि में पेय-जल के लिए प्रबन्ध, अनिश्चित
लाभप्रद रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए कार्यों
में तेजी लाने, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार
कार्यक्रम के लिए विशेष सहायता, सूखे से
प्रभावित गांवों में छांटे और सीमांत किसानों
को कृषि आदानों की सप्लाई के लिए राज
सहायता देने और सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में
बच्चों और दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं/
गर्भवती महिलाओं के पोषक आहार कार्यक्रम
को विशेष सहायता देने की व्यवस्था करना भी
शामिल है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा भारत सरकार
को भेजे गये ज्ञापन में यह उल्लेख किया गया
था कि राज्य के सभी 26 जिलों के कुल
21369 गांव मानसून से पूर्व पड़े सूखे से
विभिन्न मात्रा में अभाव से प्रभावित हुए
थे।

(ग) गैर योजना	लाख रुपये
1. निशुल्क राहत	10.00
2. सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में पेयजल का प्रबन्ध करना, जिसमें परिवहन के विभिन्न साधनों से पेयजल का परिवहन करने तथा 25 ट्रक टैंकों की खरीद/विद्यमान कुओं की गहरा करने और उनसे गाद निकालने की व्यवस्था करना शामिल है।	208.00
3. सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में पशुओं का संरक्षण और चारे का प्रबन्ध	185.00
कुल (क) गैर योजना	403.00

योजना

1. रोजगार तैयार करने वाली योजनाएं	1575.00
2. सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के लिए विशेष सहायता	600.00
3. पेयजल सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था के लिए प्लान स्कीमें, जैसे पम्प लगाना/ 53 समन्वयी नलकूपों का विद्युतीकरण / नए कुएं खोदना / जलआपूर्ति योजनाओं को पूरा करना/ 100 रामुदायिक तालाबों का निर्माण।	582.00
4. सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में वास्तकारों को चारा उगाने के लिए/ पंचायतों और गौशालाओं द्वारा उच्च बंशावली वाले सांडों के रख रखाव के लिए राज-सहायता	32.80
5. छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों को कृषि आदानों के लिए राज सहायता	100.00
6. सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बच्चों और दूध पिलाने वाली / गर्भवती माताओं के लिए पोषाहार आहार कार्यक्रम का विस्तार करना	100.00
योग (ख)	2989.80
कुल योग (क+ख)	3392.80

यह राशि केन्द्रीय दन की रिपोर्ट और राहत सम्बन्धी उच्च स्तरीय समिति की निफारिशों के आधार पर मंजूर की गई है। इस राशि का मानमून से पूर्व पड़े सूखे की स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए पर्याप्त समझा गया। तथापि, राज्य सरकार ने हाल ही में रोजगार सृजन योजना के अन्तर्गत व्यय की अतिरिक्त अधिकतम सोमा के लिए अनुरोध किया है और इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

कैलाश नगर (गांधी नगर) दिल्ली में जल सप्लाई

36. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कैलाश नगर (गांधी नगर) दिल्ली में हैण्डपम्पों के खराब हो जाने के कारण कालोनी के निवासियों को काफी समय से पानी की सप्लाई नहीं मिल रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां पर हैण्डपम्पों से मिलने वाला पानी पीने योग्य नहीं है ;

(ग) कैलाश नगर के निरुद्ध की कालोनी गांधी नगर तक बिछाये जा चुके पानी के पाईपों को आगे कैलाश नगर तक बिछाने में कितना समय लगेगा ; और

(घ) इस कालोनी के निवासियों को पीने का साफ पानी कब से मिलने लगेगा ?

संसदिय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोष्प नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम के दिल्ली जलपूर्ति तथा मल व्यवस्था संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि कैलाश नगर में इस विभाग द्वारा हैण्डपम्प नहीं लगाये गये थे।

(ग) और (घ). दिल्ली जलपूर्ति तथा मल व्यवस्था संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि कैलाश नगर के निवासियों से आशुतक विकास प्रभारों की प्राप्ति के बाद वहां पानी के मुख्य नल बिछाए जा सकते हैं।

DDA Flats/Plots allotted to M.Ps., ex-M.P.S. and Judges of Delhi High Court and Supreme Court

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

(a) the number of M.Ps. and ex-M.Ps who have been allotted by the DDA flats under different categories, from the date of inception of DDA till date;

(b) the names of Cooperative Societies of ex-M.Ps which have been allotted lands in the Capital and the acreage and location of such plots allotted to the Cooperative Societies; of M.Ps; and

(c) whether the DDA has also allotted any plot to the Judges of Delhi High Court and the Judges of Supreme Court, as has been done in Bombay by the Government of Maharashtra?

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

Damage of Paddy Crop in West Bengal

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

(a) whether Government are aware of very heavy damage to paddy crop in West Bengal due to attack from insects;

(b) what will be the percentage of loss of production; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to compensate the peasants for their loss of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) In West Bengal the Kharif paddy crop was affected by Rice Tungro Virus disease transmitted by paddy green leaf hopper and insect-pests like stem borer, gall fly and brown plant hopper in light to moderate intensity.

(b) No precise estimates of loss have been reported.

(c) 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. No proposal for compensating the farmers for loss of production is under consideration.

आशोक दिल्ली के "लाल डोरा" का क्षेत्रफल

39. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के गांवों के "लाल डोरे" का क्षेत्र वर्ष 1908 में निर्धारित किया गया था।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 1908 से लेकर दिल्ली तथा उसके

क्षेत्रफल की जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हो गई है परन्तु "लाल डोरा" का क्षेत्र वही है जो वर्ष 1908 में निर्धारित किया गया था ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार की दिल्ली के गांवों के "लाल डोरा" क्षेत्र में वृद्धि की कोई योजना है ; और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

राज्यीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री श्रीराम नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा तत्पश्चात् पत्र पर रख दी जाएगी।

Rice to West Bengal

40. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :

SHRI SUBODH SEN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that West Bengal are not getting rice from Central Government as per their demand based on requirement;

(b) whether it is also a fact that whatever is allotted to West Bengal that also is not supplied at all;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to supply rice as per their demand regularly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) West Bengal Government are being allotted rice @1,75,00 tonnes per

month as asked for by the State Government.

(b) to (d). Sufficient rice stocks were available in the State. The State Government, have however, lifted on an average 71,000 tonnes per month. Movement of rice to West Bengal is also maintained at a sufficiently high level to position adequate stocks in the State.

वर्षा न होने के कारण बिहार में धान की फसल को हानि

41. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री विजय कुमार यादव :

श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह :

क्या कृषि मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि "हथिया नक्षत्र" अवधि में वर्षा न होने के कारण बिहार के लगभग सभी जिलों तथा अन्य राज्यों में धान की फसल को भारी नुकसान पहुंचा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने अनुमानित नुकसान मूल्यांकन किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो राज्य वार तत्सम्बन्धों ब्योरा क्या है ;

कृषि तथा धान्य पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. डी. स्वामीनाथन) : (क) से (ख). बिहार के कुछ जिलों में "हथिया नक्षत्र" की अवधि में कम वर्षा होने के बारे में रिपोर्टें मिली हैं। तथापि, राज्य

सरकार से रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

उत्तरनाला सिंचाई योजना

42. श्री अजित कुमार मेहता :
क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा मुंघेर जिले की उत्तरनाला सिंचाई योजना के कब तक पूरा किये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) : 1. स योजना पर कार्य कब प्रारम्भ किया गया था और अब तक कितना काम पूरा हो गया है और क्या इसको पूरा होने में कोई बाधाएँ हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस योजना के पूरा न होने के कारण सिंचाई सुविधाओं के अभाव में इस क्षेत्र में कोई फसल नहीं हुई है और इस वर्ष आधी से ज्यादा भूमि पर खेती नहीं हुई है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इसको वर्ष 1982 तक निश्चित रूप से पूरा होने की सुनिश्चित करेगी ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयान्तहरमान अन्सारी) : (क) केन्द्र की मुंघेर जिले की उत्तरनाला सिंचाई स्कीम बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

Government Accommodation**43. DR. KRUPASINDEHU BHOI:****SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK:**

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

(a) the number of applications pending with his Ministry as on 15th November, 1981 for allotment of Government accommodation to Central Government employees working in Delhi in 'B' and 'C' category with their year of priority in each category;

(b) the number of quarters under construction in each category and the number of quarters in each category likely to be completed by December, 1982; and

(c) if so, when and where the construction of all these quarters are likely to be completed and different categories thereof?

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

Type of accommodation	No. of application pending on 13-11-81	Priority date covered on 13-11-81
B	23818	18.2.59
C	4160	13.7.59

(b) and (c). No. of quarters under construction is as under: —

Type-B 4228

Type-C 6376

No. of quarters likely to be completed by December, 1982 in each type area wise are as under:—

Location	Type-B	Type-C
Sadique Ngr. -	144	..
M.B. Road .	2,232	2,074

1	2	3
Mohammadpur	264	—
Aram Bagh .	564	485
Lodi Road .	..	1,050
Timarpur .	376	210
D.I.Z. Area .	224	1,764
	3,824	5,593

Increasing Sugar Production

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

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government to increase sugar production during the current season; and

(b) the impact thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTIONS (SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN): (a) and (b). Government have announced the grant of incentive to sugar factories, by way of an excise rebate for early crushing, to increase sugar production during the current season.

The total sugar production during the current season, up to 7th November, 1981, was 1,14,996 tonnes as against 53,419 tonnes up to the corresponding date last year. The number of factories in operation, as on that date was 106 as against 76 last year.

Assistance sought by Andhra Pradesh for Modernisation of Canal and Distributory Systems

45. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of **IRRIGATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has sought Central assistance for modernisation of the Canal

and distributory systems under the major rivers in the State; and

(b) if so, the amount asked for and amount sanctioned by Central Government during 1981-82?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Levy Sugar to West Bengal

46. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:
SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the monthly allocation of levy sugar to West Bengal is 22000 MT against monthly requirement of 40000 MT;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the arrivals in the State have consistently fallen short of allocation; in 1980 the total arrivals were 207646 MT against total allocation of 272299 MT, leaving a huge backlog of 64653;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve both the allocation and despatch to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) With the coming into operation of partial control on sugar with effect from 17th December 1979, the monthly Statewise levy sugar quotas as obtaining during previous partial control period have been revived and accordingly, West

Bengal Government is getting a monthly levy sugar quota of 21,994 tonnes for distribution through fair price shops (in addition, small quantities for Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force etc. are also being allotted). West Bengal Government had asked for increase in the monthly quota of 40,000 tonnes but due to tight availability of levy sugar it has not been possible to make any increase in the quota.

(b) to (d). For the year 1980 i.e. from January to December, 1980 the total levy sugar allotted to West Bengal was 2,64,199 tonnes and as against this the arrivals in the State were 2,07,225 tonnes. Besides, Food Corporation of India was also having 17,521 tonnes of sugar in its godowns as on 31st December 1980. The shortfall in arrivals in some of the months was due to the fact that Food Corporation of India is required to move levy sugar to various destinations in West Bengal from the far off surplus State of Maharashtra and, therefore, movement difficulties are encountered on certain occasions due to constraints in the availability of adequate number of wagons. Food Corporation of India has been advised to expedite the lifting and movement of allotted levy sugar to West Bengal and the position in this regard has considerably improved. In the last three months from August to October, 1981 the total arrivals in the State were 68,122 tonnes as against levy sugar allocation of about 66,058 tonnes in the said months.

National Capital Region

47. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GAN-GAWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Bill is proposed to be introduced to give effect to the recommendations of the high-powered board set up for the National Capital Region Plan; k

(b) whether DDA will not allot flat or auction land to any persons not ordinarily resident of Delhi for the last ten years immediately preceding the event; and

(c) the reasons for not tackling the unabated increase in the population of Delhi; and

(d) reasons for increasing the prices of land in Delhi, with details?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The views of the State Governments of UP/Haryana/Rajasthan & L.G. Delhi are being obtained.

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

(d) The price rise appears to be due to general inflationary trends and low availability of plots for free purchase.

वन संरक्षण पर खर्च की गई धनराशि

48. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्र द्वारा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में वनों के संरक्षण के लिए निर्धारित 1918.23 लाख रुपये की धनराशि में से अब तक प्रत्येक राज्य में कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है और यह धनराशि किन-किन कार्यों के लिए खर्च की गई तथा इसके परिणाम निकले या निकलने की सम्भावना है और बकाया

धनराशि को खर्च पर राज्यद्वारा किनने प्रतिशत भूमि किस समय तक जंगलों में बदल दी जाएगी ?

कृषि तथा आशुष पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : छठी योजना के दौरान 19,18.23 लाख रुपए के आवंटन के अन्तर्गत "वन संरक्षण" शीर्षक के तहत केन्द्र का एक पृथक् योजना बनाने का कोई विचार नहीं है। फिर भी, छठी योजना अवधि (1980-85) के लिए "वन संरक्षण" नामक राज्य प्लान योजना हेतु 19,81,23 लाख रुपये का परिव्यय मंजूर किया गया है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य संरक्षण की दृष्टि से अर्थात् वनों की आगे कटाई रोकने के लिए देश में विद्यमान वनों का संरक्षण करना है। छठी योजना अवधि में "वन संरक्षण" नामक योजना के उपरोक्त स्वीकृत आवंटन में से 1980-81 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों व गोवा, दमन व दीव संघ शासित राज्य द्वारा 4,44.83 लाख रुपये की राशि खर्च कर ली गई है। 1981-82 के दौरान इस योजना के लिए 4,57.83 लाख रुपए का परिव्यय भी मुहैया किया गया है। वर्ष 1981-82 व 1980-85 के लिए आवंटन सहित 1980-81 के दौरान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत व्यय का राज्य-वार व्यौरा संलग्न है।

चूंकि "वन संरक्षण" नामक योजना का उद्देश्य विद्यमान वनों का संरक्षण करना है, अतः उपरोक्त योजना के क्रियान्वयन द्वारा देश के वन क्षेत्र में वृद्धि करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

विवरण

(लाख रुपए)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	व्यय (1980-81)	परिव्यय (1981-82)	परिव्यय (1980-85)
1	2	3	4	5
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	3.70	10.00	15.00
2	असम	187.00	130.00	632.50
3	बिहार	11.00	11.00	40.00
4	गुजरात	129.12	145.13	630.90
5	हरियाणा	0.60	1.00	5.00
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5.00	5.20	80.00
7	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	—	—	—
8	कर्नाटक	—	14.00	100.00
9	केरल	30.00	37.00	160.00
10	मध्य प्रदेश	2.00	2.00	10.00
11	महाराष्ट्र	—	—	—
12	मणिपुर	23.00	4.00	5.00
13	मेघालय	23.77	35.00	75.00
14	नागालैण्ड	—	—	—
15	उड़ीसा	—	—	—
16	पंजाब	—	—	—
17	राजस्थान	7.87	8.50	30.83
18	सिक्किम	—	—	—
19	तमिलनाडु	7.01	8.00	35.00
20	त्रिपुरा	4.31	3.00	25.00
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	23.00	33.00	100.00
22	प० बंगाल	6.33	7.00	25.00
		442.71	455.83	19,69.23
1.	गोवा, दमन तथा दीव	2.12	2.00	12.00
	योग संघ शासित क्षेत्र	2.12	2.00	12.00
	अखिल भारतीय योग	4,44.83	4,57.83	19,81.23

Prospects of Kharif Crop

49. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) the prospects of Kharif crops
in different parts of the country with
respect to important food items like
rice, wheat and cereals, like jawar,
Ragi, etc. for the year 1981-82; and

(b) the estimate of production
(State-wise) in respect of rice,
wheat, and cereals like Jawar, Ragi,
etc. for 1981-82 and also the estimate
and actuals for 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUC-
TION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATH-
AN): (a) Prospects for kharif food-
grains during 1981-82 appear to be
satisfactory.

(b) Total production during the
current year may be more or less of
the same order as last year. The
quantitative estimates of production
for 1981-82 will become available
after the close of the agricultu-
ral year (July-June). A statement
giving actuals for 1980-81 is attached.

Statement

Production of Rice, Wheat, Other Cereals and Total Cereals -1980-81

(Pro. in '000 tonnes)

State	Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total Cereals
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	7134.2	9.3	2457.1	9600.6
Assam	2522.8	118.3	17.5	2658.6
Bihar	5476.0	2825.0	1314.0	9615.0
Gujarat	556.6	1298.3	2353.7	4208.6
Haryana	1228.0	3600.0	765.0	5593.0
Himachal Pradesh	96.9	283.1	485.6	865.6
Jammu & Kashmir	546.4	206.4	523.3	1276.1
Karnataka	2210.0	177.8	3334.5	5722.3
Kerala	1291.8	..	2.9	1294.7
Madhya Pradesh	4001.9	3058.2	3005.3	10065.4
Maharashtra	2360.6	931.3	5608.1	8900.0
Orissa	4331.0	121.5	421.1	4873.6
Punjab	3223.0	7700.0	797.8	11720.8
Rajasthan	149.8	2390.0	2809.3	5349.1
Tamil Nadu	3975.0	0.4	1421.5	5396.9
Tripura	390.0	10.3	..	400.3
Uttar Pradesh	5440.0	13133.8	3456.0	22029.8
West Bengal	7465.6	473.2	104.4	8043.2
Others	831.4	125.1	133.7	1090.2
ALL INDIA	53231.0	36460.0	29200.8	118891.8

Wheat Procurement

50. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the estimated total production of wheat during the last Rabi crop;

(b) what was the target for procurement of wheat during the Rabi crop;

(c) what are the reasons for the failure in procurement; and

(d) what remedial measures are contemplated to prevent such failures in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) 36.5 million tonnes.

(b) to (d). The Central Government ensures reasonable price to farmers under price support operations. They purchase through Food Corporation of India, State Governments or/and their agencies all stocks offered at support price. It was expected that 9.5 million tonnes of wheat will be offered at support prices. However, a quantity of about 6.58 million tonnes of wheat (as reported upto 13th November, 1981) was offered at support price and procured as compared to 5.83 million tonnes during the corresponding period of the last season. Any further stocks offered by the farmers at support price will also be procured.

It is possible that procurement fell short of expectation due to offers of higher prices by the trade as compared to price fixed by the Government and withholding of wheat stocks by producers.

Scheme to check Desertification and deforestation

51. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN:

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growing pressure of population on land, reckless implementation of many development projects and increasing need for fuel have led to deforestation;

(b) whether Government have evolved any scheme to check desertification and deforestation in collaboration with other countries and international agencies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The schemes are mainly for afforestation under the Social Forestry Programme. Schemes in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat, with outlay of Rs. 40 crores and Rs. 65.36 crores respectively, are under implementation with World Bank assistance. The schemes of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Orissa, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir, for implementation with foreign assistance, are under consideration.

नर्मदा परियोजना

52. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नर्मदा परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और अब तक इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है ;

(ख) विश्व बैंक द्वारा भेजे गये अध्ययन दल ने क्या सूचना एकत्र की है और यह कितनी सूचना प्राप्त करना चाहता था ;

(ग) नर्मदा परियोजना के लिए विश्व बैंक से कितनी धनराशि मांगी गई है और इस पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) यदि विश्व बैंक ऋण न दे तो धनराशि प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या विकल्प हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) माननीय सदस्य सम्भवतः गुजरात की नर्मदा परियोजना का जिक्र कर रहे हैं। गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि नदी का मानसून के बाद का प्रवाह व्यपवर्तित कर दिया गया है, सरदार सरोवर बांध की नींव को खुदाई की जा चुकी है तथा मुख्य नहर के प्रारम्भिक भाग के 17 किलोमीटर तक को खुदाई का कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है। इस परियोजना पर सितम्बर, 1981 तक 101.80 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च हुआ है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि विश्व बैंक की अपेक्षा के अनुसार उनके द्वारा अनेक अध्ययन प्रारम्भ किए गए हैं और ये अध्ययन अभी तक पूरे नहीं हुए हैं।

(ग) इस परियोजना की कुल लागत 2348 करोड़ रुपये है जिसे विश्व बैंक के

विवारार्थ उन्हें प्रस्तुत किया गया है। विश्व बैंक द्वारा अभी इसका मूल्यांकन किया जाना है।

(घ) गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि यदि विश्व बैंक ऋण नहीं देता है तो इस परियोजना के निर्माण-कार्य राज्य सरकार के पास उपलब्ध धन से प्रारम्भ किए जायेंगे।

Scarcity of Water and Drought in Western Rajasthan

53. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuous severe scarcity of water and drought condition becoming worse in the Western Rajasthan compelling the rural population to flee to the neighbouring States and across Pakistan border; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to assist the State Government in meeting the situation?

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

(a) and (b). According to the report received from the Government of Rajasthan, 23 districts other than Ganganagar, Jaipur and Kota continue to be affected by drought. The State Government have intimated that the crop inspection reports have been called for from the Collectors and a detailed memorandum indicating the extent of damages due to drought and the Central assistance needed to meet the situation would be forwarded to the Government of India. On receipt of the same, the matter will be considered further.

Meanwhile the Government have provided the following assistance to the Government of Rajasthan:

(i) To save the Kharif Crops, the Central Government issued an adhoc directive for release of 11,745 cusecs of water for Rajasthan Canals.

(ii) The Central Ground Water Board made available drilling rigs for boring of wells in the drought affected areas.

(iii) The Ministry of Defence issued instructions to the Army headquarters to provide assistance in arranging of supply of drinking water in the remote areas.

(iv) Under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 208.00 lakhs has been released to the Government of Rajasthan.

(v) The State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh have been requested to provide grazing facilities for the migrated cattle of Rajasthan.

(vi) During the current year 1981-82 the State Government have been allotted Rs. 234.00 lakhs including an allocation of 4000 MT Foodgrains under the National Rural Employment Programme.

(vii) The State Government has been sanctioned Rs. 17 crores (Rs. 5 crores for Kharif and Rs. 12 crores for Rabi) as short-term loan for purchase and distribution of Agricultural inputs. The Government of India recently approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 4505.60 lakhs for flood relief measures in Rajasthan. This amount included Rs. 150.00 lakhs for repairs and restoration of the Water supply system in Jaipur city and Rs. 75.00 lakhs for other places, some of which are now affected by drought.

Price of free sale Sugar

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

(a) whether there has been any fall in the free sale sugar prices by now; and

(b) if so, what is the free sale price up-to-date compared to last year's?

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

(b) The range of retail prices in the principal markets, as on 17-11-1981, was Rs. 5.30 to Rs. 6.15 per Kg., compared to price range of Rs. 5.97 to Rs. 11.00 per Kg. as on 17-11-1980.

Turkman Gate Evictees

55. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

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

(a) the number of families that were removed from the Turkman Gate area during the 'beautification' drive;

(b) the number of flats that have been constructed by DDA in the Turkman Gate area for the rehabilitation of the removed families; and

(c) the number of families that have since been rehabilitated and the reasons for delay in rehabilitating the remaining families?

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.

Maintenance of record of Loss of Lives by Flood; Droughts and Natural Calamities.

56. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are maintaining any record for the loss of lives by floods, droughts, and natural calamities for the last Five Years;

(b) if so, what is the number of such victims, year-wise;

(c) the loss of crop, properties for the same period; and

(d) total money spent to check the floods for the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). On the basis of the information received from the States, a statement showing the extent of damages due to floods, droughts and other natural calamities for the last Five Years is enclosed (Place in Library see No. LT-2904/81).

(d) A sum of Rs. 85878.47 lakhs has been spent so far from 1976-77 to 1981-82 (approved) on floods control measures.

Housing Shortage in the Country

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

(a) whether Government are aware of acute housing shortage in the country and the number of those who are in need of houses at present;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a National Corporation for de-

velopment and allotment of land, construction of houses specially for the rural poor; and

(c) the total money proposed to be allotted for development of plots and construction during the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. On the basis of 1971 census and population projections made by Registrar General of India thereon for 1981, the estimate of housing shortage, as worked out by the National Buildings Organisation is as under:—

Rural	...	16.5 Million
Urban	..	4.8 million
Total	..	21.3 million

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The public sector outlay on housing in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 1490.87 crores.

Assistance for Research Programmes on Betel Vine in Calcutta and Jadavpur Universities and Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya.

58. PROF. SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 3050 on 7th September, 1981 regarding research on betel leaf plantation and state:

(a) the latest position regarding the proposal under the active consideration of the Government to give sanction to the University of Calcutta, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya and Jadavpur University to carry on research programme on betel vine during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The All India Coordinated Research Project on Betelvine Improvement formulated by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research under the Sixth Five Year Plan has not yet been cleared by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. The Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya in West Bengal is proposed as one of the centres under the aforesaid project. There is, however, no proposal for establishing centres in the University of Calcutta and in Jadavpur University during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

(b) An All India Coordinated Research Project on Betelvine Improvement is being proposed to improve betelvine cultivation in India by standardising agronomic and storage techniques. The proposed project will include research on various aspects of agro-techniques such as determination of nutrient elements, status of vine associated with high yield of leaves of acceptable quality by long term fertilizer trials and survey of plantation with history of high performance, good management, spacing trial, water requirement, post harvest technology etc. Improvement in storage techniques will help the trade in overcoming fluctuations in the market price and in stabilizing the betelvine industry for the benefit of both the producer and consumer. The proposed project will have centres at National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubneshwar, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, J. N. Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Kalyani, West Bengal and a Coordinating Unit (location not yet decided) with a total financial outlay of Rs. 38.82 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 5.32 lakhs has been proposed to Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Kalyani Centre.

Establishment of National Milk Grid

59. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for the establishment of an effective National Milk Grid to provide milk and solve the problems of the deficit States;

(b) whether Government have been seriously considering the introduction of minimum prices for milk on a nation-wide basis to protect the interests of the producers, especially in the rural areas; and

(c) if so, the details of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Under the Operation Flood programme, arrangements are being made to develop and link selected milk producing areas to the major urban consuming centres.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

Annual Plan for Delhi

60. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

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

(a) whether for the current annual plan for Delhi no funds have been earmarked for the important items like anti-pollution measures, National Capital Region and a sewerage for Shahdara and adjoining areas and that even the sector-wise allocation for the entire Sixth Plan period does not include these items; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Agricultural Prices Commission

61. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and particulars of the members of the Agricultural Prices Commission;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been persistent complaints from the farmers that the Agricultural Prices Commission is not doing justice to the farmers in fixing the prices of agricultural commodities;

(c) what steps the Government of India propose to take to remove the doubt persisting in the minds of farmers about the A.P.C. and their working; and

(d) whether Agriculture Economic experts from the Agricultural Universities of different Agro-climatical regions of India will be associated with the A.P.C. in future to arrive at reasonable prices for the agricultural produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Besides the Chairman, the Agricultural prices Commission has the following members—

(i) Dr. T. N. Dhar—Member Secretary.

(ii) Shri Randhir Singh—Member (Non-official).

(iii) Dr. M. V. George—Member.

Dr. T. N. Dhar belongs to IBS. He joined the Commission in April, 1980. Shri Randhir joined the Commission

in July 1980 in the capacity of a non-official having understanding of agricultural production and consumer problems. Dr. M. V. George, an Agricultural Economist, joined the Commission in February, 1981. He is on deputation from the Kerala State Planning Board.

(b) and (c). The Agricultural Prices Commission is an advisory body, and the Government takes decisions on the basis of its recommendations, after taking into account all relevant factors including such representations as may be received from farmers.

(d) There is no proposal at present to alter the composition of the Commission.

Disposal of Imported Sugar

62. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken for the disposal of the imported sugar;

(b) how much sugar has already reached the country against the total contracting of about 2.15 lakh tonnes; and

(c) the amount of imported sugar allocated to the States (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A part of the imported sugar was disposed of in the open market through auction by tenders for meeting the additional demand of sugar during the festival months of September and October, 1981. The remaining quantity of imported sugar is being utilised for meeting portion of the levy requirement of various State Government/Food Corporation of India for the month of November and December, 1981.

(b) The contract for import was for a total quantity of 2,14,650 MT of white sugar against which 2,13,940.2 MT of sugar has already been received in various port godowns.

(c) A statement is enclosed indicating the amount of imported sugar allocated to the States.

Statement

Statement showing the allocation of imported sugar to the State Governments and Food Corporation of India for November and December, 1981.

S.No.	Name of States	Imported sugar allotted
<i>November, 1981</i>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20889.5
2.	Gujarat	14039.7
3.	Haryana	5217.9
4.	Kerala	5541.6
5.	Tamil Nadu	6751.8
6.	Maharashtra	..
7.	Karnataka	..
8.	Punjab	6587.5
9.	Uttar Pradesh	24330.6
10.	Rajasthan	12743.6
11.	Goa	408.0
12.	Daman	38.0
13.	Diu	24.0
14.	Chandigarh	275.0
15.	Himachal Pradesh	1589.0
16.	Dadar Nagar Haveli	36.0
17.	Manipur	535.2
18.	Nagaland	349.8
19.	Pondicherry	..
20.	Mahé	..
21.	Karikal	..

1	2	3
22.	Yanam	..
23.	Tripura	779.4
24.	Sikkim	159.2
25.	Bhutan	100.0
TOTAL		100395.8

26. FCI 58408.0

Grand total for November, '81

158803.8

For December, 1981

1. Andhra Pradesh 11613.4

MT

2. Tamil Nadu 19758.5

MT

3. Kerala 7996.1

MT

TOTAL 39400.0

Grand total for November and December 1981 198203.8

New Wheat varieties for different Agro-Climatic conditions

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

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat scientists have identified several new wheat varieties for different agro-climatic conditions for extensive field tests and seed multiplication during the coming rabi season; and

(b) if so, the details regarding these new varieties and performance also?

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

(b) Based on the results of the tests conducted under the All India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project, the wheat scientists identified 8 new wheat varieties in the 20th All India Wheat

Workers' Workshop held at Pune in August, 1981. These have been identified for the areas and conditions indicated below:—

Variety	Area	Production condition
1. HD 2285	<i>Northern Plains Zone:</i> Punjab, Plains of Jammu, Delhi Western U.P., Eastern Haryana (Kurukshetra, Ambala, Karnal and Sonapat Distts), Alwar, Bharatpur and Sirganganagar districts of Rajasthan and Gwalior, Bhind and Morena districts of M.P.	Late sown, good fertility irrigated conditions.
2. WL 2265	Do.	Timely sown, low fertility, rain-fed conditions.
3. DL 153-2	Do.	Do.
4. WH 291	<i>North Western Plains Zone:</i> Entire Rajasthan (except the districts of Alwar Bharatpur and Sirganganagar and Kota and Udaipur Divisions). Western districts of Haryana other than those mentioned in northern plains zones, Gujarat (except the districts, of Baroda, Broach, Kaira, Panchmahal, Surat and Bulsar and Kothiawar region).	Late sown, good fertility, irrigated conditions.
5. HUW 55	<i>North Eastern Plain Zone:</i> Eastern U.P. (area lying east of the line connecting Etah and Nainital) and whole of Bihar except Chhotanagpur area.	Timely sown, irrigated, high fertility conditions.
6. HD 2278	<i>Peninsular Zone:</i> Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, Western Andhra Pradesh (Rayalaseema and Talangana area) plains of Tamilnadu.	Timely sown, irrigated, high fertility conditions.
7. DWR 39	Do.	Do.
8. HW 741	<i>Southern Hill Zone:</i> Hilly areas of Tamil Nadu and Kerala.	Irrigated, high fertility and rainfed low fertility conditions.

These wheat varieties have a good measure of field resistance to rusts. HD 2285 besides having rust resistance gets less infection with Karnal bunt which is serious in northwestern India. If proved successful in the farmers' field tests it will replace the widely grown early maturing variety Sonalika which has now become susceptible to brown rust.

The new varieties are expected to bring in the diversification in varietal pattern and thus help in stabilising production and reducing crop losses from diseases.

Financial Help/Assistance received from U.N. programme for Drinking water supply and sanitation

64. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the financial help and assistance received from the UN Programme for drinking water supply and sanitation;

(b) the number of villages in the country wherein drinking water supplies arrangement do not yet exist; and

(c) whether any Schemes have been prepared for these villages and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN

SINGH): (a) The United Nations Development Programme is providing technical but not financial assistance to our water supply and sanitation programme.

(b) The number of problem villages in the country at the beginning of the 6th Plan (1-4-1980) was estimated at about two lakhs.

(c) Drinking water supply is a state subject and the schemes for this purpose are to be drawn up and implemented by the State Govts. The outlay to provide safe drinking water to problem villages during the 6th Plan period is Rs. 2,007.11 crores. This includes a sum of Rs. 600 crores in the Central sector to supplement the resources of the State Govts. The effort during the 6th Plan will be to cover the maximum number of problem villages with potable water facilities.

हरिजन तथा आदिवासी गांवों में पेय जल की समस्या

65. श्री रामस्वरूप राम : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश हरिजन तथा आदिवासी गांवों और उनके क्षेत्रों में आज भी पेय जल का संकट है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन संकट को हटाने में रखते हुए उन्होंने बजट सत्र के दौरान मार्च, 1980 में आश्वासन दिया था कि अगले पांच वर्षों के दौरान किसी भी गांव में पेय जल की समस्या नहीं रहेगी ; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है, तो अपना वायदा पूरा करने के लिए उन्होंने राज्य सरकारों को अब तक कितनी राशि का आवंटन किया है, और राज्य-वार व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(क) 1971-72 में देश में पेय जल के शुद्ध तथा सुनिश्चित स्रोत वाले 1.52 लाख ग्रामों का पता लगाया गया था। 1972-73 से मार्च 1980 तक लगभग 95,000 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को पेय जल मुहैया कराया गया है। राज्य सरकारों से अब तक प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान 23,276 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को पेय जल मुहैया कराया गया है। इन ग्रामों में वे ग्राम भी शामिल हैं जिनमें हरिजन तथा आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं। इसलिए यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि अधिकतर हरिजन और आदिवासी ग्रामों में पेय जल की कमी है।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों का और पता लगाने के परिणामस्वरूप छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) में देश में लगभग 1.90 लाख ऐसे ग्राम हैं जिन्हें जल सप्लाई सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की आवश्यकता है। जैसे कि पहले बताया गया है इनमें से 23,276 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को 1980-81 के दौरान पेय जल मुहैया करा दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त 1980-81 के दौरान 6,000 अन्य ग्रामों को भी यह सुविधा दे दी गई थी। वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान 36,000 ग्रामों को पेय जल मुहैया कराने का लक्ष्य है। छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को पेय जल का कम से कम एक-एक स्रोत उपलब्ध कराने का प्रयास होगा। समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों के लिए ग्रामीण पेय जल पूर्ति के लिए पांचवीं योजना के 429.27 करोड़ रुपये के परिचय की तुलना में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह परिचय 2,007.11 करोड़ रुपये तक काफी बढ़ा दिया गया है। 2,007.11 करोड़ रुपये की इस राशि में से 1407.11 करोड़ रुपये राज्य योजनाओं में हैं तथा 600 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत

है। वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान केन्द्रीय कार्य-क्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये अनुदान संलग्न विवरण में बताये गये हैं।

विवरण

केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जल-पूति कार्यक्रम 1980-81 के दौरान राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दी गई विधियां

क्रम सं०	राज्य-संघ/राज्य क्षेत्र	1980-81 (लाख रुपये में)
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1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	436.23
2.	असम	427.11
3.	बिहार	503.36
4.	गुजरात	358.50
5.	हरियाणा	357.09
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	561.77
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	314.75
8.	कर्नाटक	246.81
9.	केरल	330.08
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	690.00
11.	महाराष्ट्र	664.00
12.	मणिपुर	106.03
13.	मेघालय	149.00
14.	नागालैंड	150.00
15.	उड़ीसा	307.00
16.	पंजाब	128.95
17.	राजस्थान	559.00
18.	सिक्किम	19.50
19.	तमिलनाडु	506.00
20.	त्रिपुरा	112.44
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	591.95

क्रम सं०	राज्य-संघ/राज्य क्षेत्र	1980-81 (लाख रुपये में)
22.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	443.50
23.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	35.00
24.	गोवा, दमण और दीव	11.45
25.	मिज़ोरम	28.05
26.	पाण्डिचेरी	7.00
27.	अण्डमान और निकोबार	6.00
28.	दिल्ली	13.50
जोड़		8424.38

इसके अतिरिक्त रिगों की खरीद के लिए 15 करोड़ रुपये की राशि भी दी गई थी।

Discontinuance of match marketing scheme under K.V.I.C.

66. SHRI SUSHIL -BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the match marketing scheme under Khadi and Village Industries Commission was discontinued under the pressure of monopoly houses;

(b) whether the employees recruited under the above scheme would be adjusted elsewhere in Khadi & Village Industries Commission; and

(c) why specialised person in marketing were not recruited to make the scheme a success?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The match marketing scheme under Khadi and Village Industries Commission is still in operation.

(b) The question does not arise at present.

(c) The staff for marketing was recruited or deployed keeping in view their suitability for trading work.

Supply of Food grains to post Affected States for Rural Employment programme

67. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the apprehension of wide-spread destruction of Kharif paddy by pest attack in a number of States whether Government are con-

sidering the necessity of supplying foodgrains for rural employment programme work in affected State;

(b) if so, what arrangements are being made to allocate and despatch such foodgrains to affected States; and

(c) how much foodgrains have been allocated and despatched to different States for rural employment programme in the current financial year, State-wise figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Statement indicating the foodgrains allocated under National Rural Employment Programme during the current year.

Figures in M. Tonnes

S.No.	State	Quantity of foodgrains allocated & released	Quantity of foodgrains reallocated from last year's allocation.
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	15750	842
2	Assam	3000	—
3	Bihar	20000	—
4	Gujarat	4600	6250
5	Haryana	1250	534
6	Himachal Pradesh	1000	—
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1250	—
8	Karnataka	7000	7386
9	Kerala	6700	—
10	Madhya Pradesh	11000	—
11	Maharashtra	12000	—
12	Manipur	150	—

1	2	3	4
13. Meghalaya	.	200	—
14. Nagaland	.	100	1200
15. Orissa	.	7000	3250
16. Punjab	.	2150	—
17. Rajasthan	.	4000	—
18. Sikkim	.	100	—
19. Tamil Nadu	.	12500	1638
20. Tripura	.	500	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	.	27900	—
22. West Bengal	.	11250	12715
<i>Union Territories</i>			
23. A & N Island	.	150	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	.	150	250
25. Chandigarh	.	—	—
26. Mizoram	.	150	—
27. Pondicherry	.	150	—
TOTAL		150000	34065

Legislation for use of water

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

(a) whether Government are considering to bring a legislation in the matter of water use, which will be binding on all the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Rice Allotted to west Bengal for NRDP

69. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI RUP CHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government allotted 30 thousand MT tonnes rice for the West Bengal during 1981 for the National Rural Development Employment Programme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government supplied only 4570 MT rice to the State upto March, 1981;

(c) if so, reasons thereof?

(d) what is the fate of the rest 25430 MT rice which was allotted by the Central Government to West Bengal;

(e) in what time the said quantity is to be supplied to West Bengal;

(f) details thereof; and

(g) reasons for the inordinate delay to supply the rice to West Bengal?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (g). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Project for Flood Protection and Irrigation in Bagmati Adhawara Basin

70. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6933 dated 5th August, 1980 regarding conversion of Adhawara Flood Project of Bihar into Flood prevention-cum-irrigation scheme and state:

(a) what are the latest approved and sanctioned projects for flood prevention and irrigation in the Bagmati-Adhawara basin and the time schedule for their beginning and completion;

(b) whether floods and drought are almost regular features in that area; and

(c) if so, what are the hurdles in the way of having combined flood prevention-cum-irrigation projects?

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

The Bagmati and Adhawara basin suffer frequently from flood damage. They have not been identified as drought prone

The approved projects for irrigation and flood prevention in the Bagmati basin are:—

(i) Bagmati Irrigation Scheme; and

(ii) Bagmati Flood Control Scheme.

They were initially sanctioned in 1969-70. However, subsequent to the change in the course of Bagmati river, an integrated Bagmati Project with irrigation, flood control and drainage as its components, has been formulated by the Government of Bihar and is now under finalisation.

Irrigation and flood control projects are executed by the State within their plans. According to the present indications, these schemes would be spilling over beyond the VI Plan.

Information on the work undertaken or contemplated by the Government of Bihar in Adhawara basin and not available at the Centre.

Bajra Affected by 'Goond' in Rajasthan

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

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of farmers in Rajasthan solely depend upon the rain fed Kharif crop;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the Bajra crop was affected by a disease known as 'Goond' in local parlance about six or seven years ago which made Bajra unfit for human consumption; and

(c) if so, whether the above disease has been checked and if not whether the ICAR would develop certain methods to prevent this disease and what

ther Government would subsidy to the farmers in Rajasthan affected by this disease for the last seven years in a manner that it reaches the real farmers and not the middlemen?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain hybrid and late sown varieties of Bajra were affected by Ergot disease locally known as "Gond" in a few pockets of Rajasthan during 1971.

(c) The disease has not occurred in severe form ever since. Intensive research is in progress at Institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Agricultural Universities to develop disease resistant varieties.

Since the Ergot disease of Bajra is only of a sporadic occurrence, there is no proposal to provide any subsidy by the Central Government.

Production of Kharif Crops

72. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a short fall in the production of Kharif crop (crop-wise) during the present season;

(b) the details of the buffer stocks in 1976, 1977 and 1980; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to augment the buffer stocks?

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

(a) It is too early to give any estimate of production of 1981-82 kharif crop. However, the prospects for kharif foodgrain during 1981-82 appear

to be so far satisfactory and total production during the current year may be, more or less, of the same order as last year. As for kharif non-food-grain crops, like groundnut, cotton and jute, their prospects appear to be much better than last year.

(c) The important steps taken by the Government (both with the Centre and States) excluding stocks in the pipeline at the end of 1976, 1977 and 1980 were 18.8, 17.3 and 11.7 million tonnes respectively.

(c) The important steps taken by the Government to augment stocks include import of wheat from USA and intensification of procurement operations with the country.

Unauthorised occupation of Land in the capital

73. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is total acreage of Public land illegally occupied in different areas of the capital;

(b) the purpose for which the land is being used by the illegal occupants;

(c) what is the *modus-operandi* of these illegal occupants of public land; and

(d) steps taken by the Government to check illegal and unauthorised occupation of public land in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Public land in Delhi is owned and managed by various Govt. departments, Delhi Development Authority, local bodies and various other public organisations. The total acreage of public land illegally occupied in different areas of the capital is, therefore, not known. However, the total acreage of land belonging to

Delhi Development Authority Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee and some other organisations, which is under unauthorised occupation, is given below:—

Name of the Organisation	Approximate Acreage of public land reported to be under unauthorised occupation
1. D.D.A.	6248 acres
2. M.C.D.	86 acres
3. N.D.M.C.	1 acre
4. Ministry of Defence	95.68 acres
5. Nazul land under the management of Deputy Commissioner of Delhi	163.2 bighas

(b) The concerned authorities have reported that the areas are being used for residential (including by Jhuggi Jhopri Dwellers) commercial and cultivation purposes

(c) The *modus-operandi* of the illegal occupants of public land is shown as under:—

(i) Jhuggis and Jhompries are put up by squatters on vacant lands.

(ii) the lands are occupied for residential or commercial purposes and when efforts are made to evict them, stay orders are obtained by them from Courts.

(iii) In the case of temporary cultivation, licensees linger on after the expiry of licence period and obtain stay orders against eviction.

(iv) Encroachments for religious purposes.

(d) The concerned organisations have intimated that action for removal of the encroachments is taken under the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. The Delhi Development Authority has also reported that vacant lands are being fenced and watch and ward staff has been appointed to keep strict vigil over the land.

Abolition of octroi duty

74. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 106 on 24th August, 1981 regarding abolition of Octroi duty and state:

(a) whether the views of the State Governments and Union Territories regarding levy of Octroi have been ascertained; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir, The views of all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have not yet been received.

Slums in Delhi

75. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been slow progress in clearing slums in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN
SINGH): (a) and (b). The infor-
mation is being collected and will be
laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Allotment of Government Accommo-
dation to Wards of Retired Govern-
ment Employees**

70. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-
YEE: Will the Minister of WORKS
AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-
ernment of India have received sever-
al representation from the retired
Government servants regarding the
decision taken by Government vide
O.M. No. 12035 (7)/79/Pol. II dated
May, 1981 of the Ministry of Works
and Housing to allot quarters only
to such eligible wards of retired Gov-
ernment employees who retired after
7th November, 1979 and whose wards
did not draw H.R.A. for three years
preceding the retirement of the res-
pective retired Government Servant;

(b) whether the majority of retired
Government servants are adversely
affected by the above mentioned deci-
sion; and

(c) the contents of the representa-
tions received by Government and
what decision has been taken thereon
particularly to safeguard the interests
of those Government servants who
retired before 7th November, 1979 to
make their wards eligible for allot-
ment of Government accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NA-
RAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The concession of ad-hoc allot-
ment of General Pool accommodation
is not available for the wards of all
retired Government servants. It is
available to award of retired Govt.

servant only if the conditions given
as under are fulfilled:—

(i) The retired officer should be
in occupation of General Pool ac-
commodation;

(ii) his son, unmarried daughter,
wife or husband as the case may be,
should be in Government service in
an office which is eligible for Gene-
ral Pool accommodation on the
date of retirement;

(iii) the eligible ward should be
continuously residing with the re-
tiring Govt. servant for at least 3
years immediately preceding the
date of his/her retirement. In case
a person is appointed to Govt.
service within a period of 3 years
preceding the date of retirement or
had been transferred to the place of
posting of the retiring Govt. servant
any time within the preceding
3 years, the date on which he was
so appointed or transferred would
be the date applicable for the pur-
pose; and

(iv) this decision would cover
cases of Government servants re-
tiring on or after 7-11-1979.

In the case of those Govt. servants
who retired prior to 7-11-1979, the
concession of ad-hoc allotment to an
eligible dependent would be consider-
ed if the dependent was residing con-
tinuously for a period of 6 months
with the retired Govt. servant imme-
diately prior to his retirement.

The concession would also be ex-
tended on request to the eligible de-
pendents of those retired officers who
vacated the Govt. accommodation
after 1st May, 1978.

In case the above conditions are
fulfilled, the eligible ward of the re-
tired Govt. servant will be provided
General Pool accommodation on ad-
hoc basis.

(c) Generally, the representations received contain issues as under:—

(i) The concession does not cover inter.pool arrangements i.e. if the retired Govt. servant was having an accommodation from his departmental pool and his eligible ward is working in an office eligible only for General Pool accommodation, then the concession is not available. This issue was examined. The departmental pools have their own set of Allotment rules framed on the basis of administrative exigencies.

(ii) The condition of 3 years' stay may be withdrawn or the eligible wards may be allowed to refund the H.R.A. drawn by them to satisfy the condition of stay of 3 years. This issue has also been looked into. The concession is meant for really needy Govt. servants who were staying with their parents and not drawing H.R.A.

Since the said concession is available as a result of decision taken on the basis of the recommendations of the National Council (JCM), no change is contemplated.

Sampath Incentive scheme for New Units and Expansion of Sugar Mills

77. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of sugar factories which have so far submitted their claims to the Government for incentive under original and revised Sampath Incentive Scheme for new units and expansions indicating their dates of receipt and percentage of free sale release claimed;

(b) the names of sugar factories whose claims have so far been accepted either provisionally or finally with the percentage of free sale release allowed;

(c) the names of sugar factories whose claims are still pending; and

(d) whether any programme has been drawn up in order of priority for spot verification of the pending claims by the junior and senior teams with the approximate dates and the criteria adopted in deciding the priority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The statement appended shows the names of sugar factories which have submitted their claims under original and revised Sampath Incentive Scheme for new units and expansions indicating the dates of receipt of claims, factories whose claims have been accepted provisionally or finally with free sale release allowed and factories whose claims are still pending. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2905/81]

(d) Sugar factories are visited by the junior and senior teams of the Directorate of Sugar for spot verification normally on the basis of dates of receipt of claims and submission of all the relevant data required for finalisation of the claims.

राजस्थान नहर के पानी को लिफ्ट करना

78. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान नहर के पानी को लिफ्ट करने के बारे में कोई योजना तैयार की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इसके पानी को लिफ्ट करने के लिए इसके पास बिजली-घरों की स्थापना की जानी है, और यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या तथा कुल क्षमता क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या बिजली घरों की स्थापना के लिए कोई विदेशी सहयोग लिया जा रहा है ;

यदि हां, तो यह सहयोग किस देश से लिया जा रहा है और क्या इस संबंध में किसी देश के साथ कोई अन्तिम करार किया गया है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जिया-उर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार, जो राजस्थान नहर परियोजना का क्रियान्वयन कर रही है, द्वारा अभी इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय किया जाना है कि क्या परियोजना के चरण-दो में लिफ्ट सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जानी है अथवा नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

बाढ़ पीड़ित राजस्थान राज्य को केन्द्रीय सहायता

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

(क) राजस्थान में इस वर्ष जुलाई में सबसे बिनाशकारी वर्षा तथा बाढ़ से इस राज्य के कुछ भागों में हुई जान-माल की क्षति के लिए राजस्थान सरकार ने कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता की मांग की है ;

(ख) क्षति का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए इस राज्य का दौरा करने वाले दल द्वारा कितनी सहायता राशि की सिफारिश की है और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सहायता के रूप में राजस्थान सरकार को अब तक कितनी राशि दी गई है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान सरकार को दी गई सहायता का उपयोग कर लिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि का उपयोग किया गया है और किन-किन मदों पर व्यय की गई है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :
(क) 39432.76 लाख रुपये।

(ख) केन्द्रीय दल की रिपोर्ट तथा राहत संबंधी उच्चस्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर, भारत सरकार ने 30 सितम्बर, 1981 को केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 1981-82 में राजस्थान में बाढ़ राहत के लिये 4505.60 लाख रुपये के व्यय की मंजूरी दी है।

(ग) और (घ). केन्द्रीय सहायता का मार्च, 1982 के अन्त तक प्रयोग किया जाना है। अब तक हुई घनराशि के विषय में बताना अभी संभव नहीं है।

Issue Price of Rice

80. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has decided to revise the issue price of rice varieties sold through the public distribution system from October 1, 1981;

(b) if so, to what extent the rise was made;

(c) the main reasons for the increase;

(d) if so, whether Government are also proposing to raise the price of wheat; and

(e) if so, to what extent and by what date?

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

(b) Rs. 10 per quintal.

(c) Equivalent increase in procurement price of paddy.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

(e) Does not arise.

F.C.I. Distribution Incidentals for P.D.S.

81. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India distribution incidentals for the Public Distribution System are going up year after year despite efforts made to maintain its procurement and distribution charges low;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that an increase of Rs. 4.50 per quintal in the distribution incidentals over the last 2 years is considered to be very high and has to be met through subsidy; and

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for the same and whether Government have been incurring a great loss due to this and if so, what steps are being taken immediately to help the FCI reduce its distribution incidentals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI E. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The distribution incidentals incurred by the Food Corporation of India during the last 5 years were as under:—

(Rate/Rs. per quintal of sales)

1977-78	22.12
1978-79	25.08
1979-80	22.66
1980-81 (RE)	24.81
1981-82 (BE)	27.18

It will be observed that there has been some marginal increase in the distribution incidentals of the Food Corporation of India incurred in connection with storage, movement and distribution of foodgrains. The increase in distribution incidentals over

the years is due to increase in the rail freight tariff, increase in cost of road transport, godown rents, handling charges and higher rate of interest on bank borrowings.

(c) The distribution incidentals of the Food Corporation of India mainly consist of transportation cost, interest charges, godown rents, handling expenses incurred at the time of receipts and issue of foodgrains, administrative cost and transit shortages. The expenditure incurred by the Food Corporation of India in respect of distribution operations over the last few years have been maintained between 16 per cent and 20 per cent of the acquisition cost of grains. The scope for reduction in the handling costs incurred by the Food Corporation of India is rather limited as most of these are in the nature of obligatory or unavoidable costs.

Economising Sugar Industry

82. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he stated that the Government were considering a new technology to cut down costs and improve quality in sugar production in order to make the country a serious competitor in the International market;

(b) if so, whether any programme has been prepared in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposed scheme made by the Centre in this regard, the total cost of expenditure involved and by what time Government are confident to improve the quality of sugar in the country?

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

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

Wheat and Sugar Scarcity at Fair Price Shops

83. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that there has been great shortage of wheat and sugar during the month of October at the various fair price shops in the Capital;

(b) if so, whether this has caused much inconvenience to the people especially during the festival season;

(c) if so, what were the main reasons for the shortage;

(d) whether Government had not taken measures to ease the shortage; and

(e) to what extent the shortage continued and what steps were taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (e). Delhi Administration has reported that there was no shortage during October, 1981 in the fair price shops in the Capital. Food Corporation of India had supplied almost the entire quantity allotted for the month. However, due to delay in lifting of stocks of wheat the possibility of non-availability at some fair price shops for a couple of days could not be ruled out.

As regards sugar, there was a marginal gap between the demand and supply because of short allocation of levy sugar. To ease the situation, steps were taken by the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation to release its stocks of sugar for distribution through fair price shops at a fixed rate. The prices of free sale sugar in

the open market have also declined considerably, and the same was easily available.

Renaming of Food for Work Programme

84. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the food for work programme has been renamed recently;

(b) if so, the new name and the allotments made under this programme to various States/Union Territories for the current financial year;

(c) whether any changes have also been made in the implementation of the programme by the States/UTs;

(d) if so, the nature thereof; and

(e) what are the items or the 20-Point economic programme which are covered by this implementation?

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

(a) and (b). The Food for Work Programme was renamed as National Rural Employment Programme from October, 1980. The allocations made to various States/Union territories under the programme are indicated in Statement (I) enclosed.

(c) and (d). Some of the important changes made in the programme are indicated in Statement (II) enclosed.

(e) The items of works permitted to be taken up under the programme are given in Statement (III) enclosed. These partly cover items 3 and 7 of the 20-points programme.

Statement-I

Statement showing the allocations made to the States/UTs Union National Rural Employment Programme

S. No.	State	Amount allocated for the first two quarters of the year 1981-82 (Rs. Lakhs)	Quantity of foodgrains allocated @ (MTs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	948.00	15750
2.	Assam	200.00	3000
3.	Bihar	1210.00	20000
4.	Gujarat	280.00	4600
5.	Haryana	80.00	1250
6.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	1000
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	80.00	1250
8.	Karnataka	414.00	7000
9.	Kerala	402.00	6700
10.	Madhya Pradesh	660.00	11000
11.	Maharashtra	710.00	12000
12.	Manipur	10.00	150
13.	Meghalaya	10.00	200
14.	Nagaland	10.00	100
15.	Orissa	410.00	7000
16.	Punjab	126.00	2150
17.	Rajasthan	234.00	4000
18.	Sikkim	8.00	100
19.	Tamil Nadu	740.00	12500
20.	Tripura	30.00	500
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1670.00	27900
22.	West Bengal	674.00	11250
<i>Union Territories</i>			
23.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	8.00	150
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.00	150
25.	Mizoram	8.00	150
26.	Pondicherry	8.00	150
27.	Chandigarh	2.00	—
		9000.00	1,50,000

② The cost of the foodgrains is payable by the State Governments out of N.R.E.P. funds made available to them.

Statement II

Statement indicating important changes made in the food for work programme which has since been renamed as national rural employment programme

(1) The National Rural Employment Programme now forms part of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(2) The Programme is now implemented as a Centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the States.

(3) While under the Food for Work Programme only foodgrains were being made available to the States for payment of wages to the workers, under National Rural Employment Programme, provision has been made for payment to wages partly in foodgrains and partly in cash.

(4) Under the Food for Work Programme, no material component was allowed from the resources given to the States for its implementation. Under National Rural Employment Programme, however, 40 per cent of the cash funds granted can be utilised for material component to make the works durable. For the district/State as a whole, the ceiling for material component has been fixed at 33 per cent.

(5) For allocation of foodgrains to State Governments/UTs, 75 per cent weightage is now given to the number of agricultural labourers and marginal farmers and 25 per cent weightage to the incidence of poverty in each State.

(6) 10 per cent of the resources made available to the States/UTs under the programme have been earmarked for afforestation, social forestry programme and plantation etc. and another 10 per cent for the works relating to development of house sites and group housing for Harijans and these relating to drinking water wells/ community irrigation wells for a group of scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(7) Preparation of shelf of projects on continuous basis and on suffi-

ciently dispersed scale for each block/district has been made as an essential condition for implementation of the programme by the States/Union Territories.

Statement III

Statement indicating the items of works to be taken up under the programme

(1) Afforestation and social forestry works on Government and community lands including lands belonging to local bodies like panchayats etc., road side plantation, plantations along canal banks and on waste lands on sides of railway lines etc., plantation of trees in the denuded forest areas, and other land unfit for cultivation, plantation of fuel, fodder and fruit trees;

(2) Drinking water wells, Community Irrigation Wells, Group Housing and Land Development Projects for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(3) Construction of village tanks, repairing, deepening and rejuvenation of existing tanks for providing water for human use or for cattle, for developing irrigation of fisheries etc.

(4) Minor Irrigation works including those relating to flood protection, drainage and anti-water logging works, Construction of intermediate and main drains field channels and land levelling etc. in the command areas of irrigation projects; clearing and desilting of water courses etc.;

(5) Soil and Water Conservation and Land reclamation;

(6) Rural Roads subject to standard specifications where specific financial provision exists for their hard surfacing, crossdrainage, maintenance etc.

(7) School and Balwadi buildings, panchayat ghars, community centres, drinking water wells, drinking water sources for the wild animal in the forest areas, cattle ponds, Pinjrapoles, gaushalas, Community poultry and piggery houses, bathing and washing

platforms, Community toilets, Community garbage pits, Community biogas plants.

New Techniques for rural road Construction by CRRI

85. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Road Research Institute has developed new techniques for rural road construction; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the know-how for the construction of cheaper, durable and safer roads?

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

(b) The Central Road Research Institute has been continuously engaged in the task of developing low cost techniques for rural roads. One of the notable features in the development of low cost specification by the Institute is the maximised use of locally available materials e.g. gravel moorum, soft aggregates like kankar, laterite etc. By incorporating these locally available materials, in the place of hard stone, in areas where conventionally hard stone metal has to be brought from long distances, economies can be effected. The Institute has also recommended the economical technique of soil stabilisation with lime in black cotton soil

areas where road construction presents special problems. Similarly other forms of soil stabilisation like blending of clayey soil with sand and gravel, stabilisation of different types of soils with small percentage of cement and lime etc. have been successfully tried out in the field.

Farmers sent abroad for Training

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

(a) whether his Ministry is sending farmers abroad to learn modern method of cultivation;

(b) if so, the total number of farmers who travelled foreign countries for this purpose during last 3 years (State-wise);

(c) whether his Ministry is bearing the entire cost of those farmers;

(d) whether it is a fact that the travelling cost of some of those farmers have been borne by some State Governments; and

(e) the details about the programme of the Government in this regard?

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

(b) State-wise number of farmers who visited USA and USSR is as under:—

	U.S.A.	U.S.S.R.
1980-81	nil	nil
1979-80	nil	8 farmers, one each from Assam, Bihar, Haryana, H.P., Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu.
1978-79	5 farmers, one each from A.P., Gujarat, H.P., West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh.	

(c) (i) The international travel cost and travel tax of farmers going to USSR is borne by the Government of India;

(ii) Only Travel tax is paid for farmers visiting U.S.A.

(d) No. Sir.

(e) The farmers exchange programme with U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. is on bilateral basis. It was started with U.S.A. in 1953 while it was taken up with U.S.S.R. in 1979-80. The Indian farmers visiting USA stay for 4 months, whereas their period of stay in USSR is only 15 days.

The host country pays for internal travel and board and lodging both in case of farmers from USA as well as USSR. In case of USSR, India pays for International travel cost as per protocol signed between Indian and USSR, while in case of USA, the International travel cost of Indian farmers is borne by the National 4-H Club Foundation of U.S.A.

During their stay in host country, the farmers learn improved agricultural technology being adopted by the farmers in the host country. The technologies learnt by Indian farmers are expected to be adopted on their farms with necessary modifications to suit Indian conditions. The neighbouring farmers see the benefit of new technology and adopt the same to varying degree such of those practices which are advantageous to them.

Fish Landing Centres

87. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR;

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN;

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the project estimates of how many Fish Landing Centres of Kerala are pending with the Government of India for sanction, their details; and

(b) when these are going to be cleared by Government?

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

(a) Following five proposals for construction of fish landing centres have been under consideration, in addition to the proposals for two larger fishing harbour projects for Neendakara and Vizhinjam:

1. Neeleshwaram (Rs. 15 lakhs)
2. Cheruvathur (Rs. 18.43 lakhs)
3. Munakkakadavu (Rs. 10.25 lakhs)
4. Chettuvali (Rs. 14.89 lakhs)
5. Puthiangadi (Rs. 15 lakhs)

(b) The proposals in respect of Neeleshwaram, Cheruvathur, Munakkakadavu have been approved by Government of India. Government of India have also issued sanction for the fishing harbour at Neendakara (total cost is Rs. 370.00 lakhs). The proposals in respect of Chettuvali Puthiangadi and Vizhinjam are under examination in consultation with the Government of Kerala.

Request from Karnataka for Financial Assistance for Construction of flood Control Embankment

88. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has sent a proposal for financial assistance for construction of flood control embankment on the rivers in the State during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government on it;

(c) if reply to (a) is in 'no' whether Centre is considering any proposal for constructing flood control embankment on the rivers in Karnataka States; and

(d) if so, the total amount allocated for the purpose during the current financial year and the amount paid so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Central Government has not received any proposal for Central assistance from the Karnataka Government for construction of embankments in the current financial year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Flood control projects including flood control embankments are planned, implemented and financed by the State Governments. The Central Government has no proposal to construct flood control embankments in Karnataka State.

(d) Does not arise.

Request from Drought-hit Karnataka State for Financial aid

89. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious drought conditions in Karnataka State thus hitting the economy of the State; and

(b) if so, whether State Government has requested the Union Government for financial assistance to meet the situation;

(c) the amount asked for; and

(d) the quantum and nature of Central assistance given to State Government of Karnataka to tide over the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Due to failure of rain during September-October, 1980 drought conditions prevailed in Karnataka upto the onset of the current monsoon of 1981.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Rs. 60 crores.

(d) On the basis of the report of the Central Team that visited drought affected areas in Karnataka from 26th to 28th May, 1981 and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on relief thereon, the Government of India approved the following ceiling of expenditure for 1981-82 (upto 30th September, 1981) for drought relief measures:

A-Non-Plan

1. Drinking Water Arrangements :

(Rs. lakhs)

(a) Transportation of drinking water by tankers etc. in the drought affected villages facing acute drinking water shortage	12.00
(b) Flushing/desilting of tanks and repair of bore wells	30.00

2. Transportation of fodder from areas where it is available to the drought affected areas	25.00
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3. Public Health Measures :

(a) Treatment of diseases in the drought affected areas by provision of oral dehydration powder, intravenous fluids, multivitamin tablets/capsules etc.	10.00
(b) Preventive measures like chlorination of drinking water, vaccination, distribution of chlorine tablets etc.	10.00

TOTAL A **87.00**

(Rs. lakhs)

B. PLAN

1. Acceleration of work on the on-going Plan schemes or new schemes fitting in the Plan priorities and eligible for inclusion in the Plan to provide additional gainful employment to the small and marginal farmers and landless labourers who have lost their crops in the following sectors in the areas severely affected by drought (upto the end of September, 1981) :

(a) Roads	150.00	} S 1 '520 469.00
(b) Minor Irrigation Works	119.00	
(c) Soil Conservation	100.00	
(d) Afforestation	100.00	

(The amounts include both the wage element and the material component)

2. Augmentation of Supplementary Nutrition Programme 50.00
3. Subsidy on Agricultural inputs (like seeds and fertilizers) to small and marginal farmers @ 25% and 33-1/3% of the cost respectively) 200.00

(Total cost of inputs, for the purpose of subsidy is to be taken as Rs. 250 per hectare)

TOTAL : B 719.00

GRAND TOTAL : (A+B) 806.00

Wheat and rice Allotted to Karnataka under 'Food for work' Programme'

90. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat and Rice allotted to Karnataka under the 'Food for work programme' during the period from April, 1981 to September, 1981,

(b) the quantity actually delivered.

(c) whether Karnataka Government has sent any proposal for allotment of more quantity of wheat and rice for the next six months.

(d) if so, the quantity asked for, and

(e) the reaction of the Government on it

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A quantity of 7,000 MTs of rice was allocated to

Government of Karnataka under National Rural Employment Programme. In addition, the State Government were given a quantity of 7386 MTs of foodgrains against the unlifted stocks of the previous year.

(b) There has been no lifting of foodgrains during the period from April, 1981 to September, 1981.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Increase in Air and water Pollution in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that air and water pollution in the union territory of Delhi has increased manifold during the last three years;

(b) whether Government propose to prevent air pollution and maintain

ecological balance in the Union Territory; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government have enacted the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, which has come into force with effect from 16-5-81. Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, which is set up to exercise the powers and perform the functions under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 for the Prevention and Control of air pollution in the Union Territories has initiated the following steps in this regard:—

1. Procurement and installation of air quality monitoring instruments;

2. Preparing an Inventory of the relevant sources of air pollution;

3. Source monitoring, Issue of Consents specifying limits of quantities and concentrations for various pollutants and enforcement of the specified conditions; . . .

4. Monitoring of Ambient Air Quality at some specific points in Delhi Union Territory;

5. Monitoring of traffic flow and the pollution arising from vehicles in selected areas; and . . .

6. Analyses of the data collected to propose specific pollution control measures.

In addition to the above measures being taken by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, Delhi Administration has entrusted the School of Environmental Sciences, Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi with the work of monitoring of ambient air quality and inventory survey of emission rates source wise with a view to suggest

a plan of action for taking remedial and control measures to reduce air pollution to both on short term and long term basis.

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित किया जाना

92. श्री श्रीराम राम जैन : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अनधिकृत कालोनियों में विकास कार्यों के लिए एक योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी कालोनियों को विकसित किया जाएगा और उसके लिए कितनी छनराशि का प्रावधान किया गया है और उनमें कितने व्यक्तियों को लाभ पहुंचने की सम्भावना है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री श्रीराम नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने 612 अनधिकृत कालोनियों के विधान की एक परिशेष योजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की है जिसमें लगभग 10 लाख की आबादी शामिल है। दिल्ली प्रशासन के परामर्श से योजना की वित्तिय कठिनाइयों का पता लगाया जा रहा है। तथापि, नियमित की गई अनधिकृत कालोनियों के विकासार्थ दिल्ली प्रशासन की छठे पंचवर्षीय योजना में 12 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान है।

दिल्ली में यमुनापार क्षेत्र में मंडावली-फजलपुर गांव का विकास

93. श्री श्रीराम राम जैन : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में यमुनापार क्षेत्र में मंडावली-फजलपुर गांव

में कोई भी विकास कार्य शुरू नहीं किया गया है, वहाँ पर सड़कों की बहुत कमी है, गलियों में खड़जा और नालियों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है और उपलब्ध बिजली सुविधाएं अपर्याप्त हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन क्षेत्र में पार्वजनिक शौचालयों के अभाव में सदैव अस्वास्थ्यकर स्थिति बनो रहती है और हूड पम्पों से निकाले गए पानी के सड़ने के कारण लोगों को असुविधा होती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन स्थिति में सुधार के लिए कब तक उपचारात्मक उदम उठाए जाएंगे ?

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

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि इन गांव में आठ-आठ शौचालय वाले दो शौचालय ब्लॉकों का निर्माण किया गया है । तथापि, उचित मूल निर्माण पद्धति के अभाव में पानी जमा हो जाता है और बदबू देता है ।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने कहा है कि प्राथमिक अनुमान तैयार कर दिये गये हैं और इस कार्य को पूर्ण करने में आरम्भ करने की तिथि से लगभग एक वर्ष लग जायेगा ।

शादीय बिल्ली में सुविधाएं

94. श्री श्रीराम बल : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नागरिक सुविधाएं बिलकुल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और ग्रामीण और कृषिगत क्षेत्रों में, अलग-अलग कितने-कितने गांव हैं ;

(ग) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान इन गांवों के विकास पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ; और

(घ) भविष्य में इस कार्यक्रम के लिए कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध की गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री श्रीराम नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Production of Cotton in Punjab

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

(a) what is the total production of cotton in Punjab this year; and

(b) how much cotton is processed in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Estimates of production of cotton in Punjab for this year have not yet become available.

(b) Cotton processed in Punjab is approximately 50 per cent of production.

राजस्थान में किन्हीं क्षेत्रों को मक-पार्क वन्यजीवन अभ्यारण्य घोषित करना

96. श्री मनमूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री जो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर जिलों के कई क्षेत्र

मरु पार्क/वन्य जीव प्रभारण्य बोधित किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान इस कार्य के लिये कितनी धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है ?

कृषि तथा शालीय पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रार. बी. स्वाधिनानथन) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) मरु विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत एक राष्ट्रीय मरु पार्क स्थापित किया गया है जिसके तहत बाहमेर तथा जैसलमेर जिलों के भागों को लाया गया है । मरु क्षेत्र के वन्य जीव जन्तुओं तथा वनस्पतियों के संरक्षण और प्राकृतिक रेगिस्तानों की विकृत पारिस्थितिक प्रणाली के पुनरुद्धार के लिए मरु पार्क की स्थापना करने की सिफारिश राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने मरु विकास संबंधी अपनी रिपोर्ट में की थी । छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान पार्क के लिए कुल 247 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । मरु विकास कार्यक्रम की वर्ष 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना में इस पार्क के लिए 32 लाख रुपए की स्वीकृति दी गई थी । इस पार्क पर मार्च, 1981 तक 24.98 लाख रुपए की रकम खर्च किए जाने की सूचना है । 1981-82 के दौरान पार्क के लिए 42.61 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय की मंजूरी दी गई है ।

Marginal Farmers and Agricultural, Labour Developmental Schemes in Orisa

97. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the districts of Orissa where marginal farmers and agricultural labourers developmental schemes are under implementation;

(b) whether such scheme is under implementation in Keonjhar district of Orissa, and

(c) if so, the year of the introduction of such scheme in that district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b) The Central Sector Scheme of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers (MFAL) agencies was introduced during the Fourth Five Year Plan and the programme was in operation in the districts of Cuttack and Keonjhar in Orissa. During the Fifth Five Year Plan this programme was merged with Small Farmers Development Agency Programme (SFDA) and the composite programme of (SFDA) was in operation in the above mentioned districts upto 1-10-1980. With effect from 2-10-80 the SFDA programme has been merged with IRD programme which is in operation in all the blocks of the country.

(c) The Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers agency programme was introduced in 1971 in Keonjhar district.

Breach of Water Weir Bund in Kalle-gal Taluka, Karnataka

98. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the 'Times of India' dated 20th October, 1981 that a number of persons had died in the forest-clad Gopinattam Village in Kalle-gal Taluká, in Karnataka, in the early hours on 19th October, 1981 when a flooded mountain stream gushed like a tidal wave, breached a water-weir bund and washed away 80 to 150 houses in that village; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). According to the Memorandum sent by the Government of Karnataka, due to unprecedented heavy

rains in Kollagal Taluk of Mysore District and flash floods during the early hours of the 19th October, 1981 an irrigation tank near Gopinatham village was breached. The entire village of Gopinatham was marooned. The loss due to flood is as follows:—

(i) Number of human lives lost	45
(ii) Number of cattle lives lost	273
(iii) Number of houses destroyed/damaged	120
(iv) Loss to standing Crops	The standing crops to an extent about 127 acres were washed away.
(v) Area of Agricultural land damaged	67 acres on account of soil erosion.
(vi) Number of irrigation tank damaged due to silting	16

उत्तर प्रदेश को बाढ़ से बचाने की योजनायें

99. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की भविष्य में बाढ़ से बचाने के लिये राज्य सरकार द्वारा एक एककृत कार्यवाही योजना तैयार की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है और उस पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च हो जायेगी और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख). बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए इंजीनियरी वर्क्स हेतु सात वर्षों की अवधि में लगभग 250 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय वाली एक एककृत कार्य-योजना कार्यकारी दल द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के साथ परामर्श करके 1978 में तैयार की गई थी। इसमें तटबंधों का निर्माण, जल-निकास सुधार, नगर सुरक्षा और कटावरीधी कार्य आदि के वर्क्स शामिल थे। बाढ़ नियंत्रण

परियोजनाओं का आयोजन, उन्हें क्रियान्वित तथा दित्त-पोषित करने का काम राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार बाढ़ नियंत्रण वर्क्स के लिए कोई धन नहीं देती है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने निम्न-लिखित परिषदों की व्यवस्था की है :—

करोड़ रुपये

1978-79 और 1979-80	40.61
1980-81	22.50
1981-82 (प्रस्तावित)	22.10
छठी योजना (1980-81 से 1984-85) के लिए प्रस्तावित परिव्यय।	132.70

उत्तर प्रदेश में पीलीभीत जिले के पूरनपुर में पीली मल की स्थापना

100. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पीली-भीत जिले के उपजाऊ तराई क्षेत्र पूरनपुर और लखीमपुर खीरी जिले के सम्पूर्ण नगर में चीनी मिलों की स्थापना के लिये प्रस्ताव केन्द्र सरकार के पास भेजे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दोनों मिलीं के लिये लाइसेंस जारी न करने के क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें कब तक लाइसेंस जारी कर दिये जायेंगे ?

कृषि तथा श्रामीष्य पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्यमंत्री (श्री आर० शी० स्वामीनाथन) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) पड़ोसी चीनी फैक्ट्रियों के घोर प्रतियोगी दावों और उस क्षेत्र में गन्ने के अन्तर्गत सीमित क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि में दोनों प्रस्तावों की तकनीकी आर्थिक क्षमता का इस विमर्श में अध्ययन करना अपेक्षित है । राज्य सरकार से अतिरिक्त सूचना वर्गीकरण मांगे गए हैं । इसके बाद इस मामले में निर्णय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी का भण्डार

101. श्री केदार धूषण : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम अपने बेस गोदामों में सदैव चीनी की एक माह की खपत के बराबर का भण्डार रखता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश में उन गोदामों के क्या नाम हैं जिनमें उल्लेख चीनी का भण्डार एक माह की खपत के बराबर है और उन गोदामों के क्या नाम हैं जिनमें ऐसा नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार ने एक माह की खपत के बराबर चीनी की पर्याप्त भण्डार बनाये रखने के लिए कोई अनुदेश जारी किये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन अनुदेशों का ज्वारा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा श्रामीष्य पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्यमंत्री (श्री आर० शी० स्वामीनाथन) :
(क) और (ख). भारतीय खाद्य निगम मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित अपने बेस डिपो में चीनी का पर्याप्त स्टॉक बनाए रखने की दिशा में

प्रयास कर रहा है लेकिन परिचालन संबंधी बाधाओं के कारण विशेषतया महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश, कर्नाटक आदि के अधिशेष राज्यों से रेल द्वारा चीनी का संचालन करने में आयी कठिनाइयों के कारण निगम के लिए राज्य में स्थित अपने गोदामों में हमेशा उक्त सीमा तक स्टॉक बनाए रखना सम्भव नहीं होता है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के ऐसे निम्नलिखित बेस डिपो हैं, जिनमें इस समय एक महीने की आवश्यकता के बराबर चीनी का स्टॉक है:-

1. भोपाल, 2. इटारसी, 3. विदिशा, 4. दतिया, 5. ग्वालियर, 6. मुरैना, 7. बिलासपुर, 8. रायगढ़, 9. बिशरामपुर, 10. दमोह, 11. जबलपुर, 12. दुर्ग, 13. रायपुर ।

राज्य के सभी ऐसे बेस डिपो, जहाँ फिलहाल एक महीने की आवश्यकता के बराबर चीनी का स्टॉक नहीं है, का ज्वारा नीचे दिया जाता है:-

1. बेतून, 2. अशोक नगर, 3. देवाम, 4. इन्दौर, 5. खण्डवा, 6. रतलाम, 7. उर्जन, 8. शहदोल, 9. पालघाट, 10. सागर, 11. सिवनी, 12. जगदलपुर, 13. राजनन्दगांव, 14. हरपालपुर, 15. नेवरी, 16. सतना, 17. टीकमगढ़ ।

(ग) और (घ). भारतीय खाद्य निगम को प्रत्येक मास विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों, जिनके लिए वह फैक्ट्रियों से चीनी उठाने की व्यवस्था करता है, के लेवी चीनी के मासिक कोटों के बराबर लेवी चीनी आवंटित की जा रही है । इसके अलावा, भारतीय खाद्य निगम को चीनी का परिचालन स्टॉक भी सुलभ किया जाता है और यह स्टॉक उक्त राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों की लगभग 45 दिनों की आवश्यकता के बराबर होता है । यह वह स्टॉक होता है जोकि फैक्ट्रियों के पास बिना उठाई गई पड़ें चीनी, मार्गस्थ स्टॉक और समय समय पर राज्य में निगम के गोदामों में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से उपलब्ध स्टॉक से

संबंधित होता है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम को परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे अधिशेष राज्यों से चीनी तुरन्त उठाना और उपभोक्ता राज्यों के विभिन्न गन्तव्य स्थानों को तुरन्त पहुंचाना सुनिश्चित करें ताकि संबंधित उपभोक्ता राज्यों में स्थित उनके गोदामों में चीनी की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके जिससे राज्यों के मासिक कोटों के प्रति सुपुर्दगी में कमी से बचा जा सके।

समेकित शहरी विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जनसंख्या की सीमा

1102. श्री के.यूर. भूषण : क्या निर्माणा और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समेकित शहरी विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सरकार का विचार जनसंख्या सीमा को बढ़ा कर 1 लाख से 3 लाख करने का है ;

विवरण

समेकित शहरी विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जनसंख्या की सीमा : श्री के० यू० भूषण द्वारा

(लाख रुपयों में)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	नगर का नाम	1981-82 के दौरान अनुमोदित लागत
1	2	3
बिहार	(1) छपरा	10.00
गुजरात	(2) मोघरा	8.00
	(3) मृज	12.00
	(4) महसना	12.00
	(5) खम्मात	6.00
	(6) समरेली	15.00

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

(ग) समेकित शहरी विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चालू वर्ष के दौरान राज्यों के किन किन शहरों को शामिल किया गया है और इस के लिये कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :— (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित छोटे तथा मध्यम शहरों के एकीकृत विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत 1981-82 के दौरान अब तक विभिन्न राज्यों के 26 शहरों में परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है। शहरों और स्वीकृत लागत के व्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

1	2	3
हरियाणा	7) सिरसा	} सिद्धान्त रूप में अनुमोदित है परन्तु अभी तक कोई निधि नहीं दी गई ।
	8) नारनौल	
	9) पलवल	
केरल	10) वेदांगरा	10.00
मध्य प्रदेश	11) मुरैना	3.00
	12) बरहनपुर	5.00
महाराष्ट्र	13) अम्बेजोगाई	8.00
	14) सेलु	8.00
	15) दिगरास	5.50
राजस्थान	16) जैसलमेर	17.00
तामिल नाडु	17) हुसर	14.00
	18) पोलाचो	20.00
	19) नमाकल	11.00
	20) कोविलपति	19.00
	21) तेल्लनी अल्लीनाग्राम	10.00
	22) नागापतिनम	7.00
	23) रानीपत-वरकरेट बालाजापत	10.00
उत्तर प्रदेश	24) शामली	2.00
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	25) खामम	} सिद्धान्त रूप में अनुमोदित है परन्तु अभी तक निधि नहीं दी गई है ।
	26) तिरुपति	
	कुल	212.50

Flood Control Measures

103. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the various flood control measures proposed to be taken up in various States;

(b) the name of the flood control measures proposed to be taken up in Orissa during 1981-82; and

(c) the details about the progress made so far in the implementation of those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: (a) The state Governments will be constructing/strengthening embankments, drainage channels, river training and town protection works in various river basins of the country so as to provide reasonable protection to an additional area of about 4 million ha.

(b) and (c). The Government of Orissa have planned an outlay of Rs. 3 crores in the flood control sector in the current financial year. Details of the physical programmes are not

available with the Central Government.

The Government of Orissa are also building the Rangali Dam Project which will provide flood control benefits on Brahmini river. The reservoir is estimated to cost about Rs. 100 crores, out of which Rs. 57.82 crores were spent upto March, 1981. About Rs. 15.71 crores is proposed to be spent this year. 94.5 per cent of the excavation, 40.59 per cent of the concreting and 54.4 per cent of the masonry works involved in the dam have so far been completed as reported by the State Government.

DROUGHT-PRONE AREA IN ORISSA

104. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALIK: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) which districts of Orissa have been demarcated as drought-prone areas in 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the amount of Central assistance given to Orissa towards relief in the drought-prone areas during the year 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(c) the details about the developmental works taken place in those districts during the above period?

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

(a) Two districts (Kalahandi and Phulbani) have been treated as Drought Prone Areas for purpose of the Drought Prone Areas Programme.

(b) No relief assistance is provided under the Drought Prone Areas Programme, such assistance being provided only in cases of occurrence of an unusually severe and indispread drought. Under the Drought Prone Areas Programme, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 249.19 lakhs has been provided to Orissa between 1979-80 and 1981-82 (uptodate).

(c) The major activities taken up under the Drought Prone Areas Programme are:—

(i) development of water resources,

(ii) agriculture development,

(iii) soil & moisture conservation including afforestation,

(iv) horticulture, and

(v) livestock development.

The physical achievements of the programme in these districts are as follows:

Key Indicator	Unit	1979-80 to 1981-82 (upto June '81)
1. Creation of irrigation potential	'000 ha	8.02
2. Soil Conservation	'000 ha	1.80
3. Forestry and Pasture Development	'000 ha	9.59
4. Distribution of milch animals	Nos.	244

Shortage of Milk Ghee in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there
is a severe shortage of DMS/Mother
Dairy milk, DMS Ghee and butter in
the Capital since last three months;

(b) if so, the reasons of the short-
age; and

(c) the steps Government propose
to take to make the above essential
items available in the Capital as per
the requirement of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUC-
TION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINA-
THAN): (a) to (c). There is no sho-
rtage of D.M.S. or Mother Dairy
milk Ghee and butter are manufactu-
red and marketed by D.M.S. as by-
products of milk processing depend-
ing upon the availability of surplus
fat.

**Financial Assistance for Land conso-
lidation and soil conservation**

106. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that his
Ministry is giving financial assistance
to various States for the implementa-
tion of land consolidation and soil con-
servation programme;

(b) the name of the States and
the total financial allocation made to
them in 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(c) the details about the progress
made so far in those States in imple-
menting the above programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUC-
TION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) The Central Government is giving
financial assistance to various States
for implementation of soil conserva-
tion programmes. The scheme for pro-
viding financial assistance to the
States for land consolidation in the
command areas of irrigation projects
was in operation upto 1978-79.

(b) Financial allocations made to
the States during 1980-81 and 1981-82
are given in Statement—I.

(c) Details of progress made so
far in States in implementing the
above programmes are given in State-
ment—II.

Statement—I

Statewise financial assistance under central/centrally sponsored schemes of soil conservation during 1980-81 and 1981-82

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States /U.Ts.	Funds released 1980-81	Allocation made 1981-82	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.022	73.160	The central assistance pertains to the following schemes.
2.	Assam	5.484	6.000	(1) Soil Conservation in R.V.P. catchments.
3.	Bihar	178.546	107.660	(2) Integrated Watershed Management in catchments of flood prone Rivers.
4.	Gujarat	82.914	49.320	

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Haryana	21·950	33·410	(3) Strengthening/creation of State Soil Survey Organisation.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	96·900	133·000	(4) Control of shifting cultivation.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	25·332	15·760	(5) Soil Water and tree conservation in the Himalayas.
8.	Karnataka	118·610	65·280	(6) Drought Prone Area Programme.
9.	Kerala	19·750	24·000	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	196·622	160·000	
11.	Maharashtra	192·430	78·440	
12.	Manipur . . . . .	..	..
13.	Meghalaya . . . . .	..	..
14.	Nagaland	6·000	12·000	
15.	Orissa	73·040	57·010	
16.	Punjab	10·000	15·000	
17.	Rajasthan	156·156	98·740	
18.	Tamil Nadu	102·180	54·330	
19.	Tripura	3·248	14·000	
20.	Uttar Pradesh	331·048	207·540	
21.	West Bengal	42·938	86·150	
22.	Sikkim	15·750	10·000	
23.	A. & N. Islands	1·130	2·000	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	14·000	30·000	
25.	Chandigarh	14·000	14·000	
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..
27.	Delhi . . . . .	..	14·000	
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0·225	2·250	
29.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..
30.	Mizoram	26·430	38·000	
31.	Pondicherry	1·130	0·750	
		1758·835	1401·800	

Statement II

Statewise progress made under Central/Centrally sponsored schemes of soil conservation upto—1979-80

(Area in '000)

Sl. No.	States/UT.	Achievement	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	206.17	The progress pertains to the following schemes:—
2.	Assam	22.61	(1) Soil Conservation in R.V.P. catchments.
3.	Bihar	40.38	(2) Integrated Watershed
4.	Gujarat	118.30	Management in catch-
5.	Haryana	..	ments of flood Prone Rivers.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	125.26	(3) Strengthening/creation of State Soil Survey Organisation.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.57	(4) Control of shifting cultivation.
8.	Karnataka	600.45	(5) Soil Water and tree conservation in the Himalaya.
9.	Kerala	4.94	(6) Drought Prone Area Programme.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	382.79	Progress includes figures upto 1978-79 in respect of schemes listed under Sl. No. 5&6 above.
11.	Maharashtra	248.52	
12.	Manipur	..	
13.	Meghalaya	..	
14.	Nagaland	..	
15.	Orissa	111.34	
16.	Punjab	26.47	
17.	Rajasthan	348.73	
18.	Tamil Nadu	36.57	
19.	Tripura	0.33	
20.	Uttar Pradesh	99.93	
21.	West Bengal	55.05	
22.	Sikkim	0.37	
23.	A.&N. Islands	..	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.25	
25.	Chandigarh	0.77	
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	
27.	Delhi	..	
28.	Goa Daman & Diu	..	
29.	Lakshadweep	..	
30.	Mizoram	0.23	
31.	Pondicherry	..	
TOTAL:		2438.03	

Stock of Foodgrains

107. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) stock position of foodgrains of all kinds with Government as on 1st November, 1981;

(b) stock position of foodgrains of all kinds in last five years with year-wise break-up in detail;

(c) whether there is sudden depletion of stock; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) stocks of foodgrains with all public agencies as provisionally computed on 1st November are given below:—

	(Million tonnes)
Rice	4.19
Wheat	5.64
Coarse grains	0.05
TOTAL :	9.88

(b) Grain-wise stocks of foodgrains with all public agencies in last five years were as follows:—

(Million tonnes)

As on	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Grains	Total
1-1-1977	5.73	12.48	0.77	18.98
1-1-1978	5.62	11.57	0.15	17.34
1-1-1979	7.99	9.06	0.11	17.16
1-1-1980	9.03	8.36	0.11	17.52
1-1-1981	6.63	5.00	0.11	11.74

(c) and (d) Stocks of foodgrains with Government agencies have depleted due to heavy demands on foodgrains stocks on account of drought conditions during 1979-80 and the consequent increased distribution of foodgrains under the public distribution system, releases for the food for work and National Rural Employment programmes and fall in procurement consequent on fall in production during the drought year.

Construction of Government Accommodation

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

(a) whether Government propose to construct 10,000 houses for Central Government Employees in Delhi during the next three years; and

(b) if so, the details and what measures are being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) During 4 years 1981-82 to 1984-85, about 12,300 quarters for general pool are expected to be constructed in Delhi.

(b) Yearwise details for construction of quarters is as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of qrs.</i>
1981-82	3,000
1982-83	4,000
1983-84	4,000
1984-85	1,300
	— — — —
	12,300
	— — — —

The projects have been sanctioned and the works are in progress. Funds for the works have also been provided.

Amount Earmarked for Irrigation Facilities in Gujarat

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

(a) the amount earmarked by the Central Government for providing irrigation facilities in Gujarat State during the last three years and for the year 1981-82;

(b) the actual amount spent for the development of irrigation projects; and

(c) the details of works done during each year?

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

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

Applications Pending for Allotment of Flats by DDA

110. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of pending applications category-wise for the allot-

ment of M.I.G., L.I.G., and other groups flats;

(b) is there any provision for the allotment of the houses for the disabled; and

(c) if so, how many houses have been allotted and how many applications are pending?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Category-wise details of the number of persons registered with the DDA and awaiting allotment of flats are given below:—

M.I.G.	50,891
L.I.G.	68,795
Janta	54,506
Self-Financing Scheme	12,593
TOTAL	1,86,785

(b) One percent of the flats released by the DDA in its various housing schemes is reserved for allotment to the physically handicapped.

(c) A total of 122 flats have been allotted to the physically handicapped persons since 10-3-1978. As applications are invited for each release of flats, the question of pending applications does not arise.

White Revolution

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

(a) what are the steps taken by the Central as well as the State Governments to accelerate white Revolution;

(b) the state-wise cattle breeding centres in the country including the scheduled areas and Union territories;

(c) the amount so far invested for the dairy development;

(d) whether Government propose to set up a Cattle Breeding Centre in the Eastern Region States including North Bengal in view of the potentials for the development of the livestock; and

(e) if so, details of the project plan outlay for the year 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Operation Flood II Project is being implemented by the State Governments. In addition, in some of the States, World Bank assisted Integrated Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Projects and Dairy Development Project under Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being implemented. Animal Husbandry Programmes are also undertaken by Central as well as State Governments.

(b) There are about 15,000 Cattle Breeding Centres in the country by way of Artificial Insemination Centres/ Bull Stations for natural services. Under the Central Sector, Cattle Breeding Farms have been established at Chiplima and Sunebeda (Orissa), Suratgarh (Rajasthan), Avadi (Tamil Nadu), Dhamred (Gujarat), and Andeshnagar (UP)

(c) About Rs. 938 crores have so far been invested under the Five Year Plans for Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development.

(d) All State Government including those in the Eastern Region have been requested to send proposals for cross-breeding of cattle using frozen semen technique.

(e) In respect of Centrally assisted cross-breeding programme, an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs has been proposed, by the Department, for the country as a whole.

Functioning of Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction organisation

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

(a) aims and objectives and functioning of Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation with the office in Defence Colony, New Delhi;

(b) do they receive any funds from foreign countries;

(c) if so, the sources and the amount received by them during the last 5 years;

(d) the name of the voluntary organisations functioning on All India basis in the field of Rural Development; and

(e) the details regarding the financial assistance that these organisations received during the last 5 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Tribal Development Agencies

113. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had started Tribal Development Agencies in Fourth Plan in some tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for starting these projects and funds since the starting of these projects, state-wise;

(c) the reasons for discontinuing the T.D.As by his Ministry;

(d) the funds and programmes extended by his Ministry for tribal areas after discontinuing the Tribal Development Agencies; and

(e) the achievement made by these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tribal development projects were started on pilot basis, for the economic development of tribal, in some selected areas. A statement showing the amounts provided to the different states during the project period is enclosed (Annexure I) (Placed in Library See No. LT-2906/81).

(c) It was decided to discontinue these projects with effect from 1-4-1979 and integrate them with intensive tribal development projects being implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) The Ministry of Rural Reconstruction is not at present implementing any specific programmes for the tribal areas. The Integrated Rural Development (IRD) programme has been extended to all the 5011 blocks in the country, including the blocks in the tribal areas. The number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families assisted under the IRD Programme during 1979-80 was 3,58,579. The funds utilised as subsidy for assisting the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families during 1979-80 was Rs. 1164.31 lakhs. Total credit disbursed for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families during 1979-80 through cooperatives and commercial banks was Rs. 928.62 lakhs and Rs. 1277.69 lakhs respectively. The number of Scheduled Tribe families assisted during 1980-81 was 1,85,728. An amount of Rs. 1022.29 lakhs was utilised for giving subsidy to the Scheduled Tribe families. Total credit mobilised through cooperatives and commercial banks to Scheduled Tribe families during 1980-81 was Rs. 783.28 lakhs and Rs. 1132.44 lakhs respectively. Similarly the

National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) covers all the blocks in the country including Tribe blocks. Each tribal block on an average is expected to get about Rs. 10 lakhs for implementation of the programme.

(e) A statement showing projectwise physical progress of eight Tribal Development Agencies since inception upto 30th June, 1979 is enclosed (Annexure) II. [Placed in Library, Eee No. LT-2906/81]

Study Group on Bastar Pine Plantation

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

(a) whether the in-depth study group on Bastar Pine Plantation has submitted the final report to the Government;

(b) if so, the names of the member of the Group and the firms and reference of the Group therefor;

(c) the steps and decision taken by the Government of India regarding the recommendation so far;

(d) if not yet, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the protection particularly the Tribals living in the forest areas are provided by the Centre and State Government of Madhya Pradesh?

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

(b) The names of the members of the Group and the terms of reference are given in the statement.

(c) and (d) The report was received on 2-9-1981 and the recommendations are under careful consideration of the Government in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments.

(e) The report of the Study Group has recommendations for safeguarding the interests of the tribals.

Statement

The Composition of the Group was as follows:—

1. Shri M. K. Dalvi, Inspector General of Forests and Ex-Officio Additional Chairman Secretary to the Government of India.
2. Shri Giridhar Goman, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), 108, Vithal Bhai Patel House, Rafi Marg, New Delhi. Member
3. Prof. Madhav Gadgil, Centre for Theoretical Studies, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore-560012. Member
4. Shri S.A. Shah, I.F.S. (Retd.) C/o Managing Director, Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation Ltd., P.B. No. 185, Vadodra-390005. Member
5. Mr. J.C. Daniel, Curator, Bombay Natural History Museum, S.B. Singh Road, Bombay-400023. Member
6. Shri M.S. Solanki, Deputy Inspector General of Forests, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. Member Convener

The terms of reference of the Group were as under:—

(i) The Group will visit trial plantations of tropical pines raised up to the present time in Bastar District and areas included in the project to assess the changes which may have resulted in life style of the local people and the environment, as a consequence of trial plantations of tropical pines in sal forests of Bastar.

(ii) During its visit to the project area, the Group will interview prominent persons from the local public and Government Departments to collect their views about the changes which may have resulted by replacement of sal forests by tropical pines in the project areas.

(iii) The Group will also visit degraded forests, miscellaneous forests and sal forests in Bastar to find out the possibilities for raising pine plantations in various types of forest areas.

(iv) The Group will finalise its report on the limits of permissibility up to which monoculture plantations of tropical pines could be possibly raised without having serious impacts on the life style of the tribals and the environment.

(v) The possibilities of raising mixed plantations in various mixture-forms will be assessed by the Group in relation to the programme of tropical pine plantations. Apart from the field visits the Group will meet as often as necessary and submit its report within six months from the date of issue of the order.

Provision of Drinking Water for Tribal Villages

115. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States identified the problem villages in Tribal Sub-Plan areas and prepared the programmes to solve the problems in Sixth Plan Period;

(b) if so, State-wise the total numbers of tribal villages with and without drinking water facilities till today;

(c) the total plan outlays of the States for drinking water facilities and funds earmarked for tribal sub-Plan areas in Sixth Plan and Annual Plans; and

(d) funds provided by his ministry to the States for tribal sub-plan areas, State-wise in Annual Plans of Sixth Plan therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d) Drinking water supply is a State subject and schemes are drawn up and implemented by State Governments with funds provided in the State Plans. However, to supplement the resources of the State Governments in providing safe drinking water to 'problem' villages, the Ministry of Works and Housing provides financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The Central assistance is for coverage of problem villages which are identified on the basis of problems of accessibility or quality of water faced by the villages and not with reference to the category of population in these villages. The Sixth Plan outlay for water supply to problem villages is Rs. 2,007.11 crores, of which Rs. 1,407.11 crores are in the State sector and Rs. 600 crores in the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The provision under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme during the year 1980-81 was Rs. 100 crores, which has been released almost in full to the State Governments/Union territories.

अजमेर की बनास नदी योजना

116. आचार्य भगवान बेव : क्या निर्वाचन और आवास मंत्री अजमेर की बनास नदी योजना के बारे में 24 अगस्त, 1981 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1089 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बनास नदी योजना पर कार्य इस की समय-सूची के अनुसार और चरणबद्ध तरीके से चल रहा है;

(ख) क्या दिसम्बर, 1980 में मंजूर की गई 14.65 लाख रुपये की आपात जल

सप्लाई योजना पर कार्य इस बीच शुरू हो गया है और इस योजना के अन्तर्गत नये नलकूपों का निर्माण शुरू हो गया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यह योजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इस पर कार्य कब तक शुरू हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) आना सागर झील से अजमेर की पेय जल की प्रस्तावित सप्लाई के बारे में अब तक हुई प्रगति क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्वाचन और आवास मंत्री (श्री श्रीधर नारायण सिंह): (क) बनास नदी योजना पर कार्य निष्पादनाधीन है और यह अनुसूची के अनुसार चल रहा है।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1980 में स्वीकृत आपात जल पूर्ति योजना का कार्य मई, 1981 में पूर्ण हो चुका है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 1981 की गर्मियों में अजमेर शहर को नलकूपों से प्रतिदिन 20 लाख गैलन पानी दिया जाता था।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) राज्य सरकार ने बताया है कि आना सागर झील से स्थायी उपाय के तौर पर अजमेर को पेय जल मुहैया करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि, साफ करने के बाद इस पानी का उपयोग अतीत में आपातक उपाय के रूप में पीने के प्रयोजन के लिए किया गया है।

राजस्थान में अकाल के बारे में संसद सदस्यों से अभ्यन

117. श्री बाली चन्द अंत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या श्री मोहन लाल सुब्बाडिया के नेतृत्व के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान से लोक

सभा के 9 सदस्यों ने 18 सितम्बर, 1981 को प्रधान मंत्री को एक जापन दिया है जिसमें केन्द्र से 20 करोड़ रुपये की अन्तरिम सहायता मांगी गई थी,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस जापन की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ग) इस जापन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्योरा क्या है और राज्य को दी गई सहायता का स्वरूप क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धार. भी. स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जापन की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है ।

[प्रधानलय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी०--2907/81]

(ग) जापन में भारत सरकार और राजस्थान सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से संबंधित कई मुद्दे दिये गये हैं । इस जापन पर अन्तः मंत्रालय की बैठक में चर्चा की गई थी । संबंधित मंत्रालयों और राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अपने अपने विषयों के संबंध में आवश्यक कार्रवाई करें । राजस्थान सरकार को निम्नलिखित सहायता दी गई है ।

(1) खरीफ की फसलों को बचाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान की नहरों के लिये

11,745 क्यूसेक पानी निम्नकर्त करने के तदर्थ निर्देश जारी किये हैं ।

(2) केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड ने सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में कुओं के बेधन के लिए ड्रिलिंग रिग्स उपलब्ध करा दिये हैं ।

(3) रक्षा मंत्रालय ने सेना मुख्यालय को निर्देश जारी किये हैं कि वह दूरवर्ती इलाकों में पेय जल की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था हेतु सहायता प्रदान करें ।

(4) उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात, हरियाणा और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे राजस्थान के प्रवासी मवेशियों के लिये चराई की सुविधायें उपलब्ध करायें ।

(5) चालू वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान राज्य सरकार को राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 4000 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों के आबंटन सहित 234.00 लाख रुपये आवंटित किये गये हैं ।

(6) राज्य सरकार को कृषि आदानों की खरीद तथा उनके विवरण के लिये अल्पावधि ऋण के रूप में 17 करोड़ रुपये (खरीफ के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये तथा रबी के लिए 12 करोड़ रुपये) की राशि मंजूर कर दी गई है ।

(7) 15 से 18 अप्रैल, 1981 तक राजस्थान का दौरा करने वाले केन्द्रीय दल की रिपोर्ट

तथा राहत संबंधी उच्चस्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर भारत सरकार ने चालू वित्तीय वर्ष (जून, 1981) के मानसून पूर्व की सूखा अवधि के दौरान सूखा राहत के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 3392.80 लाख रुपये के व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा की मंजूरी दी है। मानसून के बाद की सूखा अवधि के संबंध में राज्य सरकार द्वारा कोई आपन नहीं भेजा गया है ?

राजस्थान में अकाल

118. श्री बख्श चन्द जैन :

श्री दिलीप चन्द :

श्री भोलत रामसारण :

श्री श्री. श्री. सिंह :

क्या कृषि मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में इस वर्ष अकाल और कमी से कितने गांव प्रभावित हुए थे और क्या ऐसे गांवों को एक जिलावार सूचों सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ;

(ख) राज्य में इस समय अकाल राहत कार्यों में कार्यरत श्रमिकों के जिलावार आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक आपन दिया है और यदि हां, तो क्या इसकी एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अकाल की स्थितियों का सामना करने के लिये राज्य सरकार को अब तक कोई सहायता उपलब्ध कराई है और यदि हां, तो दी गई सहायता का स्वरूप क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण अंदाजनों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के आधार पर 1981 के मानसून के बाद की अवधि के दौरान सूखे से प्रभावित गांवों की जिलावार सूची को दशनि वाला एक विवरण मलग्न है। (विवरण-1)

(ख) राज्य में अकाल राहत कार्यों में लगे मजदूरों के जिलावार आंकड़े विवरण-2 में दिये गए हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) केन्द्रीय दल की रिपोर्ट तथा राहत संबंधी उच्च स्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर 1981-82 के मानसून पूर्व सूखे की अवधि के दौरान भारत सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में राजस्थान में सूखे से राहत के लिए 3392.80 लाख रुपए के व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा की मंजूरी दी। इसके अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार ने कृषि आदानों की खरीद और वितरण के लिए 17 करोड़ रुपए (खरीद के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपए और रबी के लिए 12 करोड़ रुपए) के अल्पावधि ऋण की मंजूरी दी है। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत राजस्थान सरकार को 1981-82 के दौरान 4000 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों सहित 234 लाख रुपए की मंजूरी दी गई है।

विबरण-1

राजस्थान में अकाल और अभाव से प्रभावित गांवों की जिलावार सूची

क्रम संख्या	जिले का नाम	गांवों की कुल संख्या	अभावग्रस्त घोषित किए गए गांवों की संख्या
1	2	3	4
1.	अजमेर	976	965
2.	बाड़मेर	865	632
3.	भोलवाड़ा	1584	1568
4.	बीकानेर	680	611
5.	बूंदी	746	483
6.	चित्तौड़गढ़	2365	343
7.	डूंगरपुर	843	838
8.	जालौर	615	455
9.	झुनझुनू	698	696
10.	पाली	852	847
11.	सवाई माधोपुर	1670	1595
12.	सीकर	840	359
13.	तिरोही	458	448
14.	टोंक	1089	915
15.	उदयपुर	3180	1566
16.	झालावाड़	1604	62
17.	जोधपुर	725	725
18.	चुरू	908	732
19.	नागौर	1266	1153
20.	बांसवाड़ा	1464	1462
21.	जैसलमेर	515	390
22.	भरतपुर	2024	1996
23.	मलखर	1902	813
कुल		27869	19654

विवरण-2

15-8-81 को राहत सम्बन्धी निर्माण कार्यों तथा विभागीय निर्माण कार्यों में लगे श्रमिकों की संख्या को दर्शाने वाला विवरण ।

क्रम संख्या	जिले का नाम	राहत सम्बन्धी निर्माण कार्यों में लगे श्रमिकों की संख्या	विभागीय निर्माण कार्यों से सम्बन्धित श्रमिकों की संख्या
1	2	3	4
1.	अजमेर	22710	3065
2.	अलवर	9635	—
3.	बांसवाड़ा	3307	400
4.	बाड़मेर	18159	180
5.	भरतपुर	सूचित नहीं किया गया	—
6.	भीलवाड़ा	57608	2699
7.	बोकारनगर	सूचित नहीं किया गया	1272
8.	बूंदी	7042	—
9.	चित्तौड़गढ़	10120	1352
10.	चुरू	9164	—
11.	डूंगरपुर	25624	3236
12.	गंगानगर	307	—
13.	जयपुर	536	500
14.	जैसलमेर	17759	—
15.	जालौर	14954	1550
16.	झालावाड़	—	—
17.	झुनझुनू	3588	600
18.	जोधपुर	10700	—
19.	कोटा	745	190
20.	नागौर	8527	1697
21.	पाली	85818	3990
22.	सवाई माधोपुर	—	—
23.	सीकर	7099	1872
24.	सिरोही	7225	—
25.	टोंक	4258	—
26.	उदयपुर	63532	—
कुल :		388417	22603

Amount Alloted to Rajasthan for Flood Hit Areas

119. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Rajasthan State by the Centre for the flood-hit areas in that State during the current year;

(b) whether this amount would meet the requirements of the flood-hit areas; and

(c) if not, what relief measures Government propose to provide to that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SAWAMI-NATHAN): (a) Rs. 4505.60 Lakhs.

(b) On the basis of the report of the Central team that visited flood affected areas in Rajasthan, and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on relief the Government of India approved the amount which would meet the requirements of the flood-hit areas.

(c) Does not arise.

Sharing of Mahi Waters between Rajasthan and Gujarat

120. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an agreement in 1966 between the Rajasthan and the Gujarat Governments on sharing of Mahi waters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this agreement has been implemented by the States; if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The agreement, inter-alia envisages construction of Kadana Dam in Gujarat, Banswara Dam in Rajasthan and sharing of cost of Banswara Dam. The agreement also provides for adjustment of costs of these dams at a later date when Mahi areas are taken over by Narmada and Mahi waters are released for use in Rajasthan.

In accordance with the agreement, Kadana Dam has been constructed in Gujarat. Banswara Dam is under execution in Rajasthan. Part of the agreement relating to utilisation of Narmada waters in Mahi areas, has not been implemented so far as the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal did not allocate any waters for use in the area commended by Mahi.

Construction of Rural Godowns in States

121. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of building rural godowns has met with poor response as only 11 States have so far agreed to construct them;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has stressed upon the States to implement the scheme;

(c) if so, how many godowns are proposed to be constructed during Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(d) what are the steps being taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (d). The scheme for establishing a national grid of rural godowns was launched in the middle of 1979-80. As the States were

required to undertake a detailed exercise to assess the storage gaps in the rural sector, construction of 136 godowns in U.P. and Andhra Pradesh with a storage capacity of 47,000 tonnes could be sanctioned in 1979-80.

During the Sixth Plan period (1980-85), it is proposed to construct storage capacity of 19.53 lakh tonnes in the rural areas. In 1980-81, against the target of 5 lakh tonnes, construction of 1308 godowns with a storage capacity of 5.15 lakh tonnes was sanctioned in 7 States. In the current year, so far, construction of 93 godowns with storage capacity of 0.93 lakh tonnes in Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan has already been sanctioned. Discussions have also been held with the State Govts. and it is expected that the target of 5 lakh tonnes in the current year and 19.53 lakh tonnes in the plan period would be achieved.

Importing of Sugar and Wheat

122. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

SHRI E. BALANANDAN:

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to import more wheat, sugar this year also;

(b) if so, to what extent the imports will be made;

(c) whether this decision of more import of wheat and sugar depends upon the International Monetary Fund loan;

(d) if so, whether imports are necessary in view of poor procurement of wheat crops and sugar; and

(e) whether Government wants to keep a buffer stock of both the commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The quantities of wheat and sugar contracted for import during 1981-82 are 15.15 lakh tonnes and about 2.15 lakh tonnes respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Import of wheat and sugar was considered necessary to increase total availability of these commodities in the country and as a measure of abundant caution against pressure on prices and machination of traders.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Loss of Crops on Account of Drought

123. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an estimate of loss of crops on account of drought in the country during the current year; and

(b) the steps taken in the matter by the Government to provide financial assistance and other relief measures State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No firm estimate of loss of crops on account of drought in the country during the current year has been made so far.

(b) During pre-monsoon of 1981-82, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu were affected by drought. After the current year monsoon, the States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh have been affected by drought. A statement showing the approved

ceiling of expenditure, sanctioned for the States affected by pre-monsoon drought and other Central assistance extended to these States is attached.

The Governments of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh affected by post-monsoon drought have forwarded memoranda requesting for a visit by the Central Team. The Central Teams

are scheduled to visit these States shortly. On receipt of the reports of the Central Teams, further necessary action will be taken to approve the ceiling of expenditure for drought relief measures for these two States. Memorandum from the Government of Rajasthan is awaited on receipt of which further necessary action will be taken.

Statement

Name of the State	Amount allotted under accelerated rural water Supply programme (Rs.—crores)	Ceiling of expenditure approved by the Government of India. Rs. in crores)	Short-term loans for agricultural inputs — (Kharif & Rabi) (Rs.—crores)	Assistance under NREP Food-grains MT (Rs.—crores)	Cash Assistance (Rs.—crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	1.475	26.25	19.00	15,750	9.48
Haryana	1.60	4.00	11.50	1,250	0.80
Karnataka	1.645	8.06	10.00	7,000	4.14
Rajasthan	2.08	33.928	17.00	4,000	2.34
Tamil Nadu	1.045	48.90	..	12,500	7.40
Himachal Pradesh	2.085	..	0.15	1,000	0.60
TOTAL	9.930	121.138	57.65	41,500	24.76

Incentives to Farmers During Sixth Plan

124. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what new incentives Government have provided to the farmers for raising the production of food-grains and other nutritive foods to help eradicate rural poverty during Sixth Plan period; and

(b) the reactions of the farmers thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) For increasing the production of foodgrains

including pulses, oilseeds, milk, meat, eggs and fish to the levels targeted under the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), Government is taking various measures to support the farmers in their production efforts. The programmes for increasing the production of foodgrains and oil seeds include adequate and timely supply of inputs like improved seeds, fertilisers, plant protection chemicals and equipment and credit, expansion of irrigation facilities, increase in area under high yielding varieties, transfer of improved technology to farmers through a strengthened and reorganised extension net-work and demonstrations on farmers' fields. Besides, the Plan provides for extension of the Central Sector community nurseries programme as well as the minikit programme intended to popularise new improved varieties of

cereals and pulses through free distribution of minikits to farmers. For promoting the production of pulses and oil seeds to which the Government attaches a high priority, special Centrally Sponsored Development Programmes have been taken up. These programmes provide for subsidies on seed and plant protection and also demonstrations on improved methods of cultivation. The Government have decided to transport fertilisers at their cost to all the Block Headquarters, including those not served by railways. This will help in making fertilisers available to the farmers even in the interior and remote areas, thus leading to increased fertiliser consumption by small and marginal farmers. A national project for development of bio-gas has also been taken up as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the Sixth Plan. This project provides for subsidies to farmers for installation of bio-gas plants.

Government is providing incentives to farmers for increasing agricultural production by offering remunerative support/procurement prices for their produce. These prices are being increased from year to year keeping in view the cost of inputs and other related factors. Besides, programmes have been taken up for improving the post-harvest facilities relating to marketing, processing and storage of agricultural produce so as to help farmers obtain remunerative prices for their products.

For increasing the production of nutritive foods like milk, meat and eggs, animal husbandry programmes are being intensified with emphasis on upgrading the productivity of indigenous breeds of cattle, buffaloes, sheep, pigs and poultry by selective breeding, health cover, feed and fodder development and marketing. The Operation Flood II Programme, taken up under Sixth Plan, seeks to help the milk producers with supply of technical inputs for improving the breed of cattle, for better health care of the

cattle population and assured marketing. The production of fish is sought to be increased through various programmes for the development of inland as well as marine fisheries. A number of Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDA) have been set up in different parts of the country for assisting the small and marginal farmers in increasing the production of fish and improving their incomes.

Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, which is individual beneficiary-oriented, incentives in the form of subsidies and loans are being provided to small and marginal farmers. This programme has been extended to all the blocks in the country.

The various Agricultural development programmes, envisaged under the Sixth Plan, are expected not only to increase production but also to enhance the employment and income opportunities to the rural people and thus help in reducing the rural poverty.

(b) The farmers have generally reacted favourably to the initiative of the Government in providing facilities and incentives to them for increasing agricultural production.

Alleged Sub-standard Seeds Supplied by A. P. State Seed Development Corporation

125. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation is aware that Andhra Pradesh State Seed Development Corporation had supplied over 20,000 tonnes of hybrid maize seeds in Bihar in 1980;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that these seeds were sub-standard; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard and what action the

National Seeds Corporation have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The National Seeds Corporation distributed 5,161.30 quintals of hybrid maize seed procured from Andhra Pradesh State Seed Development Corporation in Bihar in 1980-81.

(b) The details of hybrid maize seeds procured by National Seeds Corporation from Andhra Pradesh State Seed Development Corporation and marketed in Bihar in 1980-81 are as follows:—

Variety	Quantity (Quintals)
Ganga Safed-2	3,075.26
Hi-starch	1,430.10
Ganga 5	605.94
	5,161.30

(c) and (d). There were complaints that some of the seeds distributed did not have the standard germination. Immediately on receipt of complaints, sale of hybrid maize was stopped. An enquiry was made by the Chief of Quality Control of the National Seeds Corporation. Seed cost amounting to Rs. 1.90 lacs was refunded to certain farmers and 243 quintals of seed was taken back and replaced by good seed in other cases.

Central Water Development Agency

126. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY:
SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ 112 dated 17 August, 1981 and

state the progress made in setting up of Central Water Development Agency for surveying and formulating irrigation projects specially in respect of inter-State rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): Various steps for getting the National Water Development Agency registered as a Society are being undertaken.

States to Modernise Irrigation System

127. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY:
SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the States to draw up a time bound programme for formulating and implementing schemes for modernisation of the irrigation system in the country; and

(b) if so, what has been the response from the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The need to formulate modernisation schemes for better water management and utilisation has been emphasised by the Central Government and the State Governments have been asked to draw up modernisation schemes on a priority basis.

(b) 28 modernisation schemes have been received from the State Governments in the Central Water Commission. 5 schemes have also been approved by the Planning Commission.

Loss due to River Water Dispute

128. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY:

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of loss suffered by the Government in the country due to river water dispute in the country; and

(b) what steps are being taken to solve these disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The loss due to river water disputes in the country cannot be assessed.

(b) Several interstate water disputes have been resolved in the past by negotiations either by States themselves or through the good offices of the Centre. Efforts continue to be made at present also for resolving the differences by negotiations. Three major disputes have been settled so far through tribunals. The present position of the major disputes and the details of the efforts made to resolve them are as under:—

Cauvery Basin:

A number of meetings at officials and Chief Ministers' level have been held in the past—the last meeting being in December, 1980. On our suggestion the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu held discussions at Bangalore on 14-15th October, 1981. The next meeting of the Chief Ministers of Cauvery Basin States will be called on a date convenient to all after the discussions amongst the party States are over.

Yamuna Basin:

In April, 1981 at Inter-State Chief Ministers' meeting a Technical Ex-

pert Committee headed by Chairman, Central Water Commission and with Chief Engineers of the States as Members, was constituted to examine the availability of water as well as to recommend norms/principles for allocation of Yamuna waters. The report of the Committee, when received, will be considered further at the Chief Ministers' meeting of the Yamuna Basin States.

Ravi Beas:

While suits of Punjab and Haryana against the Order of the Central Government allocating waters to the States under Section 78 of the Punjab Re-organisation Act are pending in the Supreme Court, efforts are being made at the highest level to resolve the dispute outside the Court.

News Item Entitled "Big Oil Loss due to Bad Pump Sets"

129. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the news item appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated 25 September 1981 regarding big oil loss due to bad pump sets and state:

(a) the number of such pump sets purchased and supplied in each State;

(b) whether any check has been done on the said complaint;

(c) what are the findings; and

(d) if not, whether Government will make any enquiry to know the facts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). The planning, investigation, design and construction of minor irrigation schemes including surveys and ground water exploitation entirely come under the purview of the State Governments any as such the Central

Government is not involved in purchase of any diesel or electric pump sets. The minor irrigation programme includes installation of the pumps by the State Governments including Corporations that may be working under them as well as by the farmers themselves with the help of institutional finances where necessary. At present, it is estimated that 7.1 million numbers pump sets have been installed, of which 2.8 million numbers are diesel operated and 4.3 million numbers are electrically operated. Several studies have been conducted on a sample basis by various agencies and institutions regarding deficiencies of the existing pump sets resulting in low operational efficiencies. Their findings can be summarised as under:—

(i) Improper selection and matching of the engines and pumps including those of foot valves, suction and delivery pipes etc.

(ii) Pumps-sets installations were not according to technical requirements.

(iii) Inadequate repairs and maintenance of pump-sets.

In order to assist the farmers in proper selection of pump-sets, the following measures have been taken by Ministry of Irrigation:

(i) The State Level Technical Committees have been set up to advise the farmers for the proper selection of pump-sets, pricing and their quality control. A loans are given to farmers for purchase of only those pump-sets which are on the approved list of the State Level Technical Committee. These Committees have been set up in all States except Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Sikkim and Tripura who are also being pursued to set up these Committees at the earliest.

(ii) A meeting was convened with the concerned Ministries and

Organisations in September, 1980 for evolving norms and standards to improve the efficiency of irrigation pump-sets to the maximum extent. In this regard guidelines for selection of agricultural pump-sets and code of practice with regard to selection, installation, operation and maintenance of pump-sets were circulated in December, 1980 to the various State Governments for implementing the same.

11.11

Drought Affected Places

130. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

SHRI DAULATSINHJI
JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places of drought affected areas from 1977 to 1981 upto-date; and

(b) the Central assistance given to them in that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):
(a) Statement I showing the names of places of drought affected areas from 1977 to 1981 upto-date.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2908/81.]

(b) Statement II showing the central assistance given to the drought affected States during the periods 1976-77 to 1981-82 (Pre-monsoon) as attached.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2908/81.]

Cultivable Barren Land

131. SHRI VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantum of cultivable barren land in the country has

remained the same during 1960, 1970 and 1980;

(b) what is the estimate of cultivable barren land in 1981, statewide;

(c) what plans have been drawn to bring these lands under cultivation;

(d) how much of cultivable barren land has been distributed to landless agricultural labour, in each State, during the last 5 years; and

(e) whether the State Agricultural Corporations will take over some of the cultivable barren land to establish model Agricultural farms by employing Agricultural labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):
(a) to (e). Information is being collected from States and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Raising Storage Capacity

132. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Cooperative Development Corporation (N.C.D.C.) has decided to raise storage capacity with the aid of the World Bank;

(b) if so, the present State-wise storage capacity and the proposed increase during the next three years and the amounts allocated for the same; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that godowns and cold storages are not proposed to be constructed in Mandi level, if so, the number and total

capacity of such godowns in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):
(a) Yes, Sir. The National Cooperative Development Corporation is implementing two projects with the aid of the World Bank. Under these two projects, 15240 rural godowns and 1312 marketing godowns with a total capacity of 30.11 lakh tonnes are to be established in the cooperative sector in eight States by the end of 1985-86.

(b) State-wise information is furnished in the statement attached (Annexure I).

(c) The programme of construction of godowns under the World Bank Project comprises two components i.e., rural godowns and marketing godowns. While rural godowns will be established by the primary agricultural credit societies at the village level, marketing godowns would be established by the primary marketing cooperatives and their federations at mandi level and also at terminal markets. The number and total capacity of such godowns proposed to be constructed during the next three years is shown in the enclosed statement (Annexure II).

As regards cold storages, the second World Bank Project envisages construction of 127 cold storages in the States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh. These will be set up by the cooperatives mainly for the benefit of potato growers and the location of these cold storages will include mandi level centres and terminal markets. The State-wise programme of cold storages to be set up under the project is also given in the statement (Annexure II).

Annexure I

State-wise information showing the present storage capacity, the total capacity to be created with the aid of World Bank, the Storage capacity proposed to be sanctioned during the next three years and the amounts allocated for the same. (In the Cooperative Sector)

(Capacity lakh tonnes)

Project	State	Estab- lished storage capacity as on 30-6-81 (In the Coop. Sector	Storage capacity to be created with the assistance of World Bank		Proposed to be sanctioned during the next three years	
			During the entire project period (Capacity)		Capacity	Project cost (Rs. in crores)
NCDC-I/World Bank Project	Haryana	4.64	3.39	0.50	4.00	
	Uttar Pradesh	5.83	4.60	0.82	8.36	
	Orissa	1.48	2.04	1.47	6.56	
	SUB-TOTAL	11.95	10.93	3.14	19.12	
NCDC-II/World Bank Project	Andhra Pradesh	2.00	3.25	1.95	18.18	
	Bihar	1.47	2.15	1.29	6.59	
	Himachal Pradesh	0.82	1.04	0.63	5.85	
	Maharashtra	4.51	4.74	2.84	21.30	
	Punjab	8.50	8.00	4.80	32.71	
	SUB-TOTAL	17.30	19.18	11.51	84.53	
	GRAND TOTAL	29.25	30.11	14.65	103.75 *	

*The cost is shared according to a financing pattern between the NCDC, State Governments and the societies. The NCDC's share is of the order of Rs. 77.81 crores including the IDA credit of Rs. 48.76 crores.

Includes storage capacity of 2.61 lakh tonnes created under the NCDC-I/World Bank Project in the three States of Haryana (1.25 lakh tonnes), Uttar Pradesh (1.17 lakh tonnes) and Orissa (0.19 lakh tonnes) during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

Annexure II

State-wise information showing the number and capacity of cooperative godowns proposed to be sanctioned during the next three years and the number of cold storages to be set up in the cooperative sector during the project period

Project	States	Storage capacity proposed to be sanctioned during next three years i.e. 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84		Number of cold storages to be set up under the World Bank Aided Project in the Coop. sector.		
		No. of godowns		No.	Capacity (in lakh tonnes)	Capacity (in lakh tonnes)
		Rural	Mktg.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NCDC-I & NCDC-II	Haryana . . .	750	..	0.50	7	0.28
	Uttar Pradesh .	1,232	..	0.82	69	2.76
	Orissa . . .	620	246	1.47	..	..
	Andhra Pradesh .	1,800	60	1.95	..	..
	Bihar . . .	..	90	1.29	17	0.68
	Himachal Pradesh .	660	52	0.63	..	..
	Maharashtra .	810	248	2.84	..	..
	Punjab . . .	930	90	4.80	8	0.32
	Madhya Pradesh .	..	..	..	4	0.16
	West Bengal .	..	..	..	22	0.88
TOTAL .		6,802	786	14.65	127	5.08

National Cooperative Development Corporation

133. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Cooperative Development Corporation intends to provide remunerative price for the agricultural products; and

(b) whether any scheme is drawn therefor and if so, the details thereof?

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

R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The National Cooperative Development Corporation does not undertake trading activities and hence has no scheme for providing remunerative prices for agricultural products. A major function of the Corporation under the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962 is to plan and promote programmes through cooperatives, for the processing, storage and marketing of agricultural produce. In pursuance of this, the Corporation provides financial assistance mainly through State Governments for these programmes which help the farmers in processing, storage and marketing of their produce.

Registration of "Taj" and "Sartaj" Group Housing Societies

134. SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Taj" and "Sartaj"
Group Housing Societies have been re-
gistered in 1971-72;

(b) whether DDA have allotted lands
to the aforesaid two societies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-
IN SINGH): (a) Registrar, Co-
operative Societies, Delhi has infor-
med that both these societies have
been registered in June, 1972;

(b) and (c). The DDA have reported
that these two societies have been
offered land in Trans-Yamuna area.

Registered Group Housing Societies in Delhi

135. SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many "Group Housing So-
cieties" have been registered in Delhi,
New Delhi in between the years 1971-
80 and whether lands have been allot-
ted by the D.D.A. to these Registered
Societies; and

(b) if so, the complete details there-
of.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN
SINGH): (a) and (b). The informa-
tion is being collected and will be
laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Government Officers occupying Gov- ernment Residences while owning Houses in Delhi

136. SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government Officers
there are in Central Secretariat who
own their own houses in Delhi/New
Delhi; and

(b) whether they are also occupy-
ing Government quarters, if so, the
details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-
IN SINGH): (a) No statistical data is
kept about the number of Government
officers in the Central Secretariat who
own their own houses in Delhi/New
Delhi as house owning officers are
eligible for General Pool accommoda-
tion. Only when allotments are made
they are required to indicate the parti-
culars of the houses owned by them, if
any, so as to determine the rental
liability for the Government accommo-
dation allotted to them.

(b) Details of the house owning
Central Government servants in
occupation of General Pool accommo-
dation in Delhi/New Delhi as on
19-11-1981 are as under:—

Type of accommodation	No. of house owning officers in occupation of Government accommoda- tion
A	118
B	551
C	619
D	276
E	86
E-1	23
E-2	13
E-3	3
Hostel	27

Sand Silt in Kosi Command area of Bihar

137. SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state what steps have been taken by the Government to solve the problem of sand silt in Kosi command areas of Bihar and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): The silt excluders to remove the coarse sand from the Eastern and Western Kosi Canals along with their head regulators were constructed with the main Kosi Barrage. An additional silt ejector is being planned at 0.4 km along the Western Kosi Canal alignment to eliminate further, the silt. The model studies of silt ejector are being carried out by the Government of Bihar in consultation with the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune.

Rules Regarding use of Stationery

138. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1169 on 24 August, 1981, regarding "Poor quality of stationery" and state whether copy of the rules for the use of stationery, economy in the use of papers, printing etc., will be laid on the table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Rules referred to in the reply to part (a) of Unstarred No. 1169 dated 24th August, 1981 are for 'supply and Use of Stationery stores' and are in the nature of administrative instructions for official use and not statutory rules framed under any Act of the Parliament. They are presently under revision.

Planting of Trees a condition for Sanction of Building Plans

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

(a) whether it is a fact that if planting of a minimum number of trees is made a condition for sanction of building plans, it would help grow more trees; and

(b) if so, whether the relevant rules are proposed to be amended to incorporate this?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). This issue is being examined and it is proposed to issue guidelines to all States/Union Territories shortly.

T. V. Programme Captioned "Doosri Dilli"

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

(a) whether Government's attention had been drawn to the Parikrama TV programme of Delhi of 27 August, 1981 captioned "Doosri Dilli";

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

(c) the steps taken to remove the defects highlighted therein?

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

(b) and (c). The Delhi Municipal Corporation Authorities have informed that necessary steps to rectify the defects and complete the works have been taken. Due to rapid development of this Metropolitan City many roads are to be dug up for laying of underground services, construction and widening of roads. Damage to roads

due to heavy traffic is a common feature. Efforts are, however, made from time to time to avoid these temporary inconvenience to the public.

The New Delhi Municipal Committee have informed that they already have 12 Electricity and General complaint centres with a Central Control Room at Town Hall, Parliament Street, New Delhi to deal with the types of defects high lighted in the Doordarshan programme.

The Public Works Department of Delhi Admn. have informed that they are concerned with major roads, national highways and Master Plan Roads in Delhi. These roads are generally in good condition and continuous efforts are made for their proper maintenance.

Assistance to Karnataka to Prevent Sea Erosion

141. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from Karnataka Government seeking financial assistance to prevent sea erosion in the State;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance sought and amount sanctioned to the State for the purpose; and

(c) if no amount has been granted, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Government of Karnataka have recently requested that special central assistance of the full cost of Rs. 424.86 lakhs be given for constructing sea-walls as anti sea erosion work in Dakshin Canara District. No special central assistance has however been sanctioned.

(c) The problem of Sea-erosion in Karnataka does not appear to be acute

and beyond the capacity of the State Government to tackle. The Central Water Commission and the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona have been advised to provide any such technical assistance as the State may desire.

रोहिणी आवासीय कालोनी, दिल्ली का विकास

142. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह धनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा विकसित की जा रही "रोहिणी" आवासीय कालोनी के विकास की मांजदा स्थिति क्या है और क्या वह पूरी तरह विकसित हो जायगी; और

(ख) इस कालोनी का प्रौद्योगिक विकास करने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री श्रीराम नारायण सिंह) (क) और (ख). जैसा कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि रोहिणी आवासीय कालोनी के फेज I के पल निर्माण, जलपूर्ति, नालियाँ, विद्युत आपूर्ति आदि में सम्पन्न विकास कार्य पहले ही शुरू कर लिये गये हैं। मड़कों का निर्माण कार्य तथा फ्लाटों के सीमांकन करने का कार्य पूरा होने वाला है।

फेज II में जहाँ कि हाल ही में भूमि अजित की गई है, वहाँ विकास कार्य की योजना बनाई जा रही है।

इस योजना के अन्तिम फेज तीन में संबंधित अर्जन की कार्यवाही आरम्भ की जा रही है।

सम्पूर्ण रोहिणी योजना का विकास पंच-शाल की अवधि के भीतर किये जाने की आशा है।

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियाँ

143. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में अभी भी ऐसी अनेक कालोनियाँ हैं जिन को स्वीकृत किया जाना है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 31 अक्टूबर, 1981 तक जो कालोनियाँ अनधिकृत थीं उन के नाम तथा ज़ोर क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन कालोनियों के क्या नाम हैं जिन को दिसम्बर, 1981 तक सरकार का स्वीकृत करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री श्रीराम नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है ।

विवरण

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) इन कालोनियों के नाम अनुवर्तक "क" में दिये गए हैं ।

[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-2909/81]

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम का दिसम्बर, 1981 तक 40 कालोनियों को नियमित करने का प्रस्ताव है जो कि अनुलग्नक "ख" में उल्लिखित है । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने ऐसी कोई सूची नहीं बनायी है ।

Provision for water drainage under Rural Drinking Water Programme.

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

(a) whether provision is being made for water drainage under the Rural Drinking Water Programme;

(b) if so, how many villages are covered under the programme, so far; and

(c) the time by which the removing villages will have this facility?

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

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

Procurement Price of Wheat Recommended by APC.

145. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Prices Commission has given its recommendation regarding procurement price of wheat for the continuing crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The Agricultural Prices Commission has submitted the report on Price Policy for Wheat for the 1981-82 crop and has recommended a procurement price of Rs. 142 per quintal. The Report has been sent to the Chief Ministers of the important wheat producing and consuming States for their views.

The decision on the level of procurement price will be taken by the Government after ascertaining the views of the States and in consultation with the concerned Economic Ministries.

Central Team on Power and Irrigation Facilities in U.P.

146. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central Team of his Ministry visited Uttar Pradesh to make on the spot study of the problems faced by the farmers regarding availability of power, irrigation facilities and other matters;

(b) the findings of the team; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to improve the situation?

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

(a) Yes Sir. Four Teams comprising officers of the Ministry and Rural Electrification Corporation visited eight districts in Western Uttar Pradesh in October, 1981 to review the supply of electricity, diesel and canal water for providing irrigation for rabi sowings and also to review the availability of other inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc.

(b) Findings of the Teams were that—

(i) Availability of diesel was satisfactory.

(ii) Supply of electricity for agriculture - was inadequate—8-8 hours per day.

(iii) Water flows in the canals were also not adequate.

(iv) A number of State Tubewells were not working.

(c) Following action was taken to improve the situation;

(i) The Union Minister for Agriculture, Rural Reconstruction, Ir-

rigation and Civil Supplies sent telex messages to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, requesting him to ensure adequate supply of electricity for agriculture for at least 12 hours per day.

(ii) Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation also sent telex messages to the Chief Secretary and the Chairman of the State Electricity Board, U. P. requesting them to ensure sufficient supply of electricity, diesel and canal water for providing life-saving irrigation to the standing kharif crops. For rabi sowings, they were requested to ensure supply of electricity for at least 12 hours per day upto 15th December, 1981.

(iii) The State Government as well as the Ministry of Irrigation, Government of India were requested to ensure adequate water flows in the canals and take steps to check the cutting of canals and unauthorised use of water by ensuring vigorous police patrolling.

(iv) The Government of U. P. were requested to organise immediate repairs of State Tubewells which were not in working order so that they are commissioned.

(v) For effective monitoring of supply of electricity, diesel, canal water and other inputs like fertilizers, seeds, pesticides etc. to the farmers, the State Government were requested to hold meetings of all concerned Departments, at least once a week, at the State, district and block levels.

भारतीय खेत मजदूर यूनिन के महासत्र
में भारत प्रस्ताव

147. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खेत मजदूर
यूनिन का पाँचवा महासत्र 16 अक्टूबर,

से 19 अक्टूबर तक दिवार के एक प्रसिद्ध पर्यटन-स्थल राजगीर में हुआ था;

(ख) क्या इन पत्र में खेती मजदूरों और किसानों के जीवन-स्तर के बारे में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव पारित किये गये थे;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार को उसकी जानकारी है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) मे (ग). कृषि मंत्रालय का भारतीय कृषि श्रमिक संघ से उस के 16 से 19 अक्टूबर, 1981 तक राजगीर में हुए संसदीय अधिवेशन और श्रमिकों तथा किसानों के जीवन-स्तर के बारे में उस में प्रस्ताव गये संघर्षों के संबंध में कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(घ) प्रश्न हो नहीं होता ।

खरीफ फसल की वसूली

148. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री ई० बालानन्दन :

श्री हरिहर सोरन :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने खरीफ फसल की वसूली के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस का राज्यवार ब्यौर क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किए जाने का दिवार है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) मे (ग). जी हाँ । इस योजना की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं :-

(1) धान का लाभकारी समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित किया गया है ।

(2) मूल्य समर्थन परिचालनों के माध्यम से वसूल की गई धान को मात्रा में तथा लेवो के जरिये चावल की मात्रा में यथा-उम्भव अधिकतम वृद्धि की जाएगी ।

(3) धान उत्पादक प्रमुख राज्यों में अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अधिकतम वसूली से सम्बंध उद्देश्यों के अलावा अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए धान अथवा चावल की विक्री को रोकने विषयक प्रबंधों को काड़ा कर दें ।

(4) इन राज्यों को परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे अपने राज्यों के बाहर धान भेजने पर प्रतिबंध लगाएं ।

(5) लेवो की प्रणाली में सुधार किया गया है ताकि कमियों का दूर किया जा सके और केन्द्रीय पूल के लिए अधिक मात्रा उपलब्ध की जा सके ।

उचित दर दुकानों पर धाटिया किसम की चीजें

149. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 24 अक्टूबर के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में "राशन की दुकानों पर सड़ी-गली चीनी" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो समाचार की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या थीं; और

(न) इस-सड़ी भली चीनी को सफाई करने के जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि तथा श्रमोप पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्यमंत्री (श्री आर० शो० स्वामीनाथन) :
(क) जी हां, सरकार के नोटिस में यह समाचार आया है ।

(ख) इस समाचार में तथा-कथित घटिया किस्म की चीनी, जो कि दिल्ली राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगम के गोदामों में पड़ी थी, उसको दीपावली के त्यौहार के अवसर पर उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से दिल्ली के खाद्य कार्डधारियों को 6.50 रुपये प्रति किलो की दर पर बेचने विषयक दिल्ली प्रशासन के निर्णय की आलोचना की गई थी । यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि यह चीनी पिछले वर्ष आयात की गई थी और इसे मूलतः पिछले वर्ष चीनी की कमी की अवधि के दौरान 6.10 रुपये प्रति किलो की दर पर बेचने का विचार था लेकिन घटिया किस्म की चीनी होने के कारण इसे व्यापारियों ने नहीं उठाया था और यह चीनी निगम के गोदामों में सड़ रही है ।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली प्रशासन में स्थिति स्पष्ट करने के लिए कहा गया था और उन्होंने बताया है कि इस चीनी का आयात नहीं किया गया था लेकिन इसे दिल्ली राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगम द्वारा मार्च और अप्रैल, 1981 में उत्तर प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु की फक्ट्रियों से खरीदा गया था ताकि मूल्य रेखा पर नियंत्रण रखने के उद्देश्य से कमी के समय चीनी की निर्मुक्ति करने के लिए इसका बफर स्टॉक तैयार किया जा सके । इस चीनी को भारतीय खाद्य निगम और तमिलनाडु नागरिक पूर्ति निगम के गोदामों में रखा गया था और यह चीनी न तो क्षतिग्रस्त थी और नही घटिया किस्म की थी । इस वर्ष त्यौहार के मौसम के दौरान चीनी के मूल्य में

वृद्धि होने की आशाएं होने से दिल्ली राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगम ने चीनी का यह स्टॉक स्वच्छिक भाधार पर उचित दर की दुकानों को पेश किया था ताकि खाद्य कार्ड धारियों को प्रारम्भ में 6.50 रुपये प्रति किलो की दर पर और बाजार में चल रहे मूल्यों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए बाद में 6.35 रुपये प्रति किलो की दर पर बच सकें । तथापि उचित दर की दुकानों द्वारा स्टॉक का उठान आशानुसार नहीं हुआ था । ऐसा ज़िम मूल्य पर चीनी पेश की गई थी, उस के कारण था और न कि चीनी की किस्म के कारण था ।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित किए गए तथ्यों की दृष्टि में किसी भी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता था ।

बाढ़ से प्रभावित राज्यों के लिए अध्ययन दल

150. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक राज्यों को इस वर्ष बरसात के मौसम में शीपण बाढ़ का सामना करना पड़ा था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस से हुए नुकसान का राज्यवार ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने नुकसान का मूल्यांकन करने के लिये इन राज्यों को कोई अध्ययन दल भेजे थे;

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे राज्यों का ब्योरा क्या है; जहां ये अध्ययन दल भेजे गये थे; और

(ङ) अध्ययन दलों द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का ब्योरा क्या है और उन्हें

कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर.बी. स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) प्राप्त हुई सूचना के अनुसार असम, बिहार, कर्नाटक, केरल, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य विभिन्न मात्रा में बाढ़ों से प्रभावित हुए ।

(ख) बाढ़ों से हुई क्षति के बारे में राज्यों से प्राप्त हुई सूचना का विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) और (घ) राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर केन्द्रीय दलों द्वारा जिन बाढ़-ग्रस्त राज्यों का दौरा किया गया वे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

राज्य	दौरे की तारीख
उत्तर प्रदेश	पहला दौरा 21 से 23 अगस्त, 1981 तक
	दूसरा दौरा 20 से 22 नवम्बर, 1981 तक
राजस्थान	31 अगस्त से 3 सितम्बर, 1981 तक
केरल	26 से 29 सितम्बर, 1981 तक

बिहार और केरल की राज्य सरकारों से भी अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं और राज्य सरकारों ने ज्ञान भी भेजे हैं तथा सामान्य विवरणों में है ।

(ङ) केन्द्रीय दलों की रिपोर्टों तथा उस पर उच्चस्तरीय राहत समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर, भारत सरकार ने 1981-82 के दौरान बाढ़ राहत उपायों के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को

3589.40 लाख रु० तथा राजस्थान को 4505.60 लाख रु० के अधिकतम व्यय की स्वीकृति दी है। केरल में बाढ़ सम्बन्धों केन्द्रीय दल ने बाढ़ राहत उपायों के लिए 842.72 लाख रु० के व्यय की अधिकतम राशि की सिफारिश की है। केन्द्रीय दल की रिपोर्ट पर उच्चस्तरीय समिति द्वारा विचार किया गया है तथा संस्वीकृति जारी करने के लिए आगे कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

विवरण

31 अक्टूबर, 1980 को राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्रीय जल आयोग से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के आधार पर वाइसे हुई हानियों का विवरण

राज्य का नाम	प्रभावित जिलों की कुल संख्या	प्रभावित जनसंख्या लाख में	प्रभावित क्षेत्र क्षेत्र	मस्यण्ड क्षेत्र लाख हेक्टर में	क्षतिग्रस्त मकानों/झोंप- डिगों की संख्या	मृत जानवरों की संख्या	मृत सुविधाओं की हुई क्षति अनु- मानित मूल्य लाख रुपये में
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. असम	13/9	12.13	3.35	0.67	8777	548	21
2. बिहार	31/21	68.72	12.61	7.69	72759	11	18
3. कर्नाटक	19/9	3.01	0.45	0.45	10008	4208	78
4. केरल	12/12	38.53	0.64	0.64	16908	14	91
5. उड़ीसा	13/7	1.54	0.88	0.30	1728	177	15
6. राजस्थान	26/10	7.89	3.85	2.48	72911	33430	143+228
7. उत्तर प्रदेश	57/33	146.23	29.90	16.33	242193	1356	426
8. पश्चिम बंगाल	17/9	9.90	1.07	0.40	19897	1	2
योग	188/110	287.95	52.75	28.96	445181	39745	794+228
							(लापता)
							1365.65
							11719.50
							15.05
							17658.61

**Pollution Due to Effluents Discharged
by Mavoor Gwalior Rayons in
Kerala**

151. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that extremely poisonous effluents discharged from the Mavoor Gwalior Rayons in Kerala are destroying crops and polluting water to a very dangerous level in that area; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to enforce strictly the regulations regarding pollution in Kerala?

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

Clearing of Reserve Forest in Kerala

152. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1600 hectares of reserve forest lying at the source of Chaliar river in Kerala is being cleared against the Central directive; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop clearing the reserve forest and protect the important forests in Kerala?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Relief to H. P. on Account of
Damage to Kharif Crops**

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

(a) whether Government have received a request from the people of Himachal Pradesh for relief as the Kharif Crops have been heavily damaged in H. P., this year on account of failure of monsoon;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on this request; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which the relief measures would be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The Government of Himachal Pradesh have sent a Memorandum on damage caused to Kharif harvest, 1981 due to drought requesting for a visit by the Central Team to make an on the spot assessment of the extent of damages and the requirements of the funds to meet the situation. A Central Team will be deputed to Himachal Pradesh very shortly. On receipt of its report, Central assistance will be sanctioned.

**Bara Choru Drinking Water Supply
Scheme in Hamirpur District**

154. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 122 on 17 August, 1981 regarding Bara Choru Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Hamirpur District and State the latest position regarding the sanction of Bara Choru Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Hamirpur District of Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The Bara Choru Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Hamirpur Distt. of Himachal Pradesh has since been technically cleared by this Ministry at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,10,250.00.

Sugar Cane Price Recommended by A. P. C.

155. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agriculture Prices Commission has recommended Rs. 16.50 per quintal for the sugarcane price from this season;

(b) whether Centre has rejected the recommendations of A.P.C.;

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reason for fixing Rs. 13.00 per quintal for sugarcane price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). As against the minimum price of Rs. 1550 per quintal for a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission, the Government has fixed the statutory minimum price at Rs. 13.00 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent with a proportional premium for every 0.1 per cent increase in recovery above that level.

(c) and (d). The Government is satisfied that the minimum price fixed is an adequate support price. Further, since the statutory minimum price of sugarcane is linked to the price of levy sugar, any increase in the sugarcane price would add to the cost of levy sugar and effect the consumer adversely. Actual price paid by the

mills, however, differs from the minimum support price.

Levy and Free Sale sugar for Sugar Mills

156. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out the levy and free sale sugar for the sugar mills; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). At present the ratio of levy to free-sale sugar is 65:35, and the levy and free-sale sugar for each mill is worked out on the basis of this ratio, at the time of monthly releases of sugar.

Asian Games indoor Stadium

157. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

DR. A. U. AZMI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that work on the various projects at the Asian Games Indoor Stadium site is behind schedule;

(b) if so, what is the present stage of construction of these projects; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure timely completion of the projects?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The progress of work on the Indoor Stadium is reviewed regularly to ensure completion of the project well before the commencement of the Asian Games.

National Capital Region

158. SHRI HARISH KUMAR
GANGWAR:

SHRI CHATURBHUI:

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

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "decision on national capital region urged" appearing in the *Indian Express* of 19 September, 1981; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto together with details of action taken?

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

(b) The Govt. of India is aware of the necessity for the planning and development of the National Capital Region in order to reduce the pressure on Delhi and to promote the balanced development of the Region. A sum of Rs. 10 crores has been included in the 6th Plan for granting central assistance for development of ring towns in the neighbouring States UP/Rajasthan and Haryana.

There is already a high level Committee with the Secy. Ministry of Works and Housing as its Chairman to consider matters regarding location of new Govt. of India offices in Delhi. Strict control is being enforced and new offices are generally not encouraged to be located in Delhi.

In the 2nd Master Plan of Delhi which is being prepared by the Delhi Development Authority, the role of cycles/scooters is being given due attention.

Allotment of Government Accommodation

159. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased

to state:

(a) when is the next allotment year going to start and by when the applications will be called for;

(b) has a decision been arrived at to invite the applications from the eligible officers for the allotment of type IV accommodation as indicated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1899 on 2 March, 1981;

(c) if so, details therefor; and

(d) can an employee on reaching the basic pay of Rs. 700 apply for Type IV quarter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The next allotment year will commence from 1-1-1982 and the applications have already been called for.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Applications were called for only from such employees whose emoluments as on 1-7-1978 were Rs. 700 per month or more.

(d) Eligibility of an officer is determined on the basis of the emoluments drawn by him on a specified date for the allotment year. For the current allotment year the specified date is 1-7-1978 and for the new allotment year the specified date has been fixed as 1-10-1981. Employees whose emoluments on 1-10-1981 were within the range of Rs. 700—999 per month can apply for type IV accommodation in the ad hoc category in the new allotment year.

खाद्य तेल का आयात

160. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या नागरिक प्रति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में खाद्य तेल की कमी के कारण गत वर्ष तथा इस वर्ष किसवार

कितनी कितनी मात्रा में और कितने कितने मूल्य के खाद्य तेलों का आयात किया गया और खाद्य तेलों के आयात को रोकने में सरकार कब तक समर्थ हो जाएगी तथा इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं अथवा किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) तिल के तेल की बजाय तिल को आयात न करने के क्या कारण हैं ताकि उपभोक्ताओं को ताजा तेल मिल सके और खली पशुओं के खिलाने के काम आ सके ?

नागरिक प्रति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री अजमोहन महगती): (क) तेल वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 (नवम्बर-अक्तूबर) के दौरान आयात किए गए खाद्य तेलों की किस्म-वार मात्रा और उनका मूल्य संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। खाद्य तेलों में आत्मनिर्भरता

प्राप्त करने के अन्तिम उद्देश्य से, छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत तिलहनों का उत्पादन 1979-80 के 102.0 लाख मीटरी टन से बढ़ा कर 1984-85 तक 131.0 लाख मीटरी टन तक लाने का विचार है। छठी योजना में इस क्षेत्र से संबंधित नीति की प्रमुख बात यह है कि अपेक्षाकृत नये तथा कम प्रयोग में लाये गये स्रोतों जैसे सोयाबीन, चावल की भूसी आदि से खाद्य तेलों का अधिकतम उत्पादन किया जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त छठी योजना में वनस्पति तेलों विशेष रूप से वृक्ष तथा वन भूल के तिलहनों, के विकास के लिए 38.65 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

(ख) सरकार की ओर से तिल के तेल का आयात नहीं किया जा रहा है। इसलिए तिल के तेल के बजाय तिलों को आयात करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

मात्रा—लाख मीटरी टनों में
मूल्य—करोड़ रुपयों में

आयात किए गए विभिन्न प्रकार के खाद्य तेलों की मात्रा

तेल वर्ष	सोयाबीन तेल	कच्चा ताड़ का तेल	निर्विषभीकृत (न्यूट्रलाइज्ड ताड़ का तेल)	रेपसीड तेल	आर.बी.डी. ताड़ का तेल	आर.बी.डी. पामोलीन	योग	मूल्य
1979-80	.	5.88	0.82	1.28	0.90	2.61	11.49	617.0
1980-81	.	5.41	0.13	1.58	0.54	1.39	10.74	516.0

राजस्थान को गेहूं की सप्लाई

161. श्री भूल चन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981 के दौरान राजस्थान को कितनी बार, कौन-कौन सी तारीख को कितनी कितनी मात्रा में गेहूं सप्लाई किया गया और राज्य द्वारा कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में मांगा गया था ;

(ख) सप्लाई के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाए गए हैं और इस तथ्य का ध्यान में रखते हुए कि पश्चिम राजस्थान अकाल की चपेट में है, भविष्य में क्या मानदण्ड अपनाए जाएंगे; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गत तीन वर्षों में राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अकाल की स्थिति बनी हुई है और क्या प्रत्येक परिवार को दो-ड्राई किलोग्राम गेहूं दिया जाता है और यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा आशुीय पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० श्री० स्वाशुीनाथन) :

(क) राज्य को कितनी-कितनी बार गेहूं दी जानी है इस सम्बन्ध में कोई मानदण्ड निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किए गए आवंटन पर निर्भर करते हुए भारतीय खाद्य निगम खाद्यान्नों के स्टॉक की निर्मुक्तियों नामितों को उस समय करता है जबकभी वे भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अधिकारियों से अनुरोध करते हैं । एक विवरण संलग्न है जिस में जनवरी, 1981 से नवम्बर, 1981 तक राजस्थान राज्य सरकार की गेहूं की

मांग, आवंटन और उनके द्वारा उठाई गई मात्रा का ब्यौरा दिया गया है । राजस्थान में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए गेहूं की औसत मासिक निमासी 1979 और 1980 (जुलाई तक) क्रमशः केवल 3,000 मीटरी टन और 17,500 मीटरी टन थी जब कि औसत मासिक आवंटन क्रमशः 21,000 मीटरी टन और 54,000 मीटरी टन था । केन्द्रीय पूल में गेहूं की समची उपलब्धता और राजस्थान द्वारा कम मात्रा में गेहूं उठाने को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य सरकार के लिए आवंटन की मात्रा को उनके उठान करने की मात्रा के करीब ला दिया गया है जैसा कि अन्य राज्यों के बारे में भी किया गया है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय पूल में खाद्यान्नों की समची उपलब्धता, विभिन्न राज्यों की मापेक्ष आवश्यकताओं अर्थात् में निमासी की प्रवृत्ति तथा अन्य संलग्न बातों के साथ-साथ बाजार में उपलब्धता का ध्यान में रखते हुए राजस्थान सहित विभिन्न राज्यों को गेहूं का आवंटन प्रत्येक मास के आधार पर किया जाता है ।

(ग) 1979 से राज्य के कई एक जिलों में भिन्न-भिन्न परिमाण में सूखा पड़ा था । राज्य सरकार का जनवरी, 1981 में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए 6,000 मीटरी टन गेहूं आवंटित किया गया था । स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए बाद के महीनों में आवंटन की मात्रा में वृद्धि कर दी गई । नवम्बर, 1981 मास के लिए 20,000 मीटरी टन का आवंटन किया गया है । आन्तरिक वितरण करने का कार्य राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है ।

विवरण

1981 के दौरान सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली/रोलर प्लोर मिलों के लिए राजस्थान को उन की गेहूँ की मांग, उनको किए गए आक्टन और उसकी निकासी की मात्रा बताने वाला विवरण

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

मास	मांग			आक्टन			निकासी		
	सांविप्र०	मिलें	सांविप्र०	मिलें	सांविप्र०	मिलें	सांविप्र०	मिलें	मिलें
1981									
जनवरी	.	.	60.0	15.0	6.0	2.0	5.1	1.3	
फरवरी	.	.	60.0	15.0	10.0	2.0	5.8	1.4	
मार्च	.	.	60.0	15.0	20.0	2.0	16.2	2.2	
अप्रैल	.	.	60.0	15.0	20.0	2.0	4.8	1.3	
मई	.	.	60.0	15.0	20.0	2.0	12.1	1.5	
जून	.	.	60.0	15.0	15.0	2.0	16.0	1.4	
जुलाई	.	.	60.0	15.0	15.0	2.0	18.5	1.3	
अगस्त	.	.	60.0	15.0	18.0	2.0	17.2	2.5	
सितम्बर	.	.	60.0	15.0	20.0	3.0*	13.3	1.8	
अक्टूबर	.	.	60.0	15.0	20.0	2.0	13.2	1.7	
नवम्बर	.	.	60.0	15.0	20.0	2.0	उपलब्ध नहीं		

* इस में ल्यूइसों की 1,000 मी० टन की मात्रा शामिल है।

राजस्थान नहर का पूरा होना

162. श्री मनमल सिंह खोसरी :

श्री कृष्ण कुमार शोयल :

का सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष ने हाल ही में राजस्थान नहर का सर्वेक्षण कराया था और इस परियोजना को जल्दी पूरा करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता का पूरा आश्वासन दिया था और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) राजस्थान नहर का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है और निर्धारित अवधि के अन्तर्गत इस कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउद्दौल्लाह खान) : (क) जी, नहीं। परन्तु डा० एम० एस० स्वामीनाथन, सदस्य योजना आयोग ने अक्तूबर, 1981 के प्रारम्भ में इस परियोजना का दौरा किया था और उनका विचार था कि यदि यह परियोजना छठी योजना में पूरी की जाती है तो अतिरिक्त धन की आवश्यकता होगी।

(ख) इस समय राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण-कार्य को 1985-86 तक पूरा किए जाने का कार्यक्रम है। तथापि, राज्य सरकार इस परियोजना के लिए अधिक धन नियत करने की संभावना की जांच कर रहा है, ताकि निर्माण-कार्य शीघ्र पूरा किया जा सके।

Demand of Ratnagiri Zilla Machimar Launch Malak Sangh, Ratnagiri

163. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any memorandum from Ratnagiri Zilla Machimar Launch Malak Sangh, Ratnagiri, (Maharashtra State) on 25 August, 1981; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government to meet the demands of the Sangh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Two memoranda dated 6-7-1981 and dated 22-8-1981 have been received.

(b) The representations received from the Sangh are being examined in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra and the concerned Ministries of the Central Government.

पहाड़ों क्षेत्रों से नगरों के लिए कृषि उत्पादों की दुलाई

164. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री पहाड़ क्षेत्रों से कृषि उत्पादों की दुलाई के बारे में, 24 अगस्त, 1981 के अनारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 1160 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, जम्मू और कश्मीर, केन्द्र, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा शायीय पुनर्निर्माण संशोधनों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :
(क) और (ख), असम, केरल तथा उत्तर प्रदेश से सूचना प्राप्त हो गई है तथा संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

असम : निजी परिवहन के अलावा, राज्य के दो पहाड़ी जिलों में शहरी बाजारों तक कृषि उपज की दुलाई के लिए दो ट्रक सुलभ किए गए हैं। मुख्य बाजारों को जोड़ने वाले सड़कों का निर्माण भी किया गया है।

केरल : गिरिजन सेवा सहकारी सोसायटियों को लघु वन उपज को एकत्र करने का एकाधिकार दिया गया है। कुछ सहकारी सोसायटियों के पास उनके गोदामों तक उपज की दुलाई के लिए गाड़ियां हैं। गिरिजन सहकारी सोसायटी को एक शक्तिमान ट्रक भी दिया गया है। आदिवासी उप-योजना के अन्तर्गत सम्पर्क सड़कों तथा पगडंडियों का निर्माण भी किया जा रहा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश : उपज को बाजारों तक दुलाई के लिए देहरादून जिले में 37.3 कि० मीटर लम्बी सम्पर्क सड़कों का निर्माण किया गया है। देहरादून, विकासनगर तथा ऋषिकेश में बाजार यादों का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है। नैनीताल जिले में हलद्वानी में एक बाजार याद का पहले ही निर्माण कर दिया गया है तथा 3 और बाजार यादों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है।

श्रीकारेश्वर परियोजना

165. श्री के.यू. भूषण : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नर्मदा सागर परियोजना में निर्मित की जाने वाली श्रीकारेश्वर परियोजना को छोड़ देने और धारदी में एक बांध का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या महेश्वर बांध की ऊंचाई 15 फीट तक बढ़ाये जाने का भी एक प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके बारे में क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयशंकर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार में ऐसे कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्र में प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होते।

Ravi-Beas Waters

166. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the dispute regarding the sharing of Ravi-Beas waters; and

(b) how long will it take to settle the matter finally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The matter is before the Supreme Court. It has been intimated by the States that efforts to settle the issue are in progress and

as such the States have requested the Supreme Court for postponement of the hearing.

Discussions with the State Governments have been held but there has been no settlement so far.

Damage to Kharif Crops Due to Drought

167. SHRI A. K. ROY:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) names of the districts and the States affected by drought this year and the anticipated amount of Kharif crop affected by that; facts in detail;

(b) names of the districts and the States affected by flood this year and the anticipated amount of Kharif crop affected by that; facts in details; and

(c) steps taken to tackle the condition of drought and flood in the country this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Statement I showing the names of districts and the States affected by drought and Statement II showing the names of the districts and the States affected by floods during this year are attached. No estimate of amount of the Kharif crop affected by drought and flood this year has been made so far. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2910/81].

(c) Statement III showing the steps taken to tackle the conditions of drought and flood this year is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2910/81].

Utilization of Science and Technology for Rural Reconstruction

168. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made with the help of science and technology to overcome rural backwardness, poverty and reconstruction of village life; the arrangement existing at present for monitoring and application of the effect of scientific and technological effort to eliminate rural backwardness;

(b) whether any study had been undertaken of the development and utilisation of science and technology for rural reconstruction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). The Department of Science and Technology and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have been taking various steps to harness the results of science and technology for rural development and reconstruction. Research Projects have been undertaken through the various organizations including universities, the national laboratories attached to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Voluntary agencies and other research bodies. Technology development is followed by technology dissemination and utilization through Central and States Governments, voluntary organizations and private entrepreneurs. In this process the National Research Development Corporation of India also provides assistance.

Recently to focus attention on the speedy development of technology for rural areas, the Government of India have decided to set up a Council for Advancement of Rural Technology

under the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction. This body is to function as the chief coordinating agency so that the problems of technology are posed to the research institutions and improved technology is disseminated to the rural areas. The Deptt. of Science and Technology has also initiated a new scheme for the promotion of technology for members of scheduled castes and tribes, landless labourers and other allied occupations.

Loss Incurred by Importing Sugar

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

(a) whether the Union Government are suffering sizeable losses from the sale of imported sugar;

(b) if so, what is the loss suffered so far; and

(c) whether in the current year sugar season, sugar production is going to be 6.5 million tonnes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A portion of the imported sugar has been disposed of in the open market through auction by tenders while for the bulk of the imported sugar, State Trading Corporation have been directed to release the sugar to various State Governments/Food Corporation of India for meeting the urgent levy requirement of November 1981 and in respect of certain other States even for meeting with a portion of their levy requirement for December 1981. The imported sugar is to be replaced from 1981-82 production of levy sugar for meeting the export commitments of the country. Since the transactions are still in the process of completion and the operating losses of STC in any of its commercial deals will have to be balanced

against the operating profits of other deals and more particularly the financial implication of the import of sugar and its distribution as levy sugar has to be balanced with the financial implications of the replacement of that quantity by levy sugar and subsequent export at the then prevailing international prices, it is difficult to exactly quantify at present the losses/profits which the Union Government is likely to incur.

(c) In view of the fact that sugarcane production has been estimated to be of the order of 180 million tonnes, the sugar production for the sugar year 1981-82 is being estimated to be between 65—67 lakh tonnes.

Procuring inferior quality of rice

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

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantity of rice procured by Food Corporation of India through various State agencies was broken and of inferior quality, making it difficult to meet the export commitment;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the extent to which the export commitments are likely to be affected as a result thereof; and

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry into the procurement of bad quality of rice by F.C.I., if so, result thereof and the reaction of the Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India purchases Fair Average Quality stocks for Central Pool strictly conforming to uniform

specifications prescribed by the Government of India and the same standards are applied when the stocks are taken over from other agencies if they are offered for Central Pool. Therefore, the question of procurement of large quantity of rice of inferior quality affecting export commitments does not arise.

As far as export of rice is concerned, no difficulty is experienced in meeting export commitments. Rice is being exported according to contractual obligations/specifications from selected stocks which have tighter specifications to meet the export requirements.

**Study in regard to Health Risks
Involved in Use of Pesticides**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that with the growing use of pesticides banned in the advanced countries of Europe the incidence of pesticides related cancer have been on the increase in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any study with regard to health risks involved in the use of these deadly pesticides and the dangers of developing cancer by the farm labourers who are exposed to these chemicals; and

(c) if so, result thereof and the steps contemplated by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No such report has come to the notice of the Government.

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

Second Master Plan Delhi

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

(a) whether the Delhi Urban Art Commission has expressed certain views with regard to the formulation of the second Master Plan for Delhi to solve the problem of growing population in the Capital;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government with regard thereto?

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

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) The views of the Delhi Urban Art Commission have been brought to the notice of DDA. These would be taken into account by the D.D.A. while preparing the plan.

Statement

EXTRACT TAKEN FROM DELHI URBAN ART COMMISSION FIFTH REPORT

May 1980-April 1981

(i) Second Master Plan

It was noticed that the Delhi Development Authority was already well advanced into the process of formulating programmes and identifying objectives to be incorporated in the Second Master Plan.

It was explained that the Delhi Master Plan had planned to eliminate certain modes of transport from Delhi, particularly, the animal-drawn vehicles. The plan had placed reliance primarily on the automobile. Even the cycle, which was a major mode of transport in the early sixties in Delhi, had been relegated to a secondary position in the Master Plan. The cycle and the scooter had

now become the two main modes of transport next to the city bus. These must be given a proper place in the transportation planning for Delhi in the Second Master Plan. Cycle-tracks and scooter-lanes should also be given priority. In any case, whatever the pattern opted for, it must be backed by proper field studies.

It was recognized that the Delhi Master Plan 1961-81 was basically a land-use plan. In any form of urban development the role of three-dimensional studies could only be ignored at the peril of mutilating the city-scape. It was stressed that three-dimensional studies must be carried out along with special plans as part of the Second Plan exercises.

Another aspect which was emphasized was the environmental factor. The environmental qualities of life in Delhi had been deteriorating fast. Unless environmental studies were undertaken and specific objectives laid down, not only for preserving the present environment but also for its improvement, Delhi might become a poor place indeed to live in by the turn of the century.

A point made during the discussion was that the Delhi Development Authority would have to go in for rethinking on its high-rise urban development policy keeping in view the energy crisis. Possibly, high-rise buildings in the Central areas might be indispensable but their contribution in the overall development of the city would have to be reassessed.

Defective DDA Flats at Shalimar Bagh, Delhi

173. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that allottees of the flats in

Pocket 'N' of Block 'A' Shalimar Bagh are being asked by the DDA to occupy the flats which not only lack basic amenities but also have constructional defects;

(b) whether Government are also aware that those of the allottees who have occupied the flats are facing great difficulty in getting the defects removed by the DDA; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to ensure that allotment of flats is not made by the DDA unless basic amenities are provided and the constructional defects are removed to avoid hardship to the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that the houses in Pocket 'N' Block 'A' Shalimar Bagh are complete in all respects and all the basic amenities have been provided in accordance with the approved drawings. The minor defects, if noticed, are rectified immediately.

(b) The DDA has reported that the complaints of the allottees are attended to promptly.

(c) Does not arise.

Procurement Price for Paddy

174. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI N.E. HORO:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has directed the States not to pay any premium over the procurement price for paddy already fixed; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the current Kharif price?

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

(b) The procurement prices of paddy notified for the Kharif season 1981-82 are as under:—

Paddy	Rs. per quintal
Common variety	110
Fine variety	119
Superfine variety	123
<i>Coarse grains</i>	
Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi	116

Construction Programme of DDA

175. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the annual rate of construction of flats, houses and development of land by the DDA as against the target during the last five years;

(b) to what extent the DDA has been able to solve the housing problem and to contain the rising prices of land in the Capital; and

(c) whether considering the performance of DDA, Government consider it to be an answer to the Delhi Housing problem if answer be in the negative, what steps are contemplated by the Government to remove its shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, 2359 LS—9.

Allotment of Pre-Fabricated Flats in Safdarjung Development Area, New Delhi

176. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the applicants for the pre-fabricated multi-storeyed flats in the Safdarjung Development area paid Rs. 24300 each as demanded by the DDA for the allotment of the flats;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the allottees were subsequently informed by DDA that the cost of a flat was Rs. 22,800 (Premium of land Rs. 2300 and sale price of the super-structure Rs. 20,500);

(c) whether it is further a fact that the excess amount paid by the allottees has not been refunded to them by the DDA so far despite repeated requests; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to get the excess amount refunded to the allottees concerned expeditiously?

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

(b) No, Sir.

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

Selling of Imported Sugar

177. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had imported 21,485 tonnes of sugar valued at Rs. 1.10 crore;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that landed cost of the sugar was about Rs. 5,200 to 5,300;

(c) that the Government did not get bids from the traders more than the landed cost and later on were forced to accept the lower bids;

(d) that the traders refused the prices offered by the Government;

(e) that later on the Government had to dispose of this to a lower cost which resulted a heavy loss;

(f) if so, the total loss suffered by this; and

(g) whether Government had proposed to sell this sugar at the Fair Price Shops on the rates that were prevalent in the open market, that is Rs. 6.50 per Kg?

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

(b) The landed cost of imported sugar, as worked out by the State Trading Corporation, came to Rs. 5,200 per metric tonne.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). A portion of the imported sugar has been disposed of in the open market through auction by tenders while bulk of the imported sugar has been ordered to be released to various State Governments/Food Corporation of India for meeting a portion of the levy requirements of November and December 1981. The disposal of imported sugar is still not completed and is going on and it is not possible at this juncture to work out any profit/loss to the STC/Govt. of India in regard to the entire import of sugar, its distribution as levy sugar and the possibility of subsequently exporting the replaced imported sugar through 1981-82 levy sugar to meet India's export commitments.

(g) No, Sir.

Failure of N. R. E. P

178. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Rural Employment Programme is in doldrums;

(b) if so, whether the programme is yet to take off in all the States, some of whom have made no provision for it in their budget;

(c) whether half of the year has gone by but the programme is doling under the impact of uncertain approach both by the Centre and the States;

(d) whether his Ministry has urged the States to prepare the projects as a continuous process on sufficiently dispersed scale for each district or block so that the needs of the rural community particularly the economically and socially handicapped can be catered to a priority basis;

(e) whether the States had been asked to prepare all the projects and forward them to the Ministry by the end of October, 1981;

(f) if so, how many States have forwarded the same; and

(g) the action taken by Government to help the States in its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). The National Rural Employment Programme is not in the

doldrums. Most of the States have made necessary provision of funds in their budgets. Such of them, as had not done so in the beginning of the year, are doing it now through reappropriation/supplementary grants. The works under the programme are being executed in almost all the States. There is no uncertainty in the approach of the Central and the State Government towards this programme, and it has continued to be implemented right from the beginning of the year.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f). Only the samples of the shelf of projects prepared are required to be sent to the Central Government. So far, 5 States have sent the samples of the shelf of projects prepared by them.

(g) Central Government Officers are visiting the States to provide necessary guidance to them for implementing the programme properly.

Promotion of Application off Fertilizer

179. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are planning to augment the foodgrains production in 1981-82 through the application of more fertilisers to the Rabi crops;

(b) whether some States have been urged to promote larger fertiliser application to the crops coming up in consultation with RBI to induce them to increase facilities for fertiliser distribution agencies and farmers and also reduce the interest rates;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Centre has already initiated steps to see that the fertiliser production is increased; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps being worked out in this regard?

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

(b) The States have been requested to take all possible steps to boost fertiliser consumption and achieve the fertiliser consumption targets. The Reserve Bank of India has been requested to increase credit facilities for distribution agencies and farmers and also reduce the interest rate.

(c) and (d). Measures like plant operation improvement programmes, installation of captive power generation facilities and addition of balancing equipments are being taken on a continuous basis to improve the performance of fertiliser plants. In order to augment production of fertilisers in 1981-82, steps have already been taken to ensure adequate supplies of feedstock and inputs to the fertiliser plants. As a result, the production of fertiliser during the first half of 1981-82 (April-September) has shown a 62.5 per cent increase in the case of nitrogenous fertilisers and 9.1 per cent in the case of phosphatic fertilisers over the production during the corresponding period of last year.

Department of Agriculture Regional Meeting held on 27-9-1981

180. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two day regional meeting to discuss programmes for the effective implementation of agricultural development programmes during 1981-82 was held on 27 September, 1981;

(b) if so, whether this was the first of a series of meetings proposed to

be held by the Department of Agriculture during the current agricultural year;

(c) if so, what were the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at in the meeting;

(d) whether it was felt that in order to synchronise water release from irrigation projects like Bhakra it was recommended that the representatives of the concerned States of the Bhakra-Beas Management Board may also be invited; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that the States were urged to make the fullest use of the facilities available at the fertiliser, pesticides and seed testing laboratories to check the quality of inputs like seeds and fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A two-day regional meeting to discuss the measures required for ensuring effective implementation of agricultural development programmes during 1981-82 was held at New Delhi on 26th and 27th September, 1981 for the States of Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The subjects discussed at the regional meeting related to: (i) Review of Kharif Crop Situation, (ii) Rabi Production Strategy, 1981-82, (iii) Horticulture, (iv) Seeds, (v) Fertilisers and Bio-gas Development, (vi) Plant Protection and Quality Control, (vii) Agricultural Extension and Training, (viii) Agricultural Credit, (ix) Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development, (x) Fisheries, (xi) Forestry including Social Forestry and Wild Life Preservation and Soil & Water Conservation, and (xii) Cooperation. The important conclusions and recommendations made at

the regional meeting are given in the attached statement.

(d) Yes, Sir. It was recommended that the actual requirements of the State Governments in respect of irrigation water for the ensuing rabi season should be communicated to the Bhakra-Beas Management Board well in advance and that this Board should include a representative of the Agriculture Department of each of the concerned States so as to ensure their close involvement in the decision-making process relating to the release of canal water for agricultural purposes.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Important Conclusions and Recommendations made at the Regional Meeting held in New Delhi on 26th and 27th September, 1981.

The main focus of discussion at the regional meeting was on drawing up an Action Programme for mounting a Compensatory Rabi Production on Campaign during the current rabi season. The main elements of the Action Programme were timely sowing, adequate supply of inputs, optimum utilisation of available water resources, larger coverage under high yielding varieties, integrated pest management and surveillance, timely release of water in the canals, organisation of inputs-cum-credit supply melas for on-the-spot sanction and disbursement of loans to the farmers, pure cropping of rapeseed and mustard, and offering of suitable monetary as well as non-monetary incentives to officers for their performance in achieving or exceeding the targets assigned to them. For synchronisation of release of water in the canals with the water requirements of various crops, the Governments of Punjab and Haryana were requested to communicate to the Bhakra-Beas Management Board well in advance their actual requirements

of irrigation water for the ensuing rabi season. It was recommended that the Bhakra-Beas Management Board should include a representative of the Department of Agriculture of each of the concerned States so as to ensure their close involvement in the decision-making process relating to the release of canal water for agricultural purposes.

Some of the other important recommendations made at the meeting were:

(i) The need for proper planing of seed production, multiplication and distribution was stressed.

(ii) The State Governments were asked to step up fertilizer consumption and promote balanced as well as efficient use of fertilizers to augment agricultural production. Efforts should be intensified to increase fertiliser consumption in the districts which are characterised by low consumption at present but which are potentially capable of utilising more fertilisers. The problem of zinc deficiency in the soils of Punjab and Haryana should be tackled systematically and the farmers should be supplied with zinc sulphate of proper quality. The installed capacity of the existing fertiliser quality control laboratories should be fully utilised by the State Governments.

(iii) The State Governments were urged to take full advantage of the National Project on Bio-gas Development.

(iv) As regards plant protection, the States were asked to step up their surveillance efforts and to strengthen the quality control arrangements for pesticides.

(v) The Governments of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh were requested to expedite their proposals for reorganising and strengthening

their extension system on the Training and Visit pattern.

(vi) In respect of agricultural credit, the meeting recommended that the State Level Committee on Institutional Finance should include a review of cooperative credit also to get a complete picture of total institutional credit support for agriculture and allied programmes. The State Governments were urged to set up a Standing Committee of the State Level Committee exclusively for agricultural credit to undertake regular and periodical monitoring of institutional credit support for the development programmes in the agricultural sector.

(vii) As regards horticulture, the meeting recommended that Punjab and Haryana should pay special attention to the development of marketing and processing infrastructure. Inadequacy of data base was identified as a critical gap in the planning of horticultural development. The meeting recommended that a horticultural census should be conducted in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

(viii) In the field of animal husbandry, stress was laid on developing a Master Plan to switch over to frozen semen technology in a phased manner. Selected Gaushalas should adopt crossbreeding with exotic dairy breeds. The States were requested to make a critical review of the development needs and provide necessary manpower and funds for intensifying Fodder Development Programmes.

(ix) The Government of Punjab were requested to regulate the private dairy industry so as to facilitate proper growth of dairy co-operatives. The Indian Dairy Corporation should expedite its appraisal report on the Operation Flood-II Perspective Plan of Jammu and Kashmir.

(x) In the field of fisheries, the Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir were asked to formulate and submit suitable proposals for setting up Fish Farmers Development Agencies. They were also asked to intensify measures for protecting Mahaser fish which is almost an endangered species. For exploitation of fisheries resources in the Gobindsagar and Pong reservoirs, a cooperative federation should be set up. The State Governments should take necessary steps to increase fish seed availability. Lease of tanks and ponds should be for a minimum period of 7 years.

(xi) The States were urged to expand their afforestation activities. Punjab and Haryana should intensify their agro-forestry programme. As hydrology and sediment-monitoring forms an integral part of the soil conservation treatment, the States were urged to select at least one watershed in each catchment for sediment-monitoring.

(xii) The Land Use Boards in Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh should be activated.

(xiii) In the field of Cooperation, it was recommended that the existing regulations fixing a ceiling on rentals need relaxation in favour of the new cold storages being set up by the cooperatives. The National Cooperative Agricultural Marketing Federation should prepare an integrated scheme for marketing of apples of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh in the terminal markets and approach the National Cooperative Development Corporation for financial assistance therefor. The Ministry of Agriculture should take up with the Reserve Bank of India the question of reducing the higher rate of interest charged by the commercial banks for fertiliser credit.

KOSI CONTROL BOARD

181. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an announcement had been made by the then Minister of Irrigation in 1980 that for proper execution of the Western Kosi Canal Project, a Control Board consisting of the representative, one each of Union Government, Government of Nepal, and State of Bihar, would be constituted;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in connection with the formation of the Control Board and the result thereof;

(c) has any Control Board been formed so far; if not, the reasons for the delay and how the progress of execution of the project is watched and monitored;

(d) the year-wise allocation of funds together with physical targets to be achieved during the Sixth Plan period; and

(e) the upto-date position with regard to the expenditure on the project in Bihar areas and the physical work done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) On 5-8-80 the then Minister of Irrigation had informed the House that it was proposed to constitute Kosi Control Board headed by the Union Minister of Irrigation and including Chief Minister of Bihar. It was not proposed to include any representative from H.M.G. Nepal in that Board.

(b) The Government of Bihar did not agree to the constitution of such a Board.

(c) The Government of Bihar have now revived and reconstituted the

Kosi Control Board which was earlier set up by them in 1954.

(d) The details of year-wise allocation of funds for Western Kosi Canal (Bihar portion) during the Sixth Plan are as under:—

	Rs. in crores
(i) Expenditure during 1980-81	5.02
(ii) Outlay for 1981-82	10.00
(iii) Outlay for 1982-83	18.00
(iv) Outlay for 1983-84	25.00
(v) Outlay for 1984-85	22.00

The main Canal portion between R.D. 0.00 and 36.00 R.D. (Between Indo-Nepal Border and Bhutahi Balan river) along with its distribution system and drainage work has been planned to be completed by March, 1983. This will create irrigation potential of about 0.20 lakh ha. by the end of June, 1983.

The portion between R.D. 3600 and R.D. 131.00 (Between river Bhutahi Balan and river Kamla) is planned to be completed by June, 1985, along with distribution system and drainage work. This will create an additional Irrigation Potential of about 0.58 lakh ha.

(e) The expenditure on the Western Kosi Canal, Bihar, upto 30th June, 1981 is, Rs. 27.51 crores. As regards physical achievements, 40 Km. length of main Canal has been taken up for excavation, out of which 30 Km. length has been completed till 30.6.1981. The progress of work done upto June, 1981 is, however as follows:—

(i) Earth work	42,685 lakhM
(ii) Lining work	13,460 lakh M*
(iii) Structures	7 Nos.

Prospects of Kharif Crop in Bihar

182. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment/calculation has been made about the coming Kharif crop prospects in the State of Bihar; if so, what are the prospects;

(b) is it a fact that drought conditions prevail over a large part of the State and, as such, the prices of food-stuffs have risen and are abnormally high at present; if so, what is the actual position;

(c) what allotments of foodgrains were asked for by the State Government for the months of September-October, 1981, and how much of foodgrains was actually provided during each of these months to the State with reasons and justification thereof; and

(d) in view of the poor condition of Kharif crop, the measures Government have taken, or propose to take to meet the deficit in food stocks in the State?

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

(a) Production of Kharif foodgrains in Bihar is likely to be lower than last year as a result of the widespread damage caused to Kharif crop by heavy rains and floods in July. The prospects for winter paddy, maize and ragicrops have considerably brightened with 'hatia' rains.

(b) During the post-monsoon season so far (1st October to 11th November, 1981), rainfall in both the sub-divisions of Bihar State, viz. Bihar Plateau and Bihar Plains, was scanty.

The prices of foodstuffs have risen in Bihar as in other parts of the country, but not abnormally.

(c) and (d) Adequate quantities of foodgrains are being allotted to the State Government. Movement

of foodgrains is being constantly monitored and remedial measures taken whenever necessary

Installation of Gandhiji's Statue in Delhi

183. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have arrived at a final decision for the installation of Gandhiji's statue under the canopy at India Gate; if so when was the decision taken and by what time the statue is likely to be actually installed; if no decision has been arrived at, why not; and

(b) when was this project mooted and what aspects have been under consideration so long?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The project was mooted in February, 1966. Various aspects, such as the site, shape and size of the statue have been under consideration of the Govt. A final decision in the matter is expected to be reached soon.

Price index of essential commodities

184. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-
KAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the trends of Price-Index of the Essential commo-

dities in the current year upto October, 1981 with monthly comparison of the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rising of the prices in essential commodities has gone out of the control of the Government; and

(c) what concrete steps the Government have taken or intend to take to check the price-rise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) A Statement indicating percentage variation in the wholesale price indices of selected commodities between April and October in 1979, 1980 and 1981 is given in the attached statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government is keeping a continuous watch on the prices and availability of essential commodities. The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase production. The domestic production of certain commodities in short supply is supplemented by imports. The public distribution system is being strengthened and improved. The supply of imported edible oils to the State Governments/Union Territories for the public distribution system is being continued. The credit policy continues to be restrictive. State Governments are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations.

Statement

Trends wholesale price indices of selected commodities

Commodity	Percentage variation between April and October		
	1979	1980	1981
All Commodities	+17.05	+13.5	+5.0
Rice.	+22.5	+6.8	+12.1
Wheat	+0.3	+3.9	+3.4
Jowar	+10.0	+11.6	+8.4
Bajra	+16.2	-7.7	+6.8
Barley	+19.1	-0.3	-9.8
Maize	+7.1	-7.7	+2.0
Ragi	+8.2	22.1	+0.8
Gram	+3.5	+73.5	+5.8
Arhar	+7.6	+19.4	+12.2
Moong	+0.2	-5.0	-7.6
Masoor	+12.8	+82.9	+13.0
Urad	+8.7	-5.3	+9.1
Potatoes	+55.6	+85.2	+16.1
Onions	-121.2	-15.1	+220.3
Oranges	+113.2	-4.2	+3.1
Bananas	-6.3	+42.6	-2.8
Milk	+1.1	+7.3	+4.4
Eggs	+5.1	+11.8	+12.7
Fish	+2.1	-1.9	+8.7
Meat	-0.4	-4.5	+8.0
Black pepper	+11.5	+1.5	+7.5
Chillies	+17.4	+8.0	+42.5
Turmeric	-26.7	-19.1	-22.7
Tea	+20.5	-13.4	+7.6
Coffee	-1.6	-0.2	-1.7
Coal	+58.1	Steady	Steady
Coke	+24.3	Steady	Steady
Kerosene	+8.2	Steady	+10.5

Commodity	Percentage variation between April and October		
	1979	1980	1981
Atta	+1.7	+ 6.3	+ 14.0
Maida	+ 4.4	Steady	+17.7
Suji	+12.3	-0.2	+14.0
Biscuits	-1.8	+7.1	Steady
Bread	Steady	+12.4	+ 9.4
Sugar	+9.0	+15.0	-11.1
Khandsari	+32.0	+35.5	-12.8
Gur	+95.0	+82.7	-4.7
Vanaspati	+15.3	-1.0	-1.0
Groundnut oil	+45.6	+2.9	+12.9
Mustard oil	+20.4	+17.2	+10.3
Coconut oil	+19.5	+25.1	-3.8
Gingelly oil	+25.9	-5.2	+1.3
Kardi oil	+42.0	10.7	+22.1
Cottonseed oil	+27.4	-0.3	+15.0
Salt	+16.3	-9.7	-4.3
Cigarettes	+1.3	+12.6	+0.4
Bidi	+5.7	+0.8	Steady
Cotton cloth (Mills)	+4.4	+3.6	+5.2
Khadi cloth	Steady	Steady	+6.0
Handloom & Power loom cloth	+6.4	+2.8	-1.0
Paper	+14.7	-0.4	+1.0
Soda Ash	+24.0	+25.7	-8.1
Footwear & other Leather products	+19.1	+5.6	+2.8
Drugs and medicines	-0.3	+0.7	+6.9
Soap	+19.2	+4.2	Steady
Synthetic detergents	+28.3	+7.2	Steady
Matches	Steady	-1.0	-3.4
Cement	+9.2	-1.0	+18.0
Electric lamps	+6.7	+2.6	+1.3
Razor blades	+2.3	Steady	Steady
Dry cells	+5.1	Steady	+0.2

Alleged Scandals on Dairy Projects

185. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to an article in July 1981 issue of Economic Scene on the Dairy projects of the Dairy Board at Anand and in particular the closure of Dairy Equipment Co., imports of Stainless Steel barrels from New Zealand and Tetrapak projects etc.; and

(b) if so, whether Government will order an inquiry into the matter at an early date?

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

(b) The matter referred to in the said article do not call for any enquiry.

**Recognition to Betel Leaves As
'Cash Crops'**

186. PROF. SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given recognition to betel leaves as 'cash crops'.

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if so, what steps Government of India have taken for the development of the betel leaves production?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) A Coordinated Research Project on Betelvine Diseases is already under implementation since April

1981 at six Agricultural Universities in the States of Karnataka, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is also carrying out research on betelvine plantations. Besides, an All India Coordinated Research Project on Betelvine Improvement under the Sixth Five Year Plan to improve betelvine cultivation at seven centres in India has been proposed.

Abolition of Token System for Supply of D.M.S. Milk

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the token system in the distribution of milk by Delhi Milk Scheme has been abolished;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that after the abolition of token system, some people are procuring bulk of the bottles with the convenience of the booth holders and selling the same at premium; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to prevent such practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. With the commissioning of Mother Dairy and improvement in total milk supply position by the two city Dairies, milk tokens were withdrawn in a phased programme by 7th February, 1980 by Delhi Milk Scheme.

(c) and (d) The Depot Staff of Delhi Milk Scheme have been authorised not to supply more than six bottles to any customer in the principle of first come first served basis and cases of unauthorised bulk supply of milk by the Depot staff are promptly dealt with suitably by the D.M.S.

Sugar-zone of Maharashtra

189. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra wherein it has been pleaded that Maharashtra should be divided into three zones on the basis of recovery and duration of sugar crushing season;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal;

(c) what decision Government have taken or propose to take in the matter; and

(d) when and which other States have been divided on the above pattern and the reasons thereof in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have urged the Central Government to demarcate the sugar factories of Maharashtra into three separate zones, for the purpose of fixing levy sugar prices, on the basis of variation in the recovery of sugar and the duration of the crushing season in different regions of the State.

(c) Since the 1980-81 season, the levy sugar prices are being determined on the basis of the recommendations of the High Level Committee which went into the cost structure of the industry and submitted its report to Government in October, 1980. This Committee recommended a single zone for the Maharashtra factories. Since the demand for sub-zoning of the State has not been considered afresh by any expert body, Government have not found it possible to accede to the demand for the present.

(d) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were demarcated into sub-zones in 1969-70 on the recommendation of an expert body, namely, the Tariff Commission.

Scheme to give Irrigation Facilities to Additional Land

190. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

SHRI T. DAMODER REDDY:

SHRI G. NARASINGHA REDDY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is going to launch a new water scheme to give irrigation facilities to an additional 25 million hectares of land;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for the implementation of such ground water scheme;

(c) the total hectares of land that can be irrigated in various States on implementation of such scheme;

(d) the expected time of the completion of the survey in various rivers for this purpose; and

(e) the details about the implementation of such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (e). The Government have formulated a National Perspective for Water Resources Development which envisages creation of optimum storages on various rivers wherever feasible and transferring after meeting the local needs, the surplus flows for utilisation in deficit regions by constructing inter-connecting links. As per rough estimates the implementation of the scheme is expected to cost about Rs. 50,000 crores based on present day prices. The proposal envisages irrigation in an additional area of 25 million

hec, by surface flows apart from 10 million hectares by increased use of ground water. The proposal also envisages generation of about 40 million Kw of power. Initially, it is proposed to take up survey and investigations for creation of storages on and inter-linking of Peninsular rivers. For this purpose it has been decided to constitute a National Water Development Agency as a Society to be registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The scheme of surveys and investigations is estimated to cost about Rs. 107 crores and the work is expected to be completed in a period of about 7 to 10 years. Various steps necessary for constitution of the Agency are being taken.

Dearth of Trained Personnel in Marine Fishing

191. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is a dearth of trained personnel in marine-fishing in various States;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken so far or propose to take to make available more number of trained personnel in this trade; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government of India have two Institutes at present, viz., Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay, and Central Institute of Fisheries, Nautical & Engineering Training, Cochin which conducts training courses in marine fishing.

The Central Institute of Fisheries Education at Bombay conducts a two-year course in Inland and Marine

Fishing. 40 candidates are admitted every year.

The Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training, at Cochin and its unit at Madras conduct courses on Fishing Secondhands (15 months), Engine Drivers of fishing vessels (15 months), Boat Building Foremen (15 months), Shore Mechanics (12 months) Gear Technicians (9 months), Radio Telephone Operators (9 months) and Teachers Training (6 months).

To bridge the gap of availability and requirement of trained personnel, a new unit of the above Institute has recently been opened at Visakhapatnam. It has started functioning from 1st October, 1981. It conducts courses for Fishing Secondhands and Engine Drivers of fishing vessels only at present.

Inservice trainees are sponsored by State Governments for various courses at the above two Institutes. A limited number of private candidates and foreign candidates are also admitted.

To meet the shortage of trained personnel in marine fishing, there are training Centres in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands where the candidates are trained in marine fishing like operation of mechanised boats, navigation etc. Many of these candidates get the opportunities for higher training at Central Institutes mentioned above.

Report of working Group on Growth of Private housing

192. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group appointed by the Government to stimulate the growth of private housing has submitted its report;

(b) if so, main findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) The Working Group has *inter alia* recommended setting up of a specialised financial institution with a 3-tier set up for housing finance; provision of fiscal incentives for promotion of investment in housing; setting up of a Mortgage Insurance Corporation; liberalisation of Acts relating to rent control and acquisition and development of lands etc. and more emphasis on land development and Sites and Services schemes.

(c) The recommendations of the Working Group would be circulated to concerned Ministries/Agencies etc. for appropriate action.

Modernisation of rice mills

193. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the modernisation of rice mills with a view to reduce wastage and loss in paddy processing and also for the better utilisation of the by-products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Legislative measures were taken in this regard by amending suitably the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation & Licensing) Rules, 1959 first on 1-5-1970 and again on 29-7-1976. The amendments provided for installation of modern mills and progressive replacement of conventional hullers, huller-cum-shellers and shellers type of rice mills by rubber roll shellers or centrifugal de-husker along with paddy cleaners

and paddy separators over a period of five years. However, keeping in view various representations received from the State Governments and the Rice Mill Associations, this period has finally been extended upto 29th July, 1983 in the case of single huller mills and upto 31st July, 1982 in the case of other traditional mills. Single huller mills already established in tribal or hilly areas are exempted from the provisions of modernisation.

Levy to Maximising Procurement of rice

194. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the paddy growing States to formulate draft levy orders to maximise the procurement of rice;

(b) whether Government have also asked the States concerned to impose a levy on mills to ensure timely collection of paddy/rice in sufficient quantities; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Governments to this in detail?

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

(c) As advised by the Central Government, the State Governments have imposed levy on rice mills and the rates of levy imposed by the various State Governments vary from 50 per cent to 90 per cent.

Protection of sal tree

195. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the sal, a tree in extricably linked with Tribal life and lore is facing extinction because of neglect and indiscriminate exploration of jungle wealth;

(b) whether it is also in the notice of Government that known as the jungle wealth and the King Tree of the Orissa forests, the sal nourishes a great deal the economy of tribal population where men, women and children collect its leaves to prepare leaf plates and cups and sell its stem for clearing teeth and eke out a living;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a major chunk of virgin sal forests face the threat of derudation from the growing population, extension of agriculture and various other factors; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take effective measures to protect these monumental trees either by purchasing them from the villagers and maintaining them in the 'standing state' or through some other legal measures?

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

(a) There is no such threat of extinction.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All forest areas in the country face threat of growing population pressure.

(d) Virgin sal forests are already under the charge of the Forest Departments of the States. Hence, the question of purchasing them does not arise.

DDA Shalimar Bagh flats

190. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the MIG and LIG DDA Flats in Shalimar Bagh, Delhi the possession of which were given to allottees during the last three months are still not complete in many respects;

(b) whether complaints for repairs/provision of necessary fixtures and

other jobs received from allottees are not attended to by the staff on site; if so number of cases brought to the notice of DDA authorities during the said period; and

(c) what action is being taken by Government to direct the DDA to ensure proper and prompt action on complaints of allottees and to remove their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that the flats are complete in all respects.

(b) The DDA has reported that complaints are attended to promptly by the site staff and that complaints in respect of 43 flats were received.

(c) It has been reported by the DDA that an Enquiry office is functioning at site, where the complaints of allottees are attended to.

Mineral loss due to soil Erosion

197. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made with regard to annual loss being suffered by the country on soil erosion and the consequential loss of mineral contained in the soil;

(b) if so, the estimated loss suffered by the country during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). In absence of systematic surveys for the country some assessment of the problem of soil erosion and consequential loss has been made

by collating and extra-polating available information. An estimated 150 million hectares are subject to water and wind erosion while another 25 million hectares are found to be affected by problems of shifting cultivation, ravines and gullies, alkalinity and salinity, water logging, etc. Land-use-wise, about 105 million hectares of cultivable land, including permanent pastures, 19.5 million hectares of forest lands and 7.9 million hectares of non-cultivable lands, are subject to these problems.

On the basis of results obtained through research an estimated 6,000 million tonnes of soils containing about 8.4 million tonnes of nutrients (2.5 million tonnes of nitrogen 3.3 million tonnes of phosphorus and 2.6 million tonnes of potassium) are being lost every year from cultivable lands alone. Similarly, production of food-grains, fodder, firewood and other raw materials worth Rs. 157.0 crores (estimated) is being lost annually by not reclaiming and developing gullies and ravines.

(c) The urgency of providing appropriate conservation treatment to affected areas has engaged the attention of the Government right from the First Five Year Plan. A number of programmes have been launched under Central and State Sectors to check soil erosion. By 1979-80 an area of 23.40 million hectares has been treated with an expenditure of Rs. 664 crores under Central and State Sector schemes. During the Sixth Plan period it is envisaged to treat an additional area of 6.5 million hectares with an outlay of Rs. 433.57 crores both under Central and State Sectors.

Formulation of Housing Scheme to Homeless people by Central Government

199. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have formulated any housing

scheme under which housing facility would be made available to the homeless people in the development areas; and

(b) if so, the cost of the residential houses to be built under the said scheme and the criteria for their allotment?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Sixth Five Year Plan includes a Scheme in the State Sector for the Provision of House Sites-cum-House Construction Assistance. The scheme envisages allotment of free House-Site measuring about 100 Sq. yds. with approach roads, and a well for a cluster of 30-40 houses at a cost of Rs. 250/- per family. For construction of houses thereon a subsidy of Rs. 500/- is to be provided to the allottees.

Linking, drought, floods, irrigation, Energy and Agriculture to boost Agricultural Production

199. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any formulation is under consideration of the Government to link drought, floods, irrigation, energy and agriculture to boost agriculture production in order that agriculture production is not affected and the farmers are saved from all calamities; and

(b) if so, full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Government have under active consideration a proposal to constitute an Inter-Ministerial Committee comprising the Secretaries

in-charge of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Department of Agricultural Research & Education, Department of Food and Ministries of Irrigation, Rural Reconstruction, Energy, Chemicals and Fertilisers and Petroleum as well as representatives of the Central Electricity Authority, Central Groundwater Board, Central water Commission and Railway Board, to review periodically the agricultural situation in the country with a view to resolving the problems faced by farmers in the matter of Agricultural inputs, irrigation, electricity and diesel. Besides, arrangements already exist to depute Central Teams to make on-the-spot assessment of the situation caused by natural calamities like drought, floods etc., on receipt of memoranda from the affected States, and to recommend suitable ceilings of expenditure for relief and rehabilitation operations.

Irrigated and Unirrigated Land

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

(a) the area and percentage of cultivated land in each State as on 1st April, 1981;

(b) the area and percentage of irrigated and unirrigated land in each State as on 1 April, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and October, 1981;

(c) the percentage increase in irrigated land during the aforesaid years;

(d) the projects or schemes sponsored by the Central Government to increase irrigation and agriculture production during the last five years how far these projects and schemes have been successful in each State; and

(e) the amount of money involved in each of the above project and schemes aforesaid for the complete implementation of the project and the scheme and how much has so far been spent on each of the aforesaid schemes and projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Land use statistics are compiled by the Economic and Statistics Division of the Department of Agriculture. The latest available statistics is for the year 1977-78. This information is given in enclosed Statement-1. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2811/81].

(b) The information regarding irrigated and unirrigated land is not yet available as mentioned in (a) above. However information regarding irrigation potential created and yet to be created and their percentages are given in Statements II and III enclosed. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2911/81].

(c) Percentage increase in irrigation potential created is as under:—

1978	2.06
1979-80	1.90
1980-81	2.15

(d) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से आवश्यक वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति

* 201. श्री रामस्वरूप राम : क्या नागरिक प्रति मंत्री यह बताने की क्षमता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरकार को मालूम है कि बड़े शहरों के बावजूद भी सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से आवश्यक वस्तुओं का वितरण नहीं हो रहा है जिसके फलस्वरूप सीमेंट तथा वनस्पति तेलों के मूल्य दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग का उत्तर स्विकारात्मक है तो क्या सरकार का विचार वस्तुओं के उत्पादन का सेवा जोड़ा रखने के लिए उद्योगपतियों पर कड़ा

नियंत्रण लागू करने का है तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कार्यवाही करने का है कि जमाखोर तथा काला बाजार करने वाले अवैध तरीकों से इन चीजों को सोधे ही न प्राप्त कर सकें ?

नागरिक प्रति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब्रज मोहन महन्ती) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर समा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

बिहार के लिए अनुसूचनाई सिचाई योजनाएं

* 202. श्री रामस्वरूप राम : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने सिचाई की दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए जिलों विशेषतया गया, नवादा, औरंगाबाद तथा पालमाऊ की सिचाई के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को अनेक व्यापार योजनाएँ प्रस्तुत की हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का इरादा इस मामले में अविनम्य कोई निर्णय करने का है; और यदि हाँ, तो उक्त निर्णय कब तक कर लिए जाने की आशा है ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) गया, नवादा और पालमाऊ जिलों की लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए बिहार सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई सिचाई परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति को दिखाने वाला एक चित्रण संलग्न है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल 0 टी 0—2912—8.] । औरंगाबाद जिले के लिए कोई स्कीम प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) योजना आयोग द्वारा इन स्कीमों की स्वीकृति तकनीकी-आर्थिक संभाव्यता

और लागत-प्रभावकता के पूर्णतया सिद्ध हो जाने और अन्तर्राष्ट्रियक पहलुओं, यदि कोई हों, के हल हो जाने के पश्चात् ही संभव हो सकेगी। यह इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि राज्य सरकार केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों के उत्तर कितनी शीघ्रता से देती है तथा अन्तर-राष्ट्रियक पहलुओं को कितनी जल्दी हल करती है।

सूखे की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए बिहार को गेहूं का कोटा

* 203. श्री रामस्वरूप राम : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सूखे से उत्पन्न गम्भीर स्थिति को देखते हुए बिहार सरकार ने गेहूं के कोटे को बढ़ा कर 50 हजार टन तक कर देने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को भी गेहूं की सप्लाई की जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य सरकार की मांग पर केन्द्र सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धार० बी० स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) और (ख). बिहार सरकार पिछले एक वर्ष से सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए प्रति मास 50 हजार मीटरी टन से अधिक गेहूं की मांग करती रही है। चालू मौसम के दौरान, बिहार में केवल 12771 मीटरी टन गेहूं की पसूली हुई थी जब कि लक्ष्य 1.5 लाख मीटरी टन का था। क्योंकि बिहार प्रमुख गेहूं उत्पादक राज्य है इसलिए यह महसूस किया गया कि कम पसूली से बाजार में इसकी उपलब्धता पर्याप्त होगी। इसकी और केन्द्रीय पूल में गेहूं की कुल उपलब्धता

के तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बिहार को जुलाई, 1981 में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए 12 हजार मीटरी टन गेहूँ आवंटित किया गया था। तथापि, बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने सितम्बर, 1981 में अनुरोध किया था कि आवंटन को बढ़ा कर कम से कम 35 हजार मीटरी टन प्रति मास कर दिया जाए। आवंटन को बढ़ा कर 17 हजार मीटरी टन कर दिया गया है।

Approval of Irrigation Projects

204. SHRI A. C. DAS:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of the irrigation projects of various States approved by the Planning Commission during 1981-82;

(b) the number and the names of the irrigation projects of Orissa awaiting the approval of the Planning Commission;

(c) the name of the irrigation projects of Orissa that are in various stages of implementation; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) 41 Irrigation projects of various States have been approved by the Planning Commission during the year 1981-82 (that is from 1-4-1981 to date).

(b) Only one irrigation project namely "Samakoi Irrigation Project" which have been cleared by the Advisory Committee is awaiting approval of the Planning Commission.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2913/81].

Tuna Fishing

205. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the world's best Tuna resources lie in the Indian Ocean and fishermen of foreign countries like Japan, Taiwan, USSR etc., made big catches of tuna from fishing grounds in the Indian Ocean from within the 200 mile limit from India's West coast; and

(b) what progress has India made in Tuna fishing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to the assessment of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, the annual potential for tuna in the Indian Ocean is in the region of about 5.8 lakhs tonnes. The latest available figure of tuna catches from the Indian Ocean is 1.83 lakh tonnes. Countries like Japan, Taiwan and South Korea have been fishing for tuna in the Indian Ocean largely in International waters.

(b) The all-India tuna landings showed a progressive trend from 3015 tonnes in 1970 to 23,273 tonnes (provisional) in 1979. In India there is no organised fishery for tunas except in Lakshadweep. Fisheries Department of Lakshadweep Administration has introduced about 192 mechanised boats for tuna through subsidies and loans for purchase of boats. For development of tuna resources, the Government of India have taken steps to survey the sea and have a scheme of permitting foreign fishing vessels on charter for exploitation of these resources.

Assistance to Kerala Public Distribution system.

206. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) is it not a fact that the Government of Kerala was able to control the

prices during the last Onam Season through the Maveli Stores and Onam Markets, as a part of the Public Distribution System while the whole country was facing inflation;

(b) if so, whether Government of India propose to finance the Government of Kerala to carry on the Public Distribution System on a large scale; if so, the details of the assistance; and

(c) whether Government of India will ask the other State Governments to follow Kerala in this respect?

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

(a) to (c). Government of India made advance allocations of some of the selected essential commodities to the States and Union Territories and took other necessary steps to ensure availability of these commodities during the festival season. Government of Kerala was able to distribute these commodities through the Public Distribution System which kept prices generally in check as in many other States during the festival season. Although there is no specific scheme to assist the State Governments to meet the operational requirements of the Public Distribution System the States are obtaining finances from Banks. The State Governments are periodically being advised to streamline the Public Distribution System according to the general guidelines issued from time to time.

Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour

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

(a) what is the reason for the delay in giving sanction to the 2nd and 3rd stages of the Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour Project of Kerala by the Government of India; and

(b) is it not a fact that various exploratory fishing organisations of Government of India have already assessed the fishery resources in the sea of Vizhinjam; if so, reasons why

Government of India - are delaying the sanction? -

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The project envisages a large outlay of Rs 3275 lakhs. It requires full justification from both the engineering and economic feasibility angles. These are being examined in consultation with State Government and Central Government Organisations such as Exploratory Fishery Project, Pre-Investment Survey Project on Fishing Harbours etc.

(b) The 1st phase of the harbour was completed in 74-75 after having incurred an expenditure of Rs. 220 lakhs. It was designed to cater to the requirements of both mechanised and non-mechanized boats. However, after the completion of the harbour, it has not been utilized fully. Exploratory data has been collected by various agencies, yet before taking a decision to invest such a large amount as mentioned above, it is necessary to have adequate resources data off Vizhinjam particularly in regard to Prawn and other resources. These are to be collected before taking a view on the project at Vizhinjam.

Pest attack on standing Kharif Paddy Crop

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

(a) whether Government are aware that agriculture productions in wide areas of the country are reeling under a severe and wide-spread viral pest attack on the standing kharif paddy; crop;

(b) if so, what are the preliminary estimates of crop loss in different States;

(c) what actions have been taken to diagnose the recent attack and suggest remedial (curative & preventive) measures and

(d) whether crop insurance benefits on an emergency footing is being considered to relieve the afflicted peasantry in affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A viral disease of paddy commonly known as Rice Tungro Virus (RTV) appeared during the kharif in isolated pockets of West Bengal, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, in light to moderate intensity.

(b) No precise estimates of crop loss in different States are available.

(c) The Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine & Storage, under the Ministry of Agriculture, is conducting regular surveys on paddy in collaboration with 12 paddy growing States for pest monitoring and forewarning. The disease incidence was detected at the initial stage during first fortnight of September, 1981, and the States adopted timely plant protection measures to check the spread of the disease. The I.C.A.R. Scientists also visited the disease affected areas in West Bengal and Bihar for investigations and advised the States to contain the spread of the disease.

(d) No, Sir.

Working of Urban Land Ceiling Act in States

209. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

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

(a) whether Government have received any reports about the progress so far made in the working of Urban

Land Ceiling Act in each State and if so, what are the details in this regard;

(b) whether the State Government have intimated any difficulties and procedural rigorous experienced by them in the implementation of the various provisions of the Act;

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(d) what action Government have taken in the matter;

(e) whether Urban Land prices in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay and other capital cities have abnormally increased during the last two years; and

(f) if so, steps Government have taken or propose to take to check the rise in land prices?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A Statement showing the progress of implementation of the Act as on 1-11-81 is annexed. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2914/81.]

(b) to (d). The State Governments have from time to time brought to the notice of the Central Government several anomalies and lacunae in the Act as well as procedural difficulties, such as definition of family, vacant land, application of the Act to agricultural lands ceiling limit for family, inadequate payment of amount, etc. Appropriate remedial measures have been considered and the proposal to amend the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act is in process.

(e) and (f). The price rise appears to be due to general inflationary trends and low availability of plots for free purchase. As regards Delhi, about 23,000 plots had been allotted by the D.D.A. to persons belonging

to lower-income group and middle income-group upto the 31st March, 1981, on pre-determined rates. In addition to this, about 2 lakh plots measuring 25 sq. yards and 80 sq. yds. were allotted in resettlement colonies on nominal licences fee basis.

About 3670 acres of land has been allotted to House Building Cooperative Societies by the Delhi Administration and D.D.A., for development of about 28,000 residential plots.

Further, the D.D.A. has launched an ambitious residential scheme known as 'Rohini' for allotment of 1,17,000 residential plots under L.I.G., M.I.G. and Janata Categories and about 17,000 dwelling units in Group Housing. This programme apart from going a long way to solving the residential problem is expected to result in reducing the prices of land.

As regards land prices in Bombay, Calcutta and other capital cities, 'land' being a State subject, it is for the State Governments concerned to tackle the problem.

National Rural employment programme in Orissa

210. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts of Orissa where National Rural Employment Programmes have been taken up;

(b) what are the different rural reconstruction and rural employment programmes undertaken in Keonjhar district of Orissa in last six months of this financial year; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):
(a) Works under National Rural Em-

ployment Programmes have been taken up in all the districts of Orissa.

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

Western Kosi Canal

211. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2038 on 31 August, 1981 regarding curve of Western Kosi Canal and state:

(a) whether examination of the points regarding substandard bricks and cement, proper alignment of the Western Kosi Canal between R.D. 131 and 249.70, non-completion of the canal east of river Kamla and in the Napalese territory has since been completed;

(b) if so, result thereof and if not, reasons for delay; and

(c) in accordance with the reply given by the Minister on 2 September, 1981 during half-an-hour discussion whether the revised Kosi Control Board has since met and whether entry 56 of the Constitution is being amended; if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) The Chief Engineer, Western Kosi Canal Project, Bihar has intimated that complaints about use of substandard bricks and cement are not based on facts. He has further stated that the work is being supervised, apart from the field Engineers, by Quality Control Organisation of the Project and is also inspected by the Vigilance organisation of the State occasionally. The realignment of the Western Kosi Canal between R.D. 131 and 249.70 and the design of the cross drainage structure at Kamla river crossing, are being considered by the State

Government in consultation with the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune. As per the programme prepared by the State Government, the portion of the main Canal along with Distribution System upto Kamla crossing is expected to be completed by 1985. The work of the main Canal along with structures in Nepal territory is planned to be completed by 1983.

(c) Bihar Government have reconstituted the Kosi Control Board. So far, no meeting of the reconstituted Control Board has been held. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to amend Entry 56 of the Constitution.

Area under Forest

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

(a) the percentage of areas under forest out of the total areas in the country and in Gujarat;

(b) whether this percentage falls short of the minimum standard of percentage required under the Act;

(c) if so, whether sharp decline in the areas under forests is not a matter of concern in view of erratic weather conditions and dependents of agriculture on the vagaries of monsoon; and

(d) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to preserve existing forest areas from further damage including measures to impose restrictions on felling of trees belonging to even private people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The percentage of forest area to total area in the country is 22%. In the case of Gujarat State it is 9.9 per cent.

(b) No minimum standard for forest area has been specified in the Indian Forest Act, 1927. National Forest Policy 1952 has however recommended that in the plains, the area under forests should be 20 per cent of the total area and in the hills, it should be 60 per cent so that the overall area under forests is 33-1/3 per cent of the total area.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government of India have repeatedly advised the State Governments to preserve the forest areas and also to increase the area under forests. In 1980 the Parliament passed the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. According to the provisions under this Act, no forest land or portion thereof may be used for any non-forest purpose without the prior approval of the Central Government; further, the State Governments are no longer competent to dereserve a Reserve Forest without prior approval of the Central Government. As for increasing the area under forests, the Social Forestry Programme has been taken up in a big way. During VI Five Year Plan period, about 15.2 lakh ha. are expected to be covered under this programme.

In addition, a comprehensive revision of the Indian Forest Act is under consideration of Government with a view to provide better protection to the existing forest areas and also to restrict/regulate felling of trees on private lands. The States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Uttar Pra-

desh already have specific laws to regulate felling of trees on private lands.

Sugar Policy

213. SHRI B.P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present policy of partial control and dual pricing system of sugar has paid rich dividends in bringing down the prices of sugar in the open market which was Rs. 11/- per Kg. in October, 1980 to Rs. 6/- per Kg. in October, 1981; and

(b) if so, other steps being taken to stabilise the prices and to ensure free availability of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The policy of partial control with a dual pricing system coupled with a judicious regulation of monthly releases of free-sale sugar, has been instrumental in keeping the open market prices of sugar within reasonable limits.

During the period from 1st September, to 15th November, 1980 the entire free-sale sugar was distributed through the State Governments, under the Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme, at retail prices fixed around Rs. 6/- per Kg. In October, 1981, the month-end retail prices of free-sale sugar in important markets ranged between Rs. 5.40 and Rs. 6.20 per Kg.

The import of about 2.00 lakh tonnes of sugar in 1980-81 has contributed to augmentation of the availability and stabilization of the price of sugar. During the sugar year 1981-82, a record sugar production of 65 to 67 lakh tonnes is expected.

नेहरू नहर से राजस्थान को पानी

214. श्री एसोक्त गहलोदर : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया है कि राजस्थान के झुनझुनू जिले के लिए हरियाणा की नेहरू नहर से पानी उपलब्ध कराया जाये;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राजस्थान की नेहरू नहर से पानी दिलाने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान खंसारी) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान सरकार ने, 1975 में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को चुरू लिफ्ट सिंचाई स्कीम के व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट भेजी थी जिसमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जवाहर लाल नेहरू नहर के जरिए राजस्थान के चुरू और झुनझुनू जिलों के क्षेत्रों को यमुना के जल की सप्लाई परिकल्पित थी। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जा सकी क्योंकि सम्बन्धित बेसिन वाले राज्यों के बीच यमुना जल के बटवारे के बारे में अभी फैसला किया जाता है।

Implementation of Food for Work Programme in Manipur

215. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published in Indian Express dated 22 September, 1981 about the report

of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the implementation of Food for Work Programme in Manipur, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This report mentions that the Government of Manipur which received 4000 tonnes of foodgrains did not report the assets created by them. The State Government has since been reminded to furnish this information and also told that no funds/foodgrains will be provided to the State under the programme until the requisite report is furnished by them.

Speedy Implementation of Projects

216. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state what specific measures are proposed for speedy implementation of projects efficiency in water management and implementation of the recommendations of the Flood Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): The following specific measures have been taken for speedy and efficient water management in irrigation projects:-

(i) Extending the canal system from the existing 40 hectares block outlet to 5 to 8 hectare block outlet as the cost of the project;

(ii) Implementation of Command Area Development Programme by way of constructing field channels, field drains, land levelling and land shaping;

(iii) Modernisation of existing irrigation systems by providing control structures and lining of canals where necessary; and

(iv) Introduction of warabandi system of supply of irrigation water.

The recommendations made by the Rashtriya Barh Ayog were examined in detail by two Special Inter-Ministerial Committees set up by the Government of India, which also had the benefit of discussions with Senior Officers of the State Governments as well as the written comments of most of the States. Based on such in-depth study and advice, the Committees considered each recommendation and indicated the manner and extent to which it should be implemented and the modus-operandi for the purpose. After considering the recommendations of the two Committees, the further action to be taken for implementing the recommendations of the Ayog, suitably modified or amended where necessary, was decided upon and the guidelines and instructions for the purpose have been issued on 28th September 1981 to the State Governments and concerned Departments/Agencies of the Central Government. They have been requested to take action expeditiously to implement the recommendations and send periodical reports on the programme envisaged for the implementation of each item and the progress thereon.

Plan Projects Discussed by Irrigation Ministers

217. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHAK:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI DAULAT SINGHJI
JADEJA:

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether there was a conference of Irrigation Ministers in the month of September, 1981 where Irrigation and Flood Control Programmes were discussed;

(b) the details of the conference; and

(c) the salient points along with measures proposed to be taken for better irrigation and flood control in India?

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

(b) The Conference was held in New Delhi in Vigyan Bhawan on 30th September, 1981. It was presided over by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation. Minister of State for Irrigation also attended the Conference. It was attended among other by 34 Ministers from 21 States and Union Territories. The Conference was preceded by two days official discussions on 28th and 29th September, 1981, which was presided over by the Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and was attended by the officers of the Central Government and Secretaries and Chief Engineers from the State Governments and Union Territories.

(c) The matters concerning major, medium and minor irrigation; flood control; command area development and efficient water management were discussed in the Conference. The Conference passed 12 Resolutions which embodied the review of the action taken on the resolutions passed in the Fifth Conference, review of the programme and progress for 1980-81 and 1981-82 and programme for 1982-83, efficient water management, co-operation of the States in the task of National Water Development Agency, recommendations of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog, training of engineers, building of data base, drainage of irrigation commands, introduction of modern techniques in water management, scarce materials, taking over of useable exploratory tubewells and expediting procedures for release of forest land. The Resolutions provide that much greater attention would be paid to more efficient use of water and introduction

of modern techniques in planning and implementation and operation of irrigation systems. Drainage would be paid much greater attention and so also flood control and Rashtriya Barh Ayog's recommendations would be implemented expeditiously.

Hotel at Mandir Marg, New Delhi

218. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite objections raised by the Urban Arts Commission, the Town and Country Planning Organisation and the Kali Bari Mandir the Delhi Development Association changed the Master Plan and allowed the construction of a hotel on Mandir Marg which was earmarked for religious and institutional use; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The DDA through a resolution has recommended for the change of the land use of the concerned area from institutional (religious) to commercial (hotel) for the construction of a hotel on Mandir Marg. The matter is under examination of the Government.

पानी की लाइन बिछाना

219. श्री क्या राम शास्त्री : क्या निर्वाचन और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार नव ध्यान दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 1981 के हिन्दुस्तान में 'लाइन पाँच साल पहले बिछ गई, पानी आज तक नहीं मिला' शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास
मंत्री (श्री भोष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क)
जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). स्थिति का पता
किया जा रहा है और सभा पटल पर रख
दी जाएगी।

News-item Captioned "Flat buyers
move to courts against builders,
D.D.A."

220. SHRI PIUS TIEKEY: Will
the Minister of WORKS AND HOUS-
ING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen the news
item that appeared in the Hindustan
Times on 31st October, 1981 captioned
"Flat Buyers Move to Courts against
Builders, DDA.";

(b) if so, what are the main
grievances of the flat owners;

(c) is it a fact that D.D.A. in
collusion with big brokers with huge
amounts of black money allow the
so called builders to take entire area
on auctions;

(d) name the dealers and brokers
who have recently taken the plots
en-block in auctions; and

(e) state the steps taken by the
Government to eliminate these
malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIA-
MENTARY 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.

Demolition of M.P.s Bungalow to
facilitate the construction of Five
star Hotels

221. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the houses in
New Delhi which were in M.P.s' pool
are being demolished to facilitate
the construction of five star hotels;

(b) if so, which houses are being
demolished; and

(c) what were the compelling
factors to accord priority to five star
hotels over housing accommodation
to M.P.s'?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA
NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b).
Houses No. 7, 8 and 10, Windsor
Place, which were in the M.P.s' Pool
and which existed at the site earmar-
ked in the Zonal Development Plan
for a hotel were got vacated and
handed over to the N.D.M.C. to whom
the hotel site was allotted by the
Government.

(c) In lieu of the above three
houses, three alternative houses have
been included in the M.P.s' Pool.
Hence the question of according
priority to five star hotels over hous-
ing accommodation for M.P.s does not
arise.

Tender for supply of goods to Army

222. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are
aware of the fact that tenders for
the supply of goods to Army against
Trade No. J/12019/1/81-Pur II dated
11 September, 1981 were awarded to
M/s. Goenka Group;

(b) if so, the reasons in detail for not giving the orders to the lowest bidder and whether unreasonable favour was shown to the Goenka Group;

(c) whether Government will order an enquiry in the whole affairs; and

(d) if not, the reasons in detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir, a contract for supply of 450 million cigarettes to Defence Services against Tender Enquiry No. J/12019/1/81-Pur II dated 11-9-1981 has been awarded to M/s Duncans Agro Industries Ltd., Calcutta on the basis of the lowest offer. It is not known whether this firm belongs to "M/s Goenka group".

(b) The contract has been awarded to the lowest bidder after negotiations. In response to Tender Enquiry No. J/12019/1/81-Pur II dated 11-9-81, only two tenders were received—one M/s Golden Tobacco Co., Ltd., Bombay and the other from M/s Duncans Agro Industries Ltd., Calcutta. The tenders were examined in detail and it was felt that there was possibility for reduction in price over the Last Purchase Rates which were on the basis of escalation of cost by more than 50 per cent in the previous year's contract rates. Moreover, there was limited competition in the tenders. As the value of the purchase was of the order of over Rs. 3.6 crores, even a small reduction in price could bring substantial saving to the State. Thus with a view to obtaining more competitive and economical rates, it was decided in consultation with the Integrated Finance Division of the Department of Food to hold negotiations with both the tenderers. Both the parties were accordingly called for negotiations but no representative

from M/s. Golden Tobacco Co. Ltd., Bombay, attended the negotiations. M/s. Duncans Agro Industries Ltd., Calcutta, attended the negotiations on the scheduled date and offered their negotiated rates which happened to be much lower than those of M/s. Golden Tobacco Co. Ltd., Bombay. The negotiations ultimately showed a downward trend in price and as a result thereof a saving of about Rs. 25.5 lakhs was achieved. Thus the contract was placed on the lowest bidder M/s. Duncans Agro Industries Ltd., Calcutta and no favour was shown to the firm.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No irregularity has been committed in the sanction of this contract which has been awarded as per Government rules and strictly according to purchase procedure to the lowest bidder after negotiations.

गायों और बैलों का वध

223. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के बूढ़ाबाजों में प्रतिदिन हजारों गायों और बैलों का वध करने के परिणामस्वरूप किसान कृषि-प्रयोजन के लिए बैल खरीदने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं और देश विनाश की ओर बढ़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पशुओं की अन्ध-धुन्ध हत्या को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

हृषि तथा शमीय कुलनिवासि संज्ञितयो
 में राज्य भद्रं (श्री आर० श्री० स्वाभोदायन) :
 (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में दिखाना
 कानून के अनुसार उपयोगी बलों का अब
 नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

Damage to Crop, loss of Life and
 Property due to Cyclone in Gujarat

224. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
 TURE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the estimated
 damage to the crop, loss of life and
 property due to the recent cyclone in
 Gujarat; and

(b) what preventive measures were
 taken by the Government to fight the
 cyclone and the Central assistance
 provided to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
 THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICUL-
 TURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUC-
 TION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINA-
 THAN): (a) According to the infor-
 mation received from the Government
 of Gujarat, the estimated damage is
 as under:—

Cropped area affected: 16.70 lakh ha
 Number of human lives lost: 13
 Number of houses/huts
 damaged/collapsed: 16,022
 Loss of animals: 11,714
 Estimated value of the
 public properties like
 roads, irrigation works,
 Government buildings etc.: Rs.
 350.00 lakhs.

(b) Immediately on receipt of the
 alert warning, Collectors of the affec-
 ted Districts were alerted by the
 State Government to take all precau-
 tionary measures, such as evacuation
 of villages, setting up of shelter

camps etc. Warnings were issued
 through radio and other media about
 the approach and path of the cyclone.
 State Government Departments and
 organisations such as Home Guards,
 State Transport, etc., were mobilised
 and control rooms were established
 at the Taluka, District and State
 levels immediately. Periodic meetings
 were held to review the situation.

A detailed memorandum of the
 damages and the quantum of Central
 assistance requested has not yet been
 received from the State Government.
 The State Government has a margin
 money of Rs. 956 lakhs during the
 current financial year from which the
 State Government can meet the im-
 mediate needs on account of relief
 and rehabilitation. The State Gov-
 ernment has already been sanctioned
 Rs. 8 crores (Rs. 5 crores for kharif
 and Rs. 3 crores for rabi) as a short-
 term loan for purchase and distribu-
 tion of agriculture inputs.

साउथ एवेन्यू में जल सप्लाई

225. श्री पूल खन्व बर्बा : क्या
 निर्वाधि और छावास मंत्री यह बताने की
 कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान साउथ
 एवेन्यू में जल की अनियमित सप्लाई
 की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या साउथ एवेन्यू में प्रातः
 6 बजे से 7 बजे तक तथा साँय 6 बजे से
 7 बजे तक जल सप्लाई किया जाता है
 तथा प्रातः 9 बजे से 10 बजे तक तथा

रात्रि 9 बजे के पश्चात् भी जल की सप्लाई नहीं की जाती ;

(ग) क्या देर से तथा मनमर्त्य ढंग के जल सप्लाई करना सामान्य बात हो गई है ;

(घ) इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा जल सप्लाई में सुधार करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) तत्सम्बन्धी व्योम क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री श्रीमन् नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) साउथ एग्ज्यू के घरों में पानी प्रातः 5.00 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक तथा सायंकाल 5 बजे से 9 बजे तक सप्लाई किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) तथा (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Maintenance of Roads in R. K. Puram

226. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to replies given to USQ No. 2163 and SQ No. 305 on 31 August, 1981 and 7 September, 1981 respectively regarding encroachments on Government land in R. K. Puram and approach roads in Government colonies, New Delhi and State;

(a) whether it is not a fact that all lands in R. K. Puram, New Delhi belong to LC&DO and ICDO; if not, illustrate the land which falls under DDA;

(b) since when is the land in question under encroachment, by whom

and the nature of action taken to get back the possession to construct CGHS dispensary;

(c) are there access roads in Sector-I, R. K. Puram, New Delhi which are totally un-useworthy and unfit for patchwork repair and have not been either repaired or relayed since their initial laying;

(d) if so, action taken to provide useworthy roads and steps taken to draw up a concerted plan to relaid all un-useworthy roads properly to be maintained adequately at regular intervals; and

(e) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) While all lands in R. K. Puram belong to the Government, 74 sites covering an area of 187 acres had been placed at the disposal of DDA for maintenance as green in the years 1974 and 1975. The sites transferred mainly consist of open spaces meant for parks, community services and other such purposes.

(b) The plot earmarked for CGHS Dispensary in Sector 4, R. K. Puram has been under encroachment since November, 1963 by a school presently styled as Nehru Bal Vidyalaya. The DDA have reported that eviction proceedings have been initiated against the unauthorised occupant.

(c) No, Sir. There is no road which is totally un-useworthy. Some access/approach roads to quarters in Sector I, R. K. Puram require repairs but for want of funds major repairs could not be carried out. Minor repairs are always carried out, whenever necessary.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of the reply at (c) above.

Damage to paddy and loss of property caused by rains in Kerala

227. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that as a result of unusually heavy rains during the S.W. Monsoon this year, severe damage to crops like paddy and loss of property have been caused all over Kerala;

(b) if so, the extent of the damage and losses;

(c) whether any memorandum regarding the same and request for assistance has been received from the State Government; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Centre for rendering relief?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). According to the report of the Government of Kerala, the extent of damage and losses are as follows:

Nature of damage

- (i) No. of human lives lost—91.
- (ii) No. of persons injured—172.
- (iii) No. of cattle heads lost—14
- (iv) Population affected 38.52 lakhs.
- (v) No. of houses destroyed—2670
- (vi) No. of houses damaged—14238.
- (vii) Cropped area affected—0.64 lakhs hectare.
- (viii) No. of arecanut, coconut, banana and other tree crops damaged—7.52 lakhs

(ix) Estimated value of damage to Public properties like roads, sea-walls, bunds, minor irrigation works, flood banks etc.—Rs. 3186.37 lakhs:

(c) and (d). At the request of the Government of Kerala, a Central Team visited the flood affected areas between the 26th and 29th September, 1981 to assess the damage caused by rains and floods and the expenditure necessary for relief and restoration. The recommendation of the Central Team has been considered by the High Level Committee on Relief and further necessary action is being taken to approve a ceiling of expenditure for purpose of relief and rehabilitation of the affected people and for repairs and restoration of public properties damaged by floods.

The Government of India sanctioned Rs. 3 crores (Rs. 1 crore for Kharif and Rs. 2 crores for Rabi) as short-term loan for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs.

Funds for irrigation canals in U.P.

228. SHRI ZAINUL BASHIR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated cost and the funds provided by the Government in respect of the following irrigation projects in U.P.;

- (1) Sharda Sahayak Canal,
- (2) Deokali Pump Canal,
- (3) Zamania Pump Canal.

(b) the details of the progress of work so far; and

(c) the time by which the projects are expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Implementation and financing of Irrigation Projects is the responsibility of State Government. However, a statement giving the information available is enclosed.

Statement

	Sarda Sahayak	Increasing Capacity of Zamania Pump Canal	Increasing Capacity of Deokali Pump Canal
(Rs. in lakhs)			
<i>A—Estimated cost & progress of Expenditure</i>			
(i) Estimated Cost	34687.00	1084.63	1429.00
(ii) Actual Expenditure to the end of 1979-80	30351.92	190.63	1091.74
(iii) Spill over on 1-4-80	4335.08	894.00	337.26
(iv) Outlay for 1980-85	4335.00	894.00	337.00
(v) Outlay 1980-81	2375.00	150.00	120.00
(vi) Outlay 1981-82	1800.00	150.00	80.00
<i>B—Likely Completion Target</i>	VI Plan	VI Plan	VI Plan

स्वीकृति के लिए बरूका उठाऊ सिंचाई
परियोजना

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

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने
बरूका उठाऊ सिंचाई परियोजना के बारे
में केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रतिवेदन भेज दिये
हैं ;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार ने उन पर
इस बीच स्वीकृति दे दी है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस परियोजना
की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इस सिंचाई
परियोजना पर कब तक स्वीकृति दिये जाने
की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
जियाउर्रहमान खन्सारी) : (क)
मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से बरूका लिफ्ट
सिंचाई स्कीम के बारे में रिपोर्ट अभी तक
केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न उत्तरण नहीं
होते ।

Allotment of flats by DDA to handi-
capped persons

230. SHRI N. E. RORO:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

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

(a) whether Government's atten-
tion is drawn to the Indian Express,
dated 29 October, '81 that Delhi De-
velopment Authority through adver-
tisement promised that in the year of
the Disabled, Government would be
providing special concessions to han-
dicapped persons registered under
the 1979 scheme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that
the DDA instead of taking a step
forward in helping the handicapped
has actually moved two steps back-
ward and the one per cent of flats
which should have been reserved in
the more accessible and better colo-
nies, have been snatched away from
the handicapped quota; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that
the flats which are being offered are
all in remote areas and like this

the handicapped would be cut off from the mainstream and not able to mix with society at large?

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

(b) The DDA has reported that it is maintaining one per cent reserved quota for allotment of flats in its colonies as per instructions of the Government.

(c) The DDA has reported that flats are allotted to physically handicapped persons on their request in the colonies of their choice. In case no flat is available in that colony, they are considered for allotment in other colonies with their prior consent.

12.01 hrs.

Re. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
AGREEMENT FOR IMF LOAN

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सब लोग
बैठ जाइए ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजी-
पुर) : आप खड़े हो जाइए तो हम बैठ
जाते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है—आप
बैठिए ।

श्री होरा लाल आर० परमार (पाटन) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे जोरो आवर में
कुछ कहना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए
तो सही ।

2359 LS-11

श्री राकेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
मैं ये शुरु होंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ असर
तो होना हो चाहिए, इतनी देर का कोई
असर नहीं होगा ?

Gentlemen, please sit down. I want to make it clear to this august House that with your cooperation and for the good of this nation I want to run this house in a very constructive and productive manner. I do not want to stifle any discussion on any subject whatever it may be. This is my assurance again and again. But certain times some of my friends feel that this should be done in a particular manner. Well, that particular manner may be of liking to him, but not to me or to somebody else. I have to act according to my thinking and my consciences and I have to be guided by the rules. Certain times I have seen that even the rulings given by me may not be to my liking because my hands are tied down. Some might be the rules of colonial days still persisting, but is that my law? No. This is up to this august House. I am not the law-making authority. I cannot change them. I have to act...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me finish. Why are you interrupting me?

When I say this, I appeal to this august House to change these rules if they like. This is the body which can change them. They can make new laws, and annul the old laws, that is what it is. But I am like a Judge. Can a Judge make a law? No. He cannot. He can only interpret it. You have to take that into consideration. That is what I want to say. I want to be guided by you. Change the rules if you want to change them. But don't throw all the burden on my shoulders. You have to carry it because it is a collective responsibility. I am your appointee. I am not anything. As long

[Mr. Speaker]

as you wish. I am here. I can sit here or I can go to my home. I do not mind. But I have to carry on according to the laws and rules laid down by you. As for me, I have told you about whatever atrocity on any section of the society, particularly the weaker sections, one who is weaker, one who is mute, or even I may say, the people who can't have voice, should be protected more than anybody else. They need more of protection, and every act, whatever it may be, against anybody in this land should be condemned in no unequivocal terms. That is what I mean. I have always upheld this and I am still going to do so. And for your information, you may say that I act according to this point of view or that point of view. Please consult me, discuss it with me, make me feel the way, show me the way if I am wrong. Then I can be guided according to your own wishes. That is what I want to do. And let us proceed on and again my assurance is that I will try not to curb any discussion on any subject in the House and that is what I solicit for.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I have given my adjournment motion...

(अवधान)

प्रत्यक्ष महोदय : याप सब बंठिए, सब की बात सुनूंगा ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Under the Agenda Papers today the Minister is to make a statement on the IMF loan. But we have given adjournment motion on the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you seen the rule for adjournment motion?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Well, I have. Let me make a presentation.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of presentation.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Government of India have given an assurance that they will not like Parliament to interfere with the dictation from International Monetary Fund as far as changing the economic policy of the country is concerned. They should not have given this assurance. This is contempt of the House. Therefore, this has to be properly discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am saying, we will discuss it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He will not say anything about that. This is the statement of I.M.F. we want to know...

MR. SPEAKER: We will get everything. It will be a full discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do all of you speak?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I am making an observation. On the statement by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy you said "have you read the rules regarding adjournment motion", which rule is attracted and what prevents you from admitting the adjournment motion? Let us be very clear. There is maximum agreement in the Opposition on this issue that as far as IMF is concerned our economic policies are being violated and we are actually losing freedom and independence.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what we are going to discuss...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me complete. You interfere too much. Please excuse me. There is no as person on you. It is reflex action.

MR. SPEAKER: As you are a professor, I do not mind it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What I want to tell you is that there is going to be a statement by the hon. Finance Minister. I also know that you had admitted the Government Motion on the arrangement with IMF. But with all that you also know that adjournment motion has an element of censure in it. Mistakes and blunders committed by the Government are so gross that we will not be satisfied with mere statement.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of statement. It is going to be a discussion and full discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not listen?

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This is the *fait accompli*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You need not read out. I have learnt it by heart. You know it very well that adjournment motion has an element of censure and Government Motion has no element of censure.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I say you read it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do you expect that Government will give a motion casting aspersion on the Government?

MR. SPEAKER Rude 58:

"the motion shall not anticipate a matter, which has been previously appointed for consideration. In determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by

the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time.

But not on this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are putting a very wrong interpretation. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Also I have before me...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We had this assurance on the floor of this House by the Finance Minister himself that whenever it comes, he will come and discuss.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are mis-interpreting the rule. Inadvertently you are mis-interpreting that Rule. We are not anticipating for instance, the Agreement. The agreement has already been arrived at Motion for consideration is something else. You are trying to interpret if the agreement is not to take place, we could anticipate....

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Which rule prevents you from admitting this adjournment motion?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: This is not a question of allowing it. The question is that Government did not take the Parliament into confidence and entered into this kind of agreement

MR. SPEAKER: As regards the Adjournment Motion in respect of International Monetary Fund it would be recalled that the Minister of Finance had informed the House on 17th August, 1981 that, "with a view

[Mr. Speaker]

to meet the balance of payments problems arising out of the doubling of the oil prices in last two years, while the necessary adjustment programme is under way, we are discussing with the IMF Management the possibility of drawing an amount equivalent to SDR 5 billion." "Discussions for the loan are still in progress. Hon'ble Members will, therefore, appreciate that it would not be appropriate to discuss further details at present..."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen. Let me finish it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not listen me first?

सुन लो लो पहले । आप जल्दी क्यों करते हैं ?

He had said:

"I propose to make a further

statement in this behalf after the arrangements are finalised."

In the List of Business for this very first day of the session, statement on the subject to be made by the Minister of Finance is listed at item No. 11.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): My motion is slightly on a different issue. It is not a question of the Finance Minister now coming before us with the terms of the loan that he has secured. My adjournment motion is concerned with a sell-out of the sovereign body, this Parliament, by the Government. This is the main issue. The Sell out is complete. The Finance Minister has gone to the extent of saying that even the budget of the country will be processed by the International Monetary Fund....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You discuss it. How can you anticipate that?

आप डिस्कस करोगे तभी बनेगा ।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: How could he do it? He must resign immediately. That is the least he can do.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Is he coming up with the documents today?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; he will. Even the interim agreement will be put on the Table of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Our entire argument is, through the adjournment motion, we want to apply the brake.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Before the discussion takes place which you have admitted on some motion by the Finance Minister, where is the text of the agreement that they have signed?

MR. SPEAKER: That will be put today. Let him come out, what he says. Then you say.

डिस्कशन की तो कल तारीख रखोगे ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Parliament cannot be treated like this. This is not the first country which has taken a loan. There is no case where Parliament has been by-passed like this. They have no business to give these commitments.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You discuss. You come out with your arguments. Your arguments are welcome.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: So long as the documents are not placed on the Table of the House, we take it for granted that whatever has appeared in the press is correct and, on the basis of that, we have tabled an adjournment motion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनका स्टेटमेंट सुनिए, फिर तारीख मुकर्रर कर लेंगे, जितनी मर्जी हो कहिएगा।

श्री० मधु दण्डवते : हम तो सेंसर करना चाहते हैं।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Has our Parliament got a lower status than the British Parliament? (*Interruptions*)

आचार्य भगवान देव : (अजमेर) : अध्यक्ष जी, 21 तारीख के बिजिट में निकला है कि जनता पार्टी के राज्य मंत्री श्री सतीश अग्रवाल ने झूठ बोला है, मैंने आपको लिखा भी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे कंसोडरेशन में है वह।

It is under my consideration.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let us clinch the issue on IMF. So long as we have not clinched the IMF issue, why do you allow other members to intervene? Let us clinch this issue once and for all. (*Interruptions*) So far the documents are not laid on the Table. So, what has appeared in the press is correct.... (*Interruptions*)

ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV:**

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. Nothing more, not to be recorded.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The issue is not the terms and conditions of the IMF loan as such for which the Minister may make a statement. The question is that India's representative on the IMF has said that he will not allow Parliament to interfere with the economic policy-making of the country.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see; the facts should be before us.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: We want that first to be discussed and, through the adjournment motion, we want to censure the Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Do they consider our Parliament to have lower stature than that in Britain or Italy? These things were discussed there.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I am seeking a clarification.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा आपसे इतना निवेदन था कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो हमने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है, आप उसको पढ़ दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कभी नहीं पढ़ता, आज क्या पढ़ूंगा? यह रिवाज नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप जो कह रहे हैं और हमने जो नोटिस दिया है, दोनों में अंतर है। इसलिए जो आप कह रहे हैं, उसमें नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में आप निश्चित कर लीजिए। जो सारा मसाला वह पेश करना चाहते हैं, वह आप दे दीजिए।

(अवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो आग्रह करवाने का बात कर रहा हूँ, कि आप अपना आग्रहमेंट रख लीजिए।

(अवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why don't you argue the case? The point is this: You are raising the issue

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

that since the matter is pending consideration, therefore, the adjournment motion cannot be moved. We have given an adjournment motion arguing on a different subject. Shri George Fernandes has rightly said that our representative on the IMF made a complete sell-out and went to the extent of saying that Parliament will not be allowed to act as a constraint on the functioning of this particular agreement.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can only say when the discussion comes whether it is a sell-out or not. When he will say and you will say, we will know whether it is a sell-out or not.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Parliament is Supreme.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Do you accept the premise that the House is sovereign regarding appropriation, and taxation? Is that the constitutional position? Would you accept that? Has the Finance Minister of this Government any right to abandon that position and to vitiate the whole thing by entering into an agreement by transferring the decision-making process to a body in Washington?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That we have discussed. Now, I have to listen to him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has produced a document.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is a total contempt of Parliament.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You are saying that when we take part in the discussion on Minister's motion we

can say what we can about the merits and demerits of the agreement which has already been signed. Our point is not that. Our point is that we want to ensure the Government for by-passing the Parliament and entering into an agreement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You bring an amendment to that motion.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : इस बारे में हम लोगों का मोशन है। पिछले सत्र में भी हमने विजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में मांग की थी कि इस पर डिसकशन करवाया जाए। जब सरकार ने सारा काम कर लिया—पालियामेंट की अंधकार में रख कर, देश को बेच कर, देश के एक एक बच्चे को गिरबी रख कर, सब आप इस पर डिसकशन करवा रहे हैं। सरकार का वक्तव्य देने का राइट है, लेकिन हम लोगों का भी प्रस्ताव देने का राइट है।

MR. SPEAKER: You can place your point of view during discussion. Mr. Chandrajit Yadav.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You said, Sir, that the Finance Minister made a statement in the House giving this assurance that he would come out with a statement. This is your plea. But we say that the finance Minister did not say that he would come before Parliament after having agreed, after entering into the Agreement and finalising it. He did not say that. When he said that he would come before Parliament, we thought that he would come before finalising the Agreement.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: These people may ridicule. They may not have any respect for national dignity. I would like to say that IMF loan ag-

reement is against our national respect.

MR. SPEAKER: May I remind you that this is what he had said:

"I propose to make a further statement in this behalf after the arrangements are finalised."

This is on the record of the House

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: That does not mean that they would sign and then come. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He has said, ".... after the arrangements are finalised".

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I would like to bring to your notice that one of the Directors of the IMF, who leaked out deliberately the document, had said, "This is a very important proposal; I do not want the Indian public and Parliament to be kept in darkness". (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He will reply. He is answerable to Parliament. Let him answer.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Our request is that the Adjournment Motion should be accepted.

MR. SPEAKER: You can say whatever you want to in your arguments, and he has to reply here: the Government is answerable to the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) A question of procedure is involved here. The point which has been made again and again is that when we take an IMF, we must take the sanction of Parliament, it is a condition precedent to that. But I wish to point out that this is not for the first time that an IMF loan has been taken by the Government of India. Even during the Janata regime, IMF loans have been taken; they have been taken; they have remained as Ministers and they should know about it. Was Parliament taken into

confidence then? What is strange about it now? I can understand Mr. Gupta saying it, but so far as Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Mr. George Fernandes are concerned, they should know about it. What are they trying to say now? Is it for the first time that we are taking a loan from the IMF (*Interruptions*).

श्री होरा लाल भार्गव परमार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में हरिजनों का जो सामूहिक कल हो रहा है, उससे देश की एकता को खतरा है। यह सिर्फ प्रोसीजर का सवाल नहीं है। सरकार गंभीरता से सोचे कि हरिजन मुसलमान क्यों हो रहे हैं। वह उन लोगों को बचाए। होम मिनिस्टर इसमें असमर्थ रहे हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हरिजनों को बचाया जाए।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Why we are asking for acceptance of our Adjournment Motion is because some basic issues are involved; it is not a mere matter of informing the Parliament that an Agreement has been....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not mere information; there is going to be a full-fledged discussion on it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This sort of an Agreement has never been agreed to. People in this country do not know about this. Parliament has been bypassed. It is an affront to Parliament. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you not protect the dignity and rights of the Parliament?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am trying to do. I will allow full time for discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is a *prima facie* case of violation of the rights of Parliament.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is compromising Parliament's powers.

MR. SPEAKER: The Parliament is supreme. The Minister and the Government are answerable to Parliament. For that a full time discussion I will allow....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That will be discussed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In that case why did the Finance Ministry issue a denial when it came in the Press that their representative has given an undertaking that the Parliament will be bypassed?...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be like this. There will be a full discussion...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): In the last session in the course of the debate on the no-confidence motion, we objected that the way ordinances have been issued before the session and the way the IMF deal is going on is a total subversion of Parliamentary democracy and it is a total insult and also we told that this ESMA is a sequel of that secret deal. Today lakhs of people have come to the Boat Club ground to denounce this IMF agreement and condemn the ESMA. The Government deserve all condemnation and a severe censure. For that any discussion to be allowed should be in the form of an adjournment motion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): We want to condemn the Government.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It should be debated in the form of an adjournment motion—and no other way. This is full subversion of parliamentary democracy.... Sir, not to-day we are raising it, we have raised it long before.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): This government by accepting the terms and conditions imposed by the IMF is going to accept the economic slavery for this country. That is why we are opposing it and we have come with an adjournment motion. We want to condemn and we have brought this adjournment motion for your consideration. We are completely opposed to this loan.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): There are two provisions of the Constitution which require to be considered by you before you take a decision in the matter.

First of all, at the beginning of every financial year the Government is supposed to tell us their expected receipts. If they expect that during the next year their receipts are going to be by borrowing from abroad, the Parliament must be taken into confidence. It cannot be suggested. Kindly hear me for two minutes. It cannot be suggested that suddenly in the middle of the year they have realised that they are financially insolvent and they have to borrow money. It cannot be. Therefore, a provision must be made first in the Budget:.....

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, please don't say 'No' without listening....

MR. SPEAKER: You can put all these arguments during the discussion.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: By borrowing money, the Government is mortgaging the assets of the whole nation.

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss all these things. These are arguments.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You cannot do so. When you borrow, you mortgage the rights of every citizen. You cannot do it without the authority and sanction of the Parliament. Therefore, in the case....

MR. SPEAKER: I do not agree.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You cannot confront us with a fait accompli. Let this Parliament pronounce its decision.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल (समारापुर) :
मैं आप को दो उदाहरण देता हूँ, जहाँ
जहाँ पार्लियामेंट है, वहाँ पार्लियामेंट की
इजाजत ले कर ही . . . (व्यवधान) . .

MR. SPEAKER: I shall allow a full discussion on this. I can assure you that after tomorrow's meeting.

कल आपकी मीटिंग है, आप उसमें टाइम
फिक्स कर लीजिएगा।

(व्यवधान)

I shall give you a full opportunity.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, you were told earlier, day before yesterday, that we would be bringing forward an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not satisfied. (Interruptions)

Shri Ramavtar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
आप एक सवाल का जवाब दीजिए।
ये लोग शासन करने आए हैं या देश को
बचाने आए हैं? इस बात का जवाब आप
दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: This is out of order.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Some of the Members opposits have been arguing in the Supreme Court that Parliament is not supreme. But here they are saying that Parliament is supreme. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Admit the adjournment motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We cannot tolerate the vitiation of the honour of this Parliament. So, we would like to walk out. And we walk out.

12.32 hrs

(Prof. Madhu Dandavate and some other hon Members then left the House).

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers laid on the table. Shri Bhishma Narain Singh.

12.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statements showing action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given during various sessions of Lok Sabha.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the Various sessions of Lok Sabha:-

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| (i) Statement No. XIV—
Sixteenth Session 1976 | Fifth Lok
Sabha |
| (ii) Statement No. XXII—
Seventh Session, 1979 | Sixth Lok
Sabha |
| (iii) Statement No. X—
Eighth Session, 1979 | |
| (iv) Statement No. VIII—
First Session, 1980 | |
| (v) Statement No. X—
Second Session, 1980 | Seventh
Lok Sabha |
| (vi) Statement No. XIV—
Third Session, 1980 | |
| (vii) Statement No. VII—
Fourth Session, 1980 | |
| (viii) Statement No. VI—
Fifth Session, 1981 | |
| (xi) Statement No. VII—
Fifth Session, 1981 | |
| (x) Statement No. I—Sixth
Session, 1981 | |

ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION, NEW DELHI AND NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HYDROLOGY, ROORKEE, FOR 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDERA SINGH): I beg to lay on the table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Central Warehousing Corporation New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government on the working of Central Warehousing Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

Placed in Library. See. No. LT—

2882/81]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, for the year 1980-81 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English Versions) regarding review by Government on the working of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2883/81]

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR 1978-79 AND 1979-80 OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, HYDERABAD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Certificate.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Certificate. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-2884/81.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF RAJASTHAN STATE AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD.; JAIPUR FOR 1979-80 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): 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 Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2885/81]

PROCLAMATION, ORDER AND REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF KERALA TO THE PRESIDENT IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF KERALA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 21st October, 1981 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Kerala, published in Notification No. GSE/564(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 1981 under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

(2) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 21st October, 1981 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. GSR 565(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 1981.

(3) A copy of the Report dated the 20th October, 1981 of the Governor of Kerala to the President (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2886/81.]

REPORTS ON WORKING AND ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS NATIONALISED BANKS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31-12-80, REPORT OF

DEPOSITE INSURANCE AND CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION, BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31-12-80, ASSAM FINANCE ACT, VTRV, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944, INCOME-TAX ACT, 1961, CUSTOMS ACT, 1962, STATEMENT ON MARKET LOANS ETC. RAISED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (A) I beg to re-lay @ on the Table:

(i) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:—

(a) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(b) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's report thereon.

(c) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(d) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(e) Report on the working and activities of the United Commercial Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

@The Reports were previously laid on the Table on the 13th September, 1981.

(f) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(g) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(h) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(i) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(j) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(k) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(l) Report on the working and activities of the India Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(m) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the

Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(n) Report on the working and activities of the India Overseas Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2870/81.]

(ii) A copy each of the following Reports per cent (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980:—

(a) Report on the working and activities of the Andhra Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(b) Report on the working and activities of the Corporation Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(c) Report on the working and activities of the New Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(d) Report on the working and activities of the Oriental Bank of Commerce for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(e) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab and Sind Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

%Annual Reports contain two Profit and Loss Accounts viz. for the period 1st January, 1980 to 15th April, 1980 (pre-nationalisation period) and another for the period 16th April, 1980 to 31st December, 1980 (Post-nationalisation period).

(f) Report on the working and activities of the Vijaya Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the (Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Replaced in Library. See No. LT-2871/81.]

(iii) A copy of the Report @@ (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Bombay, for the year ended the 31st December, 1980, along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2411/81.]

(B) I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Assam Finance Act, 1981 (President's Act No. 1 of 1981) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1981, under under sub-section (3) of the section 3 of the Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2888/81.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) GSR 533(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1981 together with an explanatory note seeking extension of exemption of Excise Duty on Copper.

(ii) GSR 567(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding incentive to the sugar factories for early crushing of sugarcane. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2889/81.]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English

versions) under section 296 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961:—

(i) S.O. 2937 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1981 regarding exemption to the 'King George Fifth Memorial' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the assessment years 1979-80 to 1982-83.

(ii) S.O. 2938 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1981 regarding exemption to the 'Maharashtra Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the assessment years 1976-77 to 1981-82.

(iii) S.O. 2939 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1981 regarding exemption to the 'Maharashtra State Council for Child Welfare' under section 10(23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the assessment years 1978-79 to 1982-83.

(iv) S.O. 2940 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1981 regarding exemption to 'Tirunelveli Social Service Society, Palayamkottai' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax, Act, 1961 for the assessment years 1978-79 to 1981-82.

(v) S.O. 2941 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1981 regarding exemption to "The Society for Comprehensive Rural Health Project of India" under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the assessment years 1980-81 to 1982-83.

(vi) S.O. 2942 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1981 regarding exemption to 'Social Welfare Centre Indore' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act 1961 for the assessment years 1979-80 to 1982-83.

The Report was previously laid on the Table on the 28th August, 1981.

(vii) S.O. 2946 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1981 regarding exemption to German Leprosy Relief Association under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the assessment years 1975-76 to 1981-82.

(viii) S.O. 2947 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1981 regarding exemption to 'Assam Rifles Group Insurance Scheme' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the assessment years 1979-80 to 1981-82.

(ix) S.O. 2948 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1981 regarding exemption to 'Haryana Amalgamated Fund for the Welfare of Ex-Servicemen' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the assessment years 1980-81 and 1981-82.

(x) S.O. 2949 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1981 regarding exemption to 'Indian Council of Child Welfare' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the assessment years 1978-79 to 1981-82.

(xi) S.O. 2950 published in Gazette of India, dated the 31st October, 1981 regarding exemption to "Shree Nasik Panchayati Panijrapole Nasik" under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

(xii) S.O. 2952 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1981 regarding exemption to of 'India International Centre, New Delhi' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act 1961 for the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

(xiii) S.O. 2953 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1981 regarding exemption to 'Harijan Sewak Sangh, Delhi' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax

Act, 1961 for the assessment years 1979-80 to 1981-82

(viii) S.O. 2953 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1981 regarding exemption to 'Harijan Sewak Sangh, Delhi, under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the assessment years 1979-80 to 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2890/81)

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) GSR 529(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency of *vice-versa*, in supersession of notification dated the 1st July, 1981.

(ii) GSR 530(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian currency or *vice-versa* in supersession of Notification dated the 10th September, 1981.

(iii) GSR 531(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1981 together with an explanatory note regarding exemption to vegetable oils from import duty.

(iv) GSR 532(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1981 together with an explanatory note regarding extension of customs duty on unwrought copper for a further period of one year.

(v) GSR 545(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st Octo-

ber, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into India currency or vice-versa.

(vi) GSR 562(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Swiss Franc into Indian currency of vice-versa in supersession of notification dated 1st October, 1981.

(vii) GSR 563(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1981 together with an explanatory note regarding reduction in the export duty on groundnut kernel.

(viii) GSR 960 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to notification No. 132-Customs dated the 2nd July, 1980 so as to add one more product of Nepalese origin found to qualify for preferential entry into India under the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade, 1978.

(ix) GSR 588(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1981 together with an explanatory note withdrawing the total exemption on coffee from the export duty leviable thereon and subjecting it to export duty at the rate of Rs. 85/- per quintal

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2891/81]

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on Market Loans raised and notification on sale of Special Bearer Bonds, 1991 issued by the Central Government in October, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2892/81]

in Deholi Village (CA)
ANNUAL REPORT OF CONTROLLER GENERAL OF PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS FOR 1980-81

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks under section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2893/81]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Calling Attention. Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

12.36 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED MASSACRE OF HARIJANS IN DEHOLI VILLAGE IN MAINPURI DISTRICT, U.P. ON 18TH NOVEMBER, 1981

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may please make a statement thereon:

"The reported massacre of 24 Harijans in Deholi village, Mainpuri District, Uttar Pradesh on 18th November, 1981."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): It is with deep sense of anguish and pain that I have to report about the ghastly incident which occurred on the 18th November, 1981 in Deholi village, Mainpuri District of U.P. in which 24 Harijans were killed. According to the report received from the Government of U.P. due to animosity & desperadoes (5 Thakurs, 1 Nai, 1-Teli

[Shri Zail Singh]

and 1 Muslim) and their associates raided the houses of Jatavas at about 5 p.m. on 18-11-1981 while most of the menfolk were out in their fields. The desperadoes armed with fire arms were led by Santosha and Radhey, Thakurs of the same village. Both are wanted in several criminal cases of the district. They were armed with guns and were about 20 in number. The outrage resulted in killing of 9 males, 6 females and 9 children while 6 persons have been injured by gun shots. All the dead and injured belong to 11 Jatav families. Property worth Rs. 5,000 - was taken away. On receiving information D.I.G. Agra range and D.M./S.P. alongwith sufficient force reached the spot. Raids and combing operations were immediately started to apprehend the culprits. Police have registered a crime case and are investigating. Vigorous efforts for the arrest of the culprits are being made. A sum of Rs. 10,000/- has been distributed to the family members by the District Magistrate on the spot as immediate relief.

As soon as word was received of the incident the Prime Minister desired me to visit the village to convey her horror at the outrage and to provide relief and succour to the bereaved families. I visited Deholi on the 20th November, forenoon. The Chief Minister and the Home Minister of U.P. were also there. It is needless to narrate the gory scene and the devastation left behind by the desperadoes. Besides conveying the Government of India's grief at the outrage I took the occasion of discussing in detail with the Chief Minister and Home Minister of U.P. and other officials about the administrative measures to be taken in order to bring offenders to book without delay and restore confidence among the people. I announced a grant of Rs. 5,000/- for every dead member in a family and a grant of Rs. 2,000/- for every injured member from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. The

Chief Minister of U.P. has also announced a similar scale of relief on behalf of the Government of U.P.

I am sure that the House will with one voice condemn, in the strongest terms, such barbarous behaviour and convey its heart felt sympathies to all the families who are victims of this brutal outrage.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hang my head in shame on what has happened in Deholi village in Mainpuri District of U.P.

Sir, this is not the only case of atrocities perpetrated on the poor Harijans in our country.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the events which are taking place in our country starting from Belchi, Pipri and Bihar Sharif.

We find that a large number of our countrymen have been condemned to abject slavery. Of these bonded labourers, 60 per cent are Harijans. These people have been suffering for ages and this is an incident which shows the true depth of the problem.

They live in the village at the mercy of the landed gentry. Their women-folk are not at all secure. These powerful elements in the village not only kill them at their sweet will, but they also rape their women, burn their houses, and loot their household goods.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, these types of incidents have been going on for a pretty long time. In the Parliament, when we discuss these things, we all agree that the criminals should be brought to book; but afterwards the same thing recurs in different parts of the country. This incident is not the only one; within this year a similar incident took place where more than 20 Harijans were butchered by the criminals, backed by the landed gentry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will be astonished to hear that the arms used by these criminals are sophisticated arms, automatic rifles, light machine-guns etc. This has been revealed by the Police.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof., I am not astonished; I am aghast.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What are the arms which were recovered from the criminals in the same area—from Raghuvira and Jaivira? The type of arms and ammunitions which the Police recovered is a self-loading rifle with four loaded magazines, the full magazine of light-machine gun, one hand-grenade and a .303 rifle, besides ammunition. These are the things the criminals are equipped with.

In U.P., during the last 9 months of the year, more than 4200 people have been butchered and killed by these criminals. Sir, I am quoting from official figures. In U.P. alone, during the last 9 months, that is, from January, more than 4,000 people have been killed by the criminals; and, among them, more than 80 are policemen. You will be astonished to hear that in certain districts like Mainpuri, Etah etc., after dusk, even the policemen could not go out of their thana. This is the sort of condition that is prevailing in some of the districts of U.P.

The Government has been telling the House very often that all adequate measures will be taken. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister, to a letter sent by him to the Chief Ministers, in March and also in September, 1980 wherein he has suggested some preventive and precautionary measures and also punitive and rehabilitative measures. But, Sir, in U.P. no such measure was enforced. The House will be astonished to hear that Jarsana Police Station is only 6 or 7 miles away from Deholi village, but the Police did not reach the village where this murder took place, upto 11 A.M. on the next day. These have been demanding that licences

should be given to them so that they can also carry arms to counter any possible threat to them.

The District Magistrate summarily rejected the prayer of the Harijans because they were poor. But who are persons who are having arms? The Thakurs, the Ahirs, the high-caste families, the landed gentry all possess arms. They can possess arms, legal and illegal. They have licence to possess arms. They have illegal arms. But when the poor Harijans go to the authorities and request them "our life is in danger and that you protect us and if you cannot protect us, give us arms", they are denied the legitimate right to defend themselves. Not only that. It is astonishing, rather unbelievable when these Harijans in Deholi village, on 18th of this month—only one mile away there was a PAC camp—were crying "save us, we have been butchered and murdered by the criminals", no one came out. The custodians of law and order were not to be found there. The PAC was not there? And when did the Police reach there? They reached at 11.0 A.M. on the 19th of November, after 24 innocent lives were lost. Some of them were children; some of them were women. They died for no crime of their own. There was none to protect them.

Are we living in a civilized society? Is there any law and order? Is there any Government to protect the fundamental rights of the Indian citizen, the right to life? That is not there. You will also be astonished to know that there was a BSF Unit. But that was withdrawn six months back because one political leader wanted that the B.S.F. should not be there. So long as the BSF was there, there was no criminal activity or there was very little activity of the criminals. The moment the BSF was withdrawn, the field was open to them. The local Police is hand in glove with the criminals. The landed gentry raised money in the village to kill these Harijans. Do you know how much money they raised? They

AN HON. MEMBER: Is this a Calling Attention, or a speech?

kill these Harijans. Do you know how much money they raised? They raised Rs. 10,000/- in the village. With this money, they purchased arms and they supplied the arms to Radhey and Santosha. They belong to upper caste, the landed gentry. They have land, they have money and they have muscle power. Who are these Harijans? They are the poor farmers, they are the agricultural labourers, they are the fisherman, they are the insignificant people to them. So, they had to pay their price because they were Harijans and they were weak people. And in spite of the warning, in spite of so many nice things said by the Government, every day the life of the Harijan is lost. How long can this be allowed to happen? How long can this Government be silent? Under Article 46 of our Constitution, it is the responsibility, it is the sacred duty of the Central Government to protect the lives and properties of the weaker sections—the Harijans. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to protect the Harijans from barbarous exploitation to which they are subjected to. May I ask the Home Minister what has been done in this regard? The Police Station was there, but they did not come out. The PAC was there, but they did not come out. Who is there to protect their lives? Who is there to protect their property? Who is there to protect the lives of the innocent people? There is none.

That is the law and order situation in U.P. More than 4200 lives have been lost; more than 2,900 dacoities have taken place. You have seen in the newspaper reports that criminals are looting the Lucknow-Delhi Mail. The House will be surprised to know that in the same train one Inspector and twentyfour Constables were moving. They were supposed to protect the lives of the passengers. Two of our MPs were also in the train. But what happened? They openly looted and the culprits are going scot free.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry, one Hon. Member is annoyed. I cannot help. I shall be annoying him when people are dying.

I would like to ask Mr. Makwana: "You went to Kerala and spoke about law and order; you went to West Bengal and spoke about law and order there but why don't you go to U.P. and tell your own people about the conditions of law and order there where more than 4,200 people have been butchered by the criminals, where, what to talk of ordinary people, even policemen are afraid of going out of the local police stations after dusk because of the criminals (Interruptions) Mr. Arif Mohammad, I know your complicity in the State. This is precisely because of the fact that in UP these criminals are enjoying the political patronage.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the Home Minister to disclose the police records of the ruling Party legislators in U.P. I want to know why is it that the Congress(I) MLA in Mainpuri was instrumental in the withdrawal of the B.S.F. from there? Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has assumed so many powers like under the criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, the U. P. Government has assumed so gated ordinances. Our Ministers have now more powers. But the more power they are assuming, the more crimes are being committed. What is the reason? Until and unless there is collusion between the bureaucracy and the criminals, until and unless there is collusion between the ruling party leaders and the criminals, this cannot happen.

* In our country, the atrocities on Harijans are inextricably mixed up with the question of land. These are the landless people who cultivate the land, but they are exploited and they

do not get their share. May I ask the Hon. Home Minister what steps has he taken for land reforms to give land to the landless Harijans? It is because of their weak economic position that they are subjected to all sorts of indignities. Mr. Makwana and Mr. Zail Singh go to Kerala and West Bengal for condemning those Governments where the land reforms have taken place and where the weaker sections of the people have got their lands because of the policy of the Government there and they are defending them, but why do they not go to U.P. and ask their Government to have radical land reforms so that these poor Harijans get their share of land? Why are you not trying to rehabilitate them economically? You have some programmes, but they are fruitless.

It is good that Mr. Zail Singh has visited the place. But may I ask him whether he is going to publicly condemn the UP Government which has flouted his directive issued in March 1980 and September 1980? You issued your directives in March 1980 and September 1980. What preventive measures, precautions and punitive measures were taken? Why is it that the police station remained silent? Why is it that so many hours elapsed before the police reached there? Why is it that the whole administration is in collusion with the criminals and anti-social gangs? Why is it that illicit arms are produced and used by the gangs? Why is it that the Government has pleaded inability—because the Chief Minister himself has said: 'I am guilty'? He expressed his inability to control all these things. If that is so, if the Chief Minister of a State openly says that he is not in a position to control the criminals, if he is not in a position to ensure law and order, if he is not in a position to protect the lives and properties of the Harijans, has he any right to stay for one moment in power? Is the Central Government or the Home Minister going to assure this House that the whole U.P. Ministry will be dismissed and fresh

election ordered and verdict of the people sought, so that the Harijans and weaker sections of the people can have a Government of their own choice? The responsibility lies with the U.P. Government—which has failed. The law and order machinery has failed.

With these words, I would urge the hon. Home Minister to answer these questions.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down. Are you really interested in something? Let the Home Minister speak. Let the Minister speak.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Has there been any Cabinet re-shuffle?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठिए—बैठिए ।

गृह मंत्री (श्री जेल सिंह) : सब बोल ल, फिर एक ही बार जवाब दे दूंगा ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : बारी-बारी से लेना पड़ेगा ।

श्री जेल सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, मैं प्रोफेसर चक्रवर्ती के उन जज्बातों के साथ जो हरिजनों के प्रति उन्होंने प्रकट किए हैं, सेंट-एर-सेंट सहमत हूं और जिस जज्बात के साथ वे बोले और उसके बाद इस बात का मुझे थोड़ा सा आश्चर्य हुआ जब उन्होंने आपसे पता किया कि

[श्री जैल सिंह]

क्या कॅबिनेट में कोई रीशफ्लिंग होने वाली है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात बिल्कुल असंगत है। हरिजनों का मसला हमारे सामने है और कॅबिनेट की रीशफ्लिंग नहीं हो रही है और हो भी जाए तो इसस आपको क्या मिलेगा।

12.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

आग उन्होंने जिक्र किया कि वहाँ सोफ्टस्किटेड आर्टोमेटिक वैनस का और हैण्ड गिर्नेड का इस्तेमाल किया गया। मैं वहाँ पर दो-तीन घण्टे रहा तब हैण्ड गिर्नेड के इस्तेमाल की बात किसी ने नहीं कही, मगर शस्त्रों के मुत्तलिक अर्थात् तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जानकारी प्राप्त कर रही है कि किस किस के शस्त्र इस्तेमाल किए गये थे। उसके अंगे पर ही हम कुछ बता सकते हैं। उनका यह खयाल था कि लास्ट जनवरी से ले कर चार हजार कत्ल—उत्तर प्रदेश में हुए हैं। यह गिनती उन्होंने कहां से ली मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ। इसलिए मुझे इस बात की चर्चा करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

13 hrs.

लोकल याना उन्होंने कहा कि सिर्फ छः मील है। इस में भी मुझे शक है कि यह ज्यादा है या कम है। वहाँ के लोगों ने बताया था कि काफी दूर है और कोई रास्ता नहीं है, सड़क भी नहीं है, रेलवे स्टेशन भी नहीं है। इसलिए बहुत देर के बाद थाने वालों को पता चला और जब उनको पता चला तो उसी वक्त वे वहाँ पहुँच गए। दूसरे दिन वे पहुँचे और जो कुछ कर सकते थे किया। लेकिन मुझे भी इस बात का अफसोस है कि वे दूसरे दिन पहुँचे। पहले दिन उनको पहुँचना चाहिए था। लेकिन बात यह है कि जो जड़

थी लड़ाई की वह केवल हरिजनों और नान-हरिजनों की नहीं थी। बाबू यह भी कि वहाँ पर हरिजन भी हैं और उनके भी दो ग्रुप हैं। एक चमार हैं दूसरे बाल्मीकि हैं। बाल्मीकियों को आमतौर पर उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा। सिर्फ उनको मारा जो चमार थे, जाटव थे और मारने वाले भी केवल राजपूत नहीं थे। ठाकुरों ने रहनुमाई की और उस में एक मुसलमान भी था, नाई भी था, तेली भी था। ये भी वहाँ शामिल थे। बात यह थी कि जिन्होंने कत्ल करने की रहनुमाई की उनके खिलाफ इन हरिजनों ने जाटवों ने शहादत दी थी पुलिस के पास। शहादत देने के बाद उनको इस बात का खतरा था कि ये ठाकुर हमको मारेंगे। उन्होंने पुलिस से प्रार्थना की और पुलिस ने वादा किया कि हम आपको शस्त्र दे देंगे। लेकिन उन्होंने शस्त्र नहीं दिए। इसलिए उनका हौसला बढ़ा। यह पुलिस का कमूर था। वहाँ मुख्य मंत्री ने प्राम्प्ट एक्शन लिया है और जो इस वक्त उस थाने में थे उनको सम्पेंड किया है। इनक्वायरी बे कर रहे हैं और उनको सजा मिलेगी कि उन्होंने उनको शस्त्र क्यों नहीं दिए। मैं वहाँ भी कहा था और अब भी कहता हूँ कि ऐसा सीका जहाँ हो वहाँ हरिजनों को शस्त्र सरकार की तरफ से कीमत लगा कर देने चाहिये ताकि वे अपनी रक्षा कर सकें।

माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि क्या हम सभ्य समाज में रह रहे हैं? यह बात उनके और हमारे बीच में एक जैसी है। सभ्य समाज नहीं बना उसके क्या कारण हैं, क्या वजूहात हैं उस पर कभी पार्लियामेंट में चर्चा करने का किसी ने ध्यान नहीं किया। अब जब कोई चीज हो जाती है तब दूसरों को कहना बड़ा सुखल्ला होता है, मुश्किल नहीं होती। लेकिन जिम्मेवारी उनके भिर पर होती है उनको सही बात भी कहनी पड़ती है, बड़ा चढ़ा कर वे बात नहीं कर सकते हैं।

बी० ए० एफ० का वहाँ कुछ समय पहरा रहे। उनकी वजह से वहाँ शान्ति रही। लेकिन उनका कहना है कि बी० ए० एफ० को राजनीति की वजह से हटा दिया। यह सही नहीं है। राजनीतिक कोई कारण नहीं था। पुलिस को इस बात का खयाल हुआ कि अब अमन और शान्ति है, वहाँ कोई अगड़ान नहीं है, इसलिए वहाँ से बी० ए० एफ० को वापिस ले लेना चाहिए और उसको वापिस ले लिया गया था।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि सरकार ने और गृह मंत्री ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं। मैंने मुख्य मंत्री और राज्य के गृह मंत्री और बड़े अफसर जो आए थे उनके साथ बैठ कर विचार किया था। हमने पहले भी तमाम प्रान्तीय सरकारों को कहा था और अपनी सेंट्रल फोर्स को भी कहा था कि हरिजनों, गरीबों और माइनोरिटीज को पुलिस में ज्यादा भरती किया जाए ताकि वहीं वाले लोग भी उनकी रक्षा कर सकें। उनकी गिनती ज्यादा हो। कहीं कहीं यह बात अफल हुई है और कहीं कहीं नहीं भी हुई है। उसके कई कारण हो सकते हैं। तीन बार साल पहले ऐसा वातावरण हो गया कि यादव ने यादव को भरती किया, ब्राह्मण ने ब्राह्मण को किया और जाट ने जाट को किया और उस वजह से पुलिस में ऐसी बीमारी आ गई कि वह जाति पति के लिहाज से चलने लगे। क्योंकि यहाँ आपने देखा हिन्दुस्थान में यह भी हो सकता है कि जो जाति पति को मानने वाले हों वह हम मिनिस्टर भी बन सकते हैं, प्रधान मंत्री भी बन सकते हैं। तो ऐसी बीमारियों को रोकने के लिए मैं माननीय चक्रवर्ती के जवाब में कहना हूँ कि हमारा एक कांड आफ कंडक्ट होना चाहिए कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज जो अपना प्रोग्राम बनाती हैं, जिस पर दखलाने किये जाते हैं उस पर सब को बचना चाहिए और विधम नहीं तोड़ना चाहिए। जाति पति

और ठेकेदारी की बीमारी बहुत खतरनाक है और यह अभी तक खत्म नहीं हुई है। इसको खत्म करने के लिए विरोधियों का भी फर्ज है कि इसमें सहयोग दें और इसको जितना हो सके कंडेम करें।

इसके साथ साथ हमने यह भी विचार किया है कि कुछ इलाके ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर बहुत बदमाश रहते हैं, और उन डकैतों, बदमाशों को मारने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश तीनों ने मिल कर जोइण्टली एक प्रोग्राम बनाया और बहुत से लोगों को मारा भी। मगर अभी तक इस इलाके में लोग छुपे हुए हैं, और उनके बचने का जो कारण है वह इस वजह से है कि कोई शहादत नहीं देना है, लोग डरते हैं। जो शहादत देना है उसको मार देते हैं। इसके लिए भी हमने विचार किया है कि उन लोगों को रक्षा की जाये जो लोग कमजोर हैं और इस बात के लिए सहायक बनते हैं कि कल-प्रिट को पकड़ाये और पुलिस को मदद करें।

उन्होंने कहा कि भूमि मुधार का काम नहीं हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश में काम हुआ है। जहाँ पर मैंने विजिट किया है उस गांव के लोगों ने मुझे बताया कि भूमि मुधार की वजह से 4-4 एकड़ जमीन उन गरीबों को मिली। लेकिन वह जमीन बहुत कम है, ज्यादा पैदावार नहीं देती। उनका खयाल था कि हम अभी भी कमजोर हैं। यह जो कल्लेखाम होता है वह गरीबी और अमीरी के कारण नहीं है। यह तो एक नफरत का बीज बोया जाने के कारण है। गुलाम हिन्दुस्तान में गरीब ज्यादा थे और पोलिटिकली भी उसकी कोई हैमियत नहीं थी और समाज में भी उसका कोई स्थान नहीं था। लेकिन आज ऐसा नहीं है, सोसाइटी में आज उसका स्थान बड़े से बड़े आदमी के बराबर है। पोलिटिकली उनका रिजर्वेशन है, उनकी शिक्षा के लिये, आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस० तथा अन्य ऊँचे स्थानों को प्राप्त करने के लिये सरकारों ने कोषिण सेंटर बनाये हैं, उनको आगे लाया जाता है और इतना इंतजाम किया जाता है

[श्री जैल सिंह]

कि मैं कह सकता हूँ कि भारत में हरिजन कमिश्नर के पद तक पहुँच गये हैं, चीफ सेक्रेटरी हो गये हैं और बड़े से बड़े औहदे उनको प्राप्त हो रहे हैं।

श्री सूरज मान (अम्बाला) : हिन्दुस्तान अब भी हरिजनों के लिये जहन्नम बना हुआ है।

श्री जैल सिंह : मेहरबानी करके आप धीरे से बोलें तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप हरिजन होते तो समझ जाते।

श्री जैल सिंह : यह सब नफरत के बीज बोये जाने के कारण है। लेकिन अब हरिजन अपने पैर पर खड़े हो गये हैं। किसी की हिम्मत नहीं है, आज इतना जमाना बदल गया है, जरा सोचिये....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं अपने क्षेत्र से आ रहा हूँ, नीबतपुर में काले-ग्राम हो रहा है।

श्री जैल सिंह : आज हिन्दुस्तान में बड़े से बड़ा कारखानेदार भी खड़े हो कर यही कहता है कि मैं तो मजदूर हूँ, पेट के लिये काम करता हूँ। अब कोई अपने को लैंड लार्ड नहीं कहता, मनीलैंडर नहीं कहता। यह लोगों के दिलों में सम्मान हो गया है, इज्जत हो गयी है गरीब, मजदूर और हरिजन के लिये। यह परिवर्तन है। इसमें जो कुछ कमियाँ हैं तो वह भी साथ साथ आती हैं। आपको मालूम है कि उनको मारने तक क्यों जाते हैं? उनको एक वजह यह है, आपने भी ठीक कहा, कि हरिजन गरीब लोगों को जो खेती-बाड़ी में काम करते हैं, मिनिमम वेज के मुताबिक उनको वेज नहीं दिया जाता। जब वह मांगते हैं, तो उनको पीटते हैं। पिपरा गांव में भी यही बात हुई थी, लोगों ने सिर्फ वेज मांगा था और उन्हें दिया नहीं गया।

आज भी मैं कह सकता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट के इस कानून को गांवों में नहीं माना गया। जो सब्जियाँ हैं, खेती करते हैं, नौकर रखते हैं, जो उनकी नौकरी मुक़रर की गई होती है,

वह देते नहीं हैं। जब वह मांगते हैं तो सब उनके खिलाफ खड़े हो जाते हैं। कोई जमाना था, कि ये लोग मांग भी नहीं सकते थे, लेकिन आज इतनी बात हो गई है कि वह मांगते हैं और मांगने की वजह से उन पर गोली और लाठी चलती है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : जो हरिजन अफसर मदद करगा पिपरा कांड में उसको डिग्रेड किया जायेगा। आप वहाँ जाकर बहादुरी का तमगा देते हैं कि तुमने अच्छा काम किया और इसीलिये वहाँ उसको डिग्रेड किया जायेगा?

श्री जैल सिंह : पासवान जो, जिनको एवार्ड देना चाहिये था, उनको डिग्रेड किया गया, यह बात....

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपकी इंटेंशन साफ है, आप चाहते हैं, लेकिन राज्य सरकार आपकी बात पर अमल नहीं करती है। मेरा इतना ही कहना है। मैं आप पर दोषारोपण नहीं करता हूँ। आप ईमानदारी पूर्वक चाहते हैं, लेकिन उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता है। इसको आप कैसे करवायेंगे?

श्री जैल सिंह : यह तो पासवान जी की मेहरबानी है कि वह मुझे दोषी नहीं ठहराते, लेकिन साथ ही कमजोर ठहराते हैं कि मेरा हुक्म नहीं माना जाता है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप कमजोर हैं।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I have with me your directives which you issued in March and September. They exactly contain what I said. But your Chief Minister is flouting them. Your administration is flouting them. You are saying that you have done so much for Harijans. But they are on paper only. Actually 80 per cent of them are below the poverty line? Can you tell me why?

श्री जैल सिंह : अब चक्रवर्ती साहब भी मेरी शराफत को कमजोरी समझते हैं, तो मेरा कहना यह है कि शराफत कमजोरी नहीं होती। पोलाइटनैस में फर्मनैस मौजूद है, लेकिन

कहाँ हमें इस्तेमाल करनी है, कब करनी है, कैसे करनी है, यह हम जानते हैं। आप इस बात का नाजायज फायदा न उठाइये, बैठे-बैठे न बोलिये।

चीफ मिनिस्टर को भी फायदे के मुताबिक।

एक माननीय सदस्य : चीफ मिनिस्टर आपका फायदा नहीं मानता।

श्री जेल सिंह : फायदा क्यों नहीं मानते, बिल्कुल मानते हैं। भारत के संविधान के मुताबिक ला एंड आर्डर को जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के चीफ मिनिस्टर को मजबूर करना, नाजायज तौर पर तंग करना कोई फायदे की बात नहीं है। सारे चीफ मिनिस्टर, इन्कलूडिंग सी०पी० आई० और सी०पी०एम०, हमारी बात को मानते हैं? खामाखाह हम उनकी निन्दा क्यों करें, क्या फायदा? आप हममें लड़ाई डालना चाहते हैं।

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Except the reply of the Minister, nothing will go on record. There is a time-limit. We should follow some rule. The Minister also will reply only to the original points raised by Shri Chakraborty, not the new points.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are discussing a very serious subject. But I do not find any seriousness in the House.

श्री जेल सिंह : डिपुटी स्पीकर साहब, मैंने कहा है कि सरकार इस मामले में बहुत गंभीरता से, बड़े दुख से, बड़े अफसोस से सोचती है। श्री चक्रवर्ती प्रोफेसर हैं और प्रोफेसर साहब से मैं यह आशा नहीं करता था कि वह मुझ से पूछेंगे कि वैस्ट बंगाल में क्या हो रहा है। मैं वह भी बता दूंगा, लेकिन क्या फायदा? मैं चाहता नहीं हूँ।

आप एक बात मानेंगे कि संसार में तत्काल और जोरावर हमेशा गरीबों को दबाते

हैं और कमजोर करते हैं—और अब भी कर रहे हैं। यह सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान की बात नहीं है, मजबूत कौमों और मुल्क छोटी कौमों को दबा रहे हैं। हर गांव में, हर परिवार में कमजोर को दबाया जाता है। लेकिन हम कमजोर के साथ खड़े हैं। हम कमजोर की मदद करेंगे और जोरावरों को खत्म कर देंगे।

13.15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 14.15 hrs. for lunch.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty minutes past Fourteenth of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—Contd.

REPORTED MASSACRE OF HARIJANS IN DEHOLI VILLAGE IN MAINPURI DISTRICT, U.P. ON 18TH NOVEMBER, 1981—Contd.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप भी ट्रेड यूनियन के लीडर रहे हैं। यदि आपकी आज्ञा हो तो मैं कुछ निवेदन करूँ। आज यहां पर इतना बड़ा डिमांडेशन हो रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not allowed in Calling Attention. Mr. Jharkhande Rai may speak.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You raise it in a proper manner. That is a serious problem. You raise it in a proper manner.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Except Mr. Jharkhande Rai, nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

श्री भारद्वाज राय (घोसी) : मान्यवर, मालूम होता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई सरकार है ही नहीं। जनता पार्टी के शासन के दो वर्ष बीतने के बाद जो स्थिति ग्राम जनता के मन में हो गई थी, करोड़ करोड़ वहाँ अब हो गई है जैसे कि वहाँ पर कोई राज्य है ही नहीं।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के चुनाव प्रचार में मुख्य रूप से दो वायदे किए गए थे—एक महंगाई को सम्हालने का और दूसरा शांति-व्यवस्था को ठीक करने का। यह दोनों ही वायदे खोखले साबित हुए हैं।

घटनाओं की तालिका बहुत लम्बी है। देवली काण्ड तो उस जंजीर में एक बड़ी कड़ी है। यदि पीछे देखा जाए तो पिछले 35 वर्षों में चार शासन बदले हैं। तमिलनाडू में सम्भवतः एक गांव है जहाँ 46 आदमी मारे गए थे। हमारे प्रदेश में गजोपुर में शेरपुर गांव में 300 घर हरिजनों के जला दिए गए थे—आपके ही कांग्रेस शासन में। 1970 में बस्ती जिले में मजगवा में, जोकि नेपाल के सीमांत पर है, हरिजनों के 30 घर लूटे गये, जला दिये गये और गिरा दिए गए थे। बेलवा तो कुष्मान है ही। वहाँ पर इंदिरा जी गईं तो उनका बहुत नाम हो गया। नारायणपुर को भी यथा जानते हैं—वहाँ पर स्वर्गीय संजय गांधी गए थे और इंदिरा जी भी गईं थीं। मेनपुरा में ही 11 हरिजन आदिमियों को एक गांव में और हत्या की गई थी जिसके बाद अब यह देवली काण्ड है।

ऐसी नृशंस घटनायें होने का मूल कारण क्या है—इसका कुछ वर्णन यहाँ पर किया जा चुका है। इस संबंध में कुछ ज्ञानी जी ने भी कहा है और कुछ इधर बैठने वाले हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है। मैं उन पर नहीं जाऊंगा मूल क्या है? भारतीय

समाज में वर्गभेद और हिन्दू समाज की वर्ण व्यवस्था और जाति-व्यवस्था ही इसके मूल कारणों में हैं। ऐसी घटनायें पहले भी होती रही हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि पहले ऐसी घटनायें नहीं होती थीं, अभी होने लगी हैं। पहले चूंकि उस और किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता था इसलिए कि वह वर्ग एवं वर्ण समाज का स्वाभाविक क्रिया कलाप मान लिया जाता था। लेकिन अब हरिजन खीं मजदूर ऐसी घटनाओं का विरोध और प्रतिरोध करते हैं और अब वे जुलम बर्दाश्त करने से इंकार करते हैं। इसीलिए ऐसी घटनाओं का प्रकाशित होने बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहा है जोकि उचित और स्वागत योग्य है। सामान्ती अवशेषों का देहाती जीवन में 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी बना रहना, उनका समाप्त न होना बल्कि दूसरी शक्ति में उनका मजबूत हो जाना ही ऐसे अंधाचार होने का मूल दूसरा कारण है। यदि सामान्ती अवशेषों को देहाती जीवन से पूर्ण रूप से समाप्त नहीं किया गया तो ऐसी घटनायें होती रहेंगी और ला एंड आर्डर की व्यवस्था से उनको सम्हाला नहीं जा सकता है। हमारी प्राचीन हिन्दू वर्ण व्यवस्था के शुद्ध हो आज हरिजन हैं और भारत के दाययुग के दास मानव ही आज हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं। आजादी के 35 साल के बाद भी इस समस्या को न सुनाने की जिम्मेदारी 1947 से आज 1981 तक के हुसबरातों की है जिन्होंने 1947 से लेकर 1981 तक सारी पड़ती और बंजर जमीन तथा अच्छा किस्म की जमीन पर हववन्दी लगाकर फाजिल जमीन को खेत मजदूरों एवं हरिजनों में बांट नहीं सके। कानून बहुत बने हैं, लेकिन कानून से निकलने के रास्तों या शरोखों को छोड़ दिया गया। हजारों हजार एकड़ के

फार्म आज भी अनेकों प्रकार से हमारे देश में मौजूद हैं। पुराने राजे-रजवाड़ों, सामन्तों-भूस्वामियों, बड़े पूंजीपतियों, बड़े अधिकारियों और बड़े राजनीतिक नेताओं—पाँचों प्रकार के लोगों के पास बड़े फार्म हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have given sufficient background. Please come to the question proper. You call the attention of the Government certain issues. It is not a general speech.

Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty has taken most of the time.

श्री क्षारदण्डे राय : अगर यह सारी जमीन बांट दी गई होती, हरिजन-आदिवासियों में आत्म-सम्मान का भाव पैदा हुआ होता, स्वावलम्बन पैदा हुआ होता, गौरव पैदा हुआ होता तो वे इन अत्याचारों का विरोध कर सकते थे। कांग्रेस सरकार में उच्चतम पदों से लेकर नीचे तक हरिजन लोग वहाँ गए, बाबू जगजीवन राम जी तो देश की कांग्रेस एवं जनता पार्टी सरकार के कर्णधार ही रहे हैं, लेकिन हरिजनों की इस स्थिति को बदलने के लिए उनकी ओर से कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया। मैं नहीं जानता कि नेहरू जी के दरबार में या इंदिरा जी के दरबार में जगजीवन राम ने किसी ऐसे क्रांतिकारी भूमि सुधार के विषय को लेकर अंगद का पांव अड़ा दिया हो। हाँ हरिजनों की स्थिति का लाभ अपने सत्ता में आने और बने रहने के लिए जम कर किया गया है। हरिजनों को राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के मेन-स्ट्रीम से अलग रखा गया, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? अम्बेडकर सहज, उनका रोल जंगे आजादी के जमाने में, रंगा जी शायद मुझे साक्षी देंगे; यहाँ रहा है। उन्होंने अपने जीवन में गांधीजी को हला दिया था। जंगे आजादी के मेन-स्ट्रीम से अलग होने के बाद हरिजन कटे-छटे बने रहे थे और समाज ने तो उनको पहले ही अलग कर रखा था। अम्बेडकर

जी ने भगतसिंह की लाइन पर चले, जिस लाइन पर हम लोग थे, मैं था, न सुभाषचन्द्र बोस की लाइन पर चले, न गांधी जी की लाइन पर चले, उन्होंने उस युग में वही रास्ता अपनाया, जो मुस्लिम लोग और श्री जिन्ना ने अपनाया, था। राममोहन राय, दयानन्द, गांधी जी और अनेकानेक सुधारवादी नेताओं ने, जो कि समाज सुधारक थे, दलित वर्ग में समाज एवं वर्ण व्यवस्था के खिलाफ विद्रोह का भाव पैदा नहीं किया। वे उनको उच्च वर्ग के रहमोंकरम, उनकी दया की भाँख पर ले जाना चाहते थे, रखना चाहते थे। इसलिए हरिजनों में जो विद्रोह का भाव पैदा होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ—न समाज व्यवस्था के खिलाफ, न वर्ण व्यवस्था के खिलाफ, न वर्ग व्यवस्था के खिलाफ। हरिजनों में शिक्षित और बुद्धिजीवी पैदा हुए और इसमें भी कोई शक नहीं है आजादी के बाद भी और ज्यादा शिक्षित और बुद्धिजीवी पैदा हुए। उसी तरह के पैटी बुर्जुवा, जैसे अंग्रेजों के जमाने में, अंग्रेजी पढ़े-लिखे लोग भारत में पैदा हुए, जिन्होंने अपने समाज से घृणा करके अंग्रेजों समाज से ज्यादा लगाव रखने लगे। यह पैटी बुर्जुवा की प्रवृत्ति हमारे हरिजन उच्च वर्ग समुदाय में पैदा हुई, पड़े लिखे लोग पैदा हुए, वे अपना वर्ग एवं जाति का सुधार, अपना समुदाय उधार, उनके अन्दर बग़ावत की भावना पैदा न करके उच्च जाति के लोगों के साथ, उच्च वर्ग के लोगों के साथ आने लगे और छोटी-मोटी नौकरियों में ही फँस गए तथा अपने दलित समाज का क्रांति पक्षीय विकास का रास्ता छोड़ दिया।

स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद अब हरिजन समुदाय वर्ग-संघर्ष का पथ छोड़ कर किसी भी पूँजीवादी सत्ता का मुख्य आधार बन गया है। नारायण पुर और देवरिया कांड की लेशर श्री बनारसीदास की सरकार को

[श्री जार खंडे राय]

बरखास्त कर दिया गया था, लेकिन अब इतनी बड़ी राष्ट्रीय घटना के बाद क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को बरखास्त नहीं किया जा सकता है—यह एक प्रश्न मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ। जो सरकार एक उपचुनाव नहीं करा सकती है, उसमें स्थायी अपनी स्वीकारोक्ति के अनुसार असम है। एक नागरिक को मौलिक स्वतन्त्रता और जीवन-रक्षा का संरक्षण नहीं दे सकती है, क्या उसको सचमुच नैतिक अधिकार है सरकार बने रहने का अथवा कहलाने का? यों ज्ञानी जी वह आपकी इच्छा है कि उस सरकार को बरखास्त करें या न करें, यह तो आपके हाथ में है।

गृह मंत्री जी देवेंजी गए, उन्होंने यह काम ठीक किया। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, वहाँ पर नहीं जा सकती थी? बेलछी तो इतनी दूर पर बसा है, वहाँ पर तो उनको हाथी पर चढ़कर जाना पड़ा, लेकिन यहाँ तो ऐसी बात नहीं थी। अब तो राजकीय साधन उपलब्ध हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Had the Prime Minister gone there, you would have said why should the Home Minister not go there?

श्री जारखण्डे राय : ऐसा न कहिये। उस से उनको बल मिलेगा, नैतिक सहारा मिलेगा, उन के अन्दर जिन आजायेगी।

अब कुछ प्रश्न उठ रहे हैं—हमारे जो हरिजन मजदूर हैं, क्या अब उन का जुझारू-वर्ग-संगठन नहीं बनना चाहिये? मैं खास कर उन मान्यवरों से पूछना चाहूँगा—जो संयोगवश सी विरादरी में पैदा हुए हैं—क्या अब भी उन का जुझारू-वर्ग-संगठन नहीं बनना चाहिये? क्या उन्हें भी अपनी रक्षा के लिये आर्म्ड-जत्था नहीं बनाना

चाहिये जो ऐसे मौकों पर अपनी रक्षा कर सके? कब तक वे पुलिस, सरकार और किसी नेता के रहमो-करम पर जिन्दा रहेंगे? क्या अब समय नहीं आ गया है कि भारतीय राजनीति में जो आर्म्डफोर्सों में हरिजन या अन्य दुर्बल वर्ग के लोग हैं, वे अपनी बन्दूकों का निशाना बदल दें? इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को सरकार में बने रहने का नैतिक अधिकार नहीं रह गया है। मैं सादर और विनम्र-भाव से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ—इन को हटाने का असर पूरे देश पर पड़ेगा। यह आप की पार्टी के हित में है, याद रखिये न हम वहाँ मुख्य मंत्री बनेंगे और न हमारी पार्टी वहाँ सत्ता में आयेगी, लेकिन वहाँ पर परिवर्तन होने से एक नया भाव पैदा होगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह ने स्वयं इस बात को माना है और कहा है कि इस के लिये मैं जिम्मेदार हूँ, मैं अपने ऊपर जिम्मेदारी को लेता हूँ। मैं आँकड़ों में नहीं रुकसूँगा कि कितने प्रतिशत अपराध बढ़े हैं, क्योंकि इस से कोई फायदा नहीं है। आँकड़ों से समाज को शान्ति नहीं मिलती है, बल्कि परिणाम-परिवर्तन से शान्ति मिलती है। मेरे पास उन के बयान की प्रतिलिपि है, मैं उसे पढ़कर सुना सकता हूँ, हमें उन को साहसिक स्वीकारोक्ति का सम्मान करना चाहिये। हरिजनों को बड़े पैमाने पर बिना उनकी प्रापटी का ब्याल किये हुए हथियार दिये जाने चाहिये। सरकारी पैसे से हर गाँव और हर बस्ती में हरिजन नौजवानों को वे हथियार दिये जाएँ ताकि वे ऐसे मौकों पर स्वयं अपनी रक्षा कर सकें, अपने परिवार, धन और सम्पत्ति की रक्षा कर सकें।

मंत्री जी का जो स्टेटमेंट आया है वह साफ नहीं है। अगड़ा क्या था—उन्होंने

अपने ज्ञान में इस बात को बड़ी बारीकी से डाइवर्ट कर दिया है, उस में कह दिया है कि उस में एक नाई था, एक तेली था, यह सब असली बात को डाइवर्ट करने के तरीके होते हैं, इस तरह से जो असली बलिप्रद होता है, जो वास्तव में शोषित जनता से शत्रुता कर रहा है वह आंख से ओझल हो जाता है। यह सही तरीका नहीं है, यह जातिवाद की मिटाने का नहीं, बल्कि उस को प्रीजर्व करने और बढ़ाने का तरीका है। इस लिये, श्रीमन्, जो दो-तीन सवाल मैंने उठाये हैं—हरिजनों की हथियार दिया जाना, उन का सशस्त्र-रसात्मक जस्था बनाना और वर्तमान उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को डिस्मिस करना, उस का वहां पर बने रहने का कोई नैतिक अधिकार नहीं रह गया है—इन पर मंत्री जी अपना साफ वक्तव्य दें। जहां तक घटना की व्याख्या का प्रश्न है—उस पर उन्होंने काफी कह दिया है। वह वहां गये थे, मैं भी वहां गया था और मेरे पूर्व-वक्ता ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में काफी आंकड़े दे दिये हैं, लेकिन वर्तमान स्थिति ऐसी आ गई है, जिन से लगता है कि वहां पर कोई सरकार ही नहीं है।

श्री जल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, झारखण्ड राय जी ने अपने विचारों को प्रकट करते हुए बहुत सुन्दरता से हरिजनों के हालात का नक्शा खींचा है। जहां तक हरिजनों की भलाई का सवाल है, उस में हम सब इतिफाक करने हैं। उन का यह ख्याल की उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार नहीं है—यह निराधार है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार बहुत ने ऐसे काम हैं जिन को बहुत इफेक्टिव तरीके से कर रही है, लेकिन मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारे विरोधी दलों की सरकार नहीं है। मैं यह भी याद दिलाऊं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Zail Singh, by saying that the Government should be dismissed, you should know

that he has accepted that there is a Government.

श्री जल सिंह : शास्त्री जी, आप को बहुत बड़ा अधिभार है कि आप बैठे हुए बोलते रहें, लेकिन यह तो पता ही नहीं लगता कि आप बैठे हैं या खड़े हैं...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस वक्त तो मंत्री जी खड़े हैं।

श्री जल सिंह : यह भी याद दिलाया कि इन्दिरा जी ने कहा था कि देश की शान्ति व्यवस्था को ठीक करेंगे क्योंकि वह बहुत बिगड़ रही थी और लोगों ने इसीलिए हम को वोट दिये थे। तो मैं राय साहब को यह कहूंगा कि आप को शान्ति व्यवस्था के मामले में आंकड़ों ने लेने चाहिये हमारी सरकार के भी और पुरानी सरकार के भी और हर महीने के और हर मौसम के कि क्या-क्या आंकड़े हैं। अगर आंकड़ों को देखा जाए, तो मालूम होगा कि यह व्यवस्था बहुत हद तक सुधरी है और सुधरती जा रही है... (व्यवधान)... आप बैठे-बैठे कमन्टरों क्यों कर रहे हैं। यह खेल है क्या?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इंटर-पशन का तो हमारा राइट है।

श्री जल सिंह : मैं राय साहब का बहुत सत्कार करता हूं। वे एक इन्कलाबी देशभक्त हैं और निडरता से, हिम्मत से, दिलेरी से वे अंग्रेजों को सरकार के साथ लड़े थे और उन के ज़ब्त की कद्र करते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उन का जो यह ख्याल है कि हरिजनों में आत्म-सम्मान का भाव पैदा नहीं हुआ है, यह ठीक नहीं है। उन में आत्म-सम्मान का भाव पैदा हुआ है। हरिजनों में इस बात का भाव पैदा हो नहीं हुआ है बल्कि इस बात का अहसास कर के वे अपने हाथ, अपनी जवान और अपने कलम को उठा सकते हैं। अब उन में इतनी दिलेरी है। अब वे ही लोग उन को मारने पर तुले हुए हैं, जो अरबों

[श्री जैल सिंह]

जाति और मान को अपने दिमाग से निकालना नहीं चाहते। उन का पहले यह खयाल था कि क्या हरिजन हमारे सामने बोलेंगा, क्या एक हरिजन संसद में मंत्री हो कर हमारे बराबर में बैठेगा, क्या एक हरिजन मिनिस्टर यहां आएगा ? उन को पहले यह अच्छा नहीं लगता था और इसलिए वह हरिजनों को डंटा था, मारता था और उन को बहु-वेष्टियों की बेइज्जती करता था और जो गाली वह हरिजन को देता था, उस की लेकर वह अपने घर चला जाता था लेकिन आज हरिजन गाली ले कर घर नहीं जाता है। आज हरिजन मुकामता करता है और इसलिए उस को बन्दूक की गोली खानी पड़ती है। यह चीज तरक्की की निशानी है और इस तरक्की में थोड़ा-बहुत नुकसान तो जरूर होगा। आप को यह मालुम है कि कोई भी चीज जब पैदा होती है, तो उस की पैदाइश में थोड़ी पोड़ा तो सहनी पड़ती है। यह हरिजनों के आत्म-पम्मान का समय है क्योंकि आज वह हिम्मत से इस बात की देखता है कि उस के खिलाफ क्यों लोग खोरी के हथियार ले कर उठते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस बात के लिए आप को कोई चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिए। थोड़े दिन की बात है, हरिजनों को मारने की बात मिट जायेगी। अभी अभी मेरे पास एक मेम्बर ने आ कर बताया कि एक जगह पर—मैं उस जगह का नाम भूल गया हूँ—ठाकुरों को हरिजनों ने मारा है और अब वे इतने कमजोर नहीं हैं लेकिन आम हिदायतें हम फिर से जारी कर देंगे।

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : आप होम मिनिस्टर हो कर यह बात कह रहे हैं कि हरिजनों ने ठाकुरों को मारा है। आप एक गलत इम्प्रेशन मूलक को देना चाहते हैं। इस में हरिजनों पर और अत्याचार होंगे। आप मुझे उस जगह का नाम बताइए जहां पर यह हुआ है।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं राजेंद्र, आप चिन्ता क्यों करते हैं।

श्री सूरज भान : आप होम मिनिस्टर हो कर एक गलत इम्प्रेशन दे रहे हैं।

श्री जैल सिंह : आत्म-पम्मान पैदा करने के लिए यह भी बनाना है।

श्री सूरज भान : क्या आप ने ठाकुरों की चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं बना रखा है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में है, यू० पी० में है, मध्य प्रदेश में है, गुजरात में है। राजस्थान में एक हरिजन चीफ मिनिस्टर था, उन को भी हटा दिया। (व्यवधान).....

You are giving a wrong impression to the country.

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं एक बात कहता हूँ कि किसी की बहु-वेष्टी की बेइज्जती करने के लिए अगर कोई आ जाए अंची जाति वाला, तो क्या उस को नहीं मारना चाहिए। अगर उस को मार दिया, तो क्या बुरा किया।

श्री रशीद मसूब (महारनपुर) : जिन्होंने मारा, वे हरिजन नहीं थे, यह आप को मान लेना चाहिए।

: [شہری، محمد مسعود (مہارنپور)]

جملہوں نے مارا وہ ہریجن نہیں تھے -
یہ آپ کو مان لینا چاہئے -

श्री जैल सिंह : हरिजन नहीं होंगे। जो मुझे बताया गया, वही मैंने कहा है लेकिन मैं यह बात मकान हूँ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे एरियाज हैं, जहां पर हरिजनों को एजुकेशन प्राप्त है, वे एजुकेशन प्राप्त कर चुके हैं और उन की एकोनोमिक हालत भी ठीक हो गई है और पूरी हिम्मत से वे बराबरी पर खिन्दा हैं और उन को किसी

का डर नहीं है और यह आजादी की
देन है।

(अवधान)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't re-
cord.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY: If that is so, why are they
suffering?

श्री जल सिंह: जकार्ती जो आप तो
प्रोफेसर हैं।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY: That is why I want a logical
answer. If they are so strong and all
that, why are they suffering?

श्री जल सिंह: हमने तो प्रोफेसर
के मुताबिक यही मुना है कि उनका जो
सबजेक्ट होता है उस पर वे लेक्चर देते
हैं और जब उन का पोरियड खत्म हो
जाता है, तो चले जाते हैं।
आम हर बात में टांग अड़ाने हैं, क्या बात
है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have
already taken more time.

श्री जल सिंह: राय साहब ने एक
बात कही, जो मेरे से सवाल करने
के लिए नहीं कही, बल्कि अपने विचार
प्रकट करने के लिए कही कि पंटी
बुर्जुआ टेडेन्सी पैदा हुई है? यह किस हद
तक ठीक है या ठीक नहीं है यह तो मैं
नहीं जानता लेकिन जो मैं देखता हूँ
और जानता हूँ कि यह भाव जो पैदा
हुआ है यह बहुत से हरिजन अफसरों
में भी मैंने देखा है कि वे अपने
भाइयों के साथ भी अच्छी तरह से बात
नहीं करते हैं। मैंने एक ऐसा अफसर भी
देखा है जो कि गरीब घर में पैदा हुआ
लेकिन वह ऊँची जाति का था। वह पढ़-
लिख कर आई० ए० ए० बना गया।

जब उसका पिता जो कि गरीब आदमी था,
उससे मिलने के लिए आया तो वह उसके
दफ्तर के बाहर बैठ कर इंतजार कर रहा
उस आई० ए० ए० अफसर ने अपने पिता
का अपने दोस्तों और साथियों से इंट्रोडक्शन
नहीं कराया कि यह मेरे पिताजी हैं।
ऐसी भावना अकेले हरिजनों में ही पैदा
नहीं हुई है, यह टेडेन्सी हर इंसान में
पनपी है। यह टेडेन्सी इंसाइनियन में है
जो अपने साथियों और दोस्तों को अपने
पिता के बारे में बताने में भी इन्कार करते
हैं।

इस में हम सब का कसूर है क्योंकि
हम पूजा करते हैं दौलत की, हम पूजा
करते हैं ताकत की। जिसके पास ताकत
हो तो उसकी इज्जत करते हैं या जिसके
पास दौलत हो तो उसकी इज्जत करते
हैं। हम गरीब की कठिनाईयों की कुर्बानी की,
सेवा की, लियाकत की इज्जत नहीं करते,
हम उसका स्टेट्स नहीं समझते। सांसायटी
में जब तक यह भावना पैदा नहीं होती
तब तक इंसानों में से, उनके मनों में यह
भावना दूर नहीं होगी। आज आदमी को
उसके बैंक बैलेंस में तौला जाता है, उसकी
खूबियों से नहीं तौला जाता; यह बात
केवल हरिजनों में ही नहीं है, यह बात
सभी में है। इस बात से मैं सहमत हूँ।

यह कहा गया कि बनारसीदास की
सरकार गिरा दी। बनारसी दास की
सरकार केवल इसी वजह से तो गिरी नहीं
थी, उसके साथ कुछ और आर्ते भी थीं
आप तो इस देश की पॉलिटिक्स को
जानते हैं। हमारी 9 सरकारें गिरायी गयीं
थीं तब कौन-से कत्ल हुए थे, कौन
सी गिरावट आयी थी? जो दलील
अरणासिंह के पास थी, वही दलील मेरे
पास भी है। कोई नयी दलील तो मैंने
दी नहीं।

श्री रमोव मसूब : (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not permitted you. Because the Minister is replying for everything, they are taking advantage. It would be better if the Minister is not so liberal.

श्री जल सिंह : उनका कहना था कि मेरी स्टेटमेंट में कुछ थोड़ा-सा डाइवर्शन पैदा हो गया है। मैंने खुद भी इस बात को सोचा था कि मैं नाई या तेलों बताऊं या न बताऊं। लेकिन मैंने इसलिए यह बताया कि इस झगड़े के पीछे इतना प्रभाव ऊंच-नीच का नहीं था क्योंकि किसी भी ठाकुर ने उन हरिजनों की हिमायत नहीं की। लेकिन उस गांव की जो आबादी है उसमें सभी जाति के लोग बसते हैं। उस गांव में कोई 102 घर हैं। उनमें से 30 घर जाटव के हैं, 25 घर ठाकुर के हैं, ब्राह्मण, खटोक, राय, धोबी, मुसलमान तेलो, नाई सभी रले-मिले बाकी के घर हैं। इस गांव में यह बात खाल तौर पर इसलिए नहीं पैदा हुई कि नान-हरिजन और हरिजन की बात थी। मैंने आपको पहले भी बताया था कि इन्होंने दोनों ठाकुरों के खिलाफ शहादत दी थी और उस शहादत का बदला लेने के लिए वे पांच आदिमियों को मारने जा रहे थे। लेकिन उस वक्त वे उनके हाथ नहीं आये। वे गांव थे, बाहर थे। निर्दोष आदिमी मारे गये। अब हम निर्दोष आदिमियों के मरने के बाद अप्रलियत निकालेंगे। तो हमको इस बात की गारण्टी करनी है कि आइन्दा के लिए हम कमजोर वर्ग का इस तरह से बेरहमी से मारने का मौका न दें और उसको रोकने के लिए हम यत्न करते हैं। इसके लिए पहली बात सची गई है कि गांव में जिनके अपर क्लास लोगों के पास लाइसेंस हैं उनके ही हरिजनों के पास भी लाइसेंस होने चाहिए, ताकि वे बराबरी का जीवन बसर कर सकें। इसके लिए नमाम प्रांतों के मुख्यमंत्रियों और यूनिन टेरेटरीज में सूचन किया

जा रहा है कि वहां पर इस तरह का रिवाज पैदा किया जाए और साथ ही साथ केवल हरिजन ही नहीं बल्कि दूसरे भी जो कमजोर वर्ग हैं, उनको रक्षा करनी है, अलसंख्यों को रक्षा करनी है, लेकिन सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि हथियारों से ही बात खत्म नहीं होगी जब तक इन्सान की भावना ठीक नहीं की जाएगी।

यह जो घटना घटी है, इस पर कोई पत्थर दिल इन्सान भी अपने आंसू बहाए बगैर नहीं रह सकता। इतना जुलूम किया गया। क्या इन्सान इतना बेरहम हो सकता है कि मां के पास दो बेटे खड़े हों, 14 वर्ष का और 8 वर्ष का और दोनों बगल में खड़े दाने खा रहे थे और वहां आकर पहले छोटे को और फिर बड़े को और इसके बाद मां को मारा। यानि इतनी नीचता तक इन्सान पहुंच गया है। क्यों पहुंच गया है? इसके लिए हमारे सामाजिक, धार्मिक और पोलिटिकल नेताओं द्वारा जितनी निन्दा इन्सान की की जा सकती है, की जानी चाहिए। जानवर भी अपने समाज के जानवर को इस तरह से नहीं मारता लेकिन यह इन्सान इतना गिर गया है। इसके लिए अकेली सरकार ही नहीं बल्कि समाज ज्यादा जिम्मेदार है। जब तक समाज में ऐसे लोगों का सम्मान खत्म नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। आप ऐसी हवा पैदा करें कि जिन लोगों ने कत्ल किए हैं, उनको समाज से खारिज कर दिया जाए। शापन तो राजा देगा ही। ये लोग हिन्दुस्तान के वफादार नहीं हैं, और भाईचारे में विश्वास नहीं करते, हम इनको किसी पार्टी का मेंबर नहीं बनाएंगे, न इनके यहां खाना खाएंगे और न ही रिश्तेदारी करेंगे। इस प्रकार से इनका सोशल वायकाट किया जाना चाहिए और इस तरह की आप लांघों की हवा पैदा करनी चाहिए और आप जैसे

बुजुर्ग लोग यह काम कर सकते हैं। आज-कल तो कोई ज्यादा काम भी आपके पास नहीं है।

मैंने यही कुछ कहना था। मेरा खयाल है कि राय साहब की बातों की सफाई हो गई होगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री उत्तम राठौर।

श्री उत्तम राठौर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . . .।

(व्यवधान) . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting anybody else. This is not a general discussion. Mr. Uttam Rathod.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No clarification. I am not permitting. Please refresh your minds with the rules. Because the inter-session period was two months, you have forgotten the rules. Please go through them. Now, Mr. Uttam Rathod.

श्री अंल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खयाल नहीं रहा। किसी मेंबर ने कहा था कि मैं जब वहां गया था तो वहां पर मैंने मिठाई खाई। यह बिल्कुल झूठी बात है। आपको याद रखना चाहिए कि बेलचो में इतना बड़ा वाकधा हुआ, वहां न होम मिनिस्टर गए न चीफ मिनिस्टर गए, और भी कई वाक्ये होते रहे हैं। मैंने पानी तक भी नहीं पिया। लानत है ऐसे लोगों पर जिन्होंने वहां पर जा कर मिठाईयां खाई। . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री उत्तम राठौर (हिंगोली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने मंत्री महोदय का भाषण बड़े ध्यान से सुना। काफी अच्छी बातें उन्होंने कही हैं, जैसी हर वक्ता कहते हैं। “मैंने कुछ नुटा के होश में आए तो क्या किया” ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बेहतर यह होता कि जब ये हरिजन प्रोटेशन मांगने आए थे पुलिस के पास, उसी वक्ता अगर सही समय पर प्रोटेशन दो गई होती तो आज शाब्द मंत्री महोदय को वहां जाना न पड़ता।

मैं विभिन्न दो-तीन चीजों की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह सही है कि फूलन देवी की डकैती के बाद हमारी सरकार ने प्रदेशों के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को यह लिखा कि जहां जहां हरिजनों और स्वर्ण हिन्दुओं में झगड़े हैं, जो सेसेटिव एरियाज हैं वहां वहां हरिजन अगर मांग करते हैं तो उनको आर्म्स दि जाएं? अगर ऐसा था और अगर देवली के लोगों ने आर्म्स मांगे थे तो फिर उनको आर्म्स क्यों नहीं दिए गए?

क्या इन लोगों ने प्रोटेशन की मांग की थी? अगर की थी तो कब और उनको प्रोटेशन क्यों नहीं दी गई? जो स्टेशन हाउस आफिसर था उस ने तो देने की जरूरत ही नहीं समझी लेकिन जो सुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ था उन दिनों, वह क्या कर रहा था?

हकूमत ने एलान किया था कि आइन्दा जातीय दंगे रोकने के लिए हरिजनों, गिरिजनों, मुसलमानों और जितनी माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटीज हैं उन सभी के लोगों को हम अपनी फोर्मिस में शामिल करेंगे। ऐसा हम ने डेढ़ दो साल पहले कहा था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पॉलिसी पर अब तक कितना अमल हुआ है?

इस घटना को घटे हुए पांच दिन हो गए हैं। इन पांच दिनों में यह जं। राधे और गन्तोपा आदि लोग हैं इन में से कितनों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और कौन कौन से हथियार उन से बरामद किए गए हैं?

[श्री उत्तम राठीर]

यहां से पुलिस स्टेशन सिर्फ आठ-किलोमीटर दूर है। जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है लगभग 24 लोग मारे गए हैं। और छः या आठ घायल हुए हैं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि कम से कम 30-32 मर्तबा गोलियां चली होंगी जिन में से कुछ राइफलों से भी चली होंगी। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जो इन से आवाज निकली वह बहुत दूर तक पहुंची होगी। क्या यह नहीं हो सकता था कि पुलिस फोर्स वहां जल्दी पहुंचनी? पुलिस ने इनकी देर आने में क्यों की?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon Minister may reply. The hon Member has put specific questions. That is good.

श्री जल सिंह : पुलिस फोर्स में उनको शरीक किया जाएगा यह बात मैंने कही थी और उस पर हम अमल कर रहे हैं। मैं पहले ही जवाब में कह चुका हूं कि कहीं कहीं से हम को शिकायतें मिली हैं कि इस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। अब हम मछली से इस पर अमल कराएंगे।

माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल किया है कि पुलिस प्रोटैक्शन उनको क्यों नहीं दी गई। दरहकीकत बात यह थी कि जब गवाही देने वाले पुलिस के पास गए कि हम को लाइसेंस दिए जाएं तो उसने लाइसेंस नहीं दिए। इसकी भी जानकारी हो रही है और जो उस वक्त के धानेदार थे उसके खिलाफ जानकारी करने के लिए उसको सस्पेण्ड भी कर दिया गया है और उसके साथ साथ घोर भी सस्पेंड हुए हैं।

एक सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने यह किया है कि जब गोलियां चल रही थीं तो जल्दी पुलिस को इतिहास क्यों नहीं दी गई। आप भंडाजा लगा सकते हैं कि जल्दी इतिहास बही जा कर दे सकते थे जो नहीं

मरता या मारने वाला नहीं था। जो बेचारे खेत में जा कर छिप गए अपनी जान बचाने के लिए वे कैसे जा सकते थे और दूसरे लोग चाहते थे कि उनको मार दिया जाए। यह भी मैंने सुना है और इसकी मैं तस्दीक कर रहा हूं कि राधे और संतोष को असला लाने के लिए गांव के ठाकुरों ने चन्दा इकट्ठा कर के दिया था। इससे आप भंडाजा लगा सकते हैं कि जो चन्दा इकट्ठा करके ठाकुरों को सहायता देता है तो वह कोई कार्रवाई उनके खिलाफ कर सकता है या उनकी शिकायत करने वह जाता?

एक और बात की भी जानकारी हो रही है। दो लाइसेंसदार और उस गांव के। उनकी ड्यूटी थी कि जहां कोई दंगा फमाद हो रहा हो वहां वे जाते। उनकी जानकारी भी पुलिस कर रही है। इस मामले में इन मारी बातों को हम ने भुलाया नहीं है। ऐसा नहीं है कि हम ने इस सब को इग्नोर कर दिया है। इन सब बातों को हम देख रहे हैं। यह कहना कि उनकी, सुनी, जातों तो आज हम को वहां जाने की जरूरत नहीं थी, दुरुस्त है। मैंने इस घटना पर दुख प्रकट किया है। हम इसका इलाज करना चाहते हैं। जल्दी पुलिस के पास कौंसे सन्देशा पहुंचता। उस गांव से आने तक कोई रास्ता ही नहीं है, सड़क नहीं है। अगर पुलिस को जाना पड़े तो सात मील के बजाय 17 मील का रास्ता पड़ता है यह मुझे लोगों ने बताया है। पुलिस को खबर नहीं हुई। जब खबर हो गई तो उसी वक्त वह पहुंच गये।

श्री उत्तम राठीर : मैंने यह पूछा था कि आर्म्स लाइसेंस उन्होंने मांगे थे कि नहीं? और अगर मांगे थे तो उनको क्यों नहीं दिये गये।

श्री जल सिंह : मैंने पहले भी कहा कि जब उन्होंने अस्त्र मांगे थे और उनको

शस्त्र नहीं-दिये गये, जिन्होंने ऐसा किया
उनको सस्पेंड कर के जानकारी की जा रही
है उनको सजा मिलेगी कि क्यों नहीं शस्त्र
दिये गये, और मैं तो और आगे जानना चाहता
हूँ कि जब उन्होंने गवाहों को डाकुओं के
खिलाफ़ तो पुलिस का फ़र्ज था कि वह नहीं
भी गांगेते तब भी उनको शस्त्र दिए जाने
चाहिए थे। लेकिन अभी मैं कुछ नहीं कह
सकता कि कितनी उनको सजा दे सकेंगे
उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री। उन्होंने मुझे से
कहा है कि उन्होंने उनके साथियों को भी
सस्पेंड कर दिया है और हम पूरी जानकारी
कर रहे हैं। उनको भी सजा देंगे।

(व्यवधान)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No clarifi-
cation. The Minister will not reply.
Nothing will go on record. All of you
please sit down. I am not permitting
you. This is only a calling attention.
Mr. Rathore did not get up. Nothing
except what Mr. Sinha says will go on
record. He is just now getting up.

श्री उत्तम राठौर : मैंने यह पूछा
था कि पिछले 5 दिनों में कितने लोगों को
गिरफ्तार किया गया है और कौन कौन से
उनके पास से आर्म्स, बरामद हुए हैं ?

श्री बल सिंह : मैंने जवाब दिया कि
हमारे पास अभी यह फैंटम और फ़िगम
नहीं हैं सरकार की तरफ से दिये हुए कि
कितने आदमी उन्होंने पकड़ लिये हैं और
कितने नहीं पकड़े हैं। यह अम्बर एम्बेस्टे-
गेशन है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri
Sinha.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH:
(Barh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it
is obvious that there has been a fail-
ure of the Government. This is a con-
tinuing failure of the Government be-
cause, as the Home Minister himself
has admitted just now, no arrests
have been made so far.

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: I have not
said these things.

मैंने कहा है कि हमारे पास कोई
इतिना नहीं है कि आखिर कितने पकड़े
गये हैं और कितने नहीं पकड़े गये
हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is re-
plying to his question.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: I
would amend this by saying that there
has been continuing failure of the
Government because the Home Minis-
ter of India has told us at this moment
that he had no information whether
anyone had been arrested or not. This
is a failure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in this
Parliament, practically every week, we
have had occasion so discuss the prob-
lem and the situation about the atroci-
ties. We are discussing at the moment
the atrocities committed in the village
of Deholi. We have condemned this
outrageous thing through various
Parliamentary devices like the Calling
Attention, Adjournment Motion and
Resolution.

But, in the last two years, we only
got a repeat performance—every week.
I know the situation and the problem
is difficult. I myself come from one
of the most disturbed and violent
areas of this county.

Why does this happen? Why is it
that this thing should happen as Mr.

[Shri Dharam Bir Sinha]

A.K. Roy just referred as also my friend Mr. Chakraborty.

In our Indian society, we do try to become more human, but today after thirty years since we lost our Father of the Nation—it took at least thousand years for the spirit of Budha to go away from this country—we find the Gandhian spirit to be vanishing. We are again being made into inhuman human beings. I know Indian society has been violent but there has been periods of sublimation through our national life and leadership. Unfortunately we do not have sublimated leadership in the country which can cut across the mounting tensions in our society. The society is being torn as under.

15 hrs.

Sir, it is not only atrocities on Harijans but we also know what is happening in Assam, Punjab and all over the country. These are not just symbolic of the ills that are affecting the Indian society. They represent the wounds which are coming on the surface. Now, what are we doing? Are we doing anything? Can this Parliament provide leadership? I am not asking the Government only. I am asking everyone of us.

As I said in the beginning so far as this incident is concerned, there has been obvious and continuing failure of this Government.

Should we confine ourselves to a debate as and when such an incident like this takes place? This problem is not only political but it has also great social dimensions—the intolerance that is growing in our society, the weaknesses that are growing in our society, the violence that is growing in our society and the hate that is growing in our society. Are we doing anything? Is the Home Minister willing to take this Parliament with him and lead this Parliament so that we could perhaps try to change when we have

still time? I fear, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that we are going the way in which the Latin American countries have gone where violence rules. Sir, the cushion which the parliamentary democracy provides, it seems, unfortunately, in our country is being eroded. I would only ask whether the Government would like to act politically, socially and add to its political will to try to understand and try to resolve the tensions that are growing in our society and try to meet the violence when there is still time. That is all that I have to ask.

श्री जैल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, श्री सिंह ने ये सुझाव दिया है कि अगर इन बातों को सामाजिक और राजनैतिक दृष्टि से देखा जाए, तो इस समस्या का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है। मैं इस पर सोच सकता हूँ। उन्होंने इस वाक्य को कानटेन्शन की है। वह हम सब करते हैं।

एक बात का उनको कुछ हुआ कि होम मिनिस्टर को अब तक पता नहीं है कि कितने आदमी पकड़े गए हैं। आज सुबह हमने प्रदेश सरकार को कानटेन्ट किया था। उस वक्त उनके पास किसी के पकड़े जाने की कोई इत्तिला नहीं थी। हमने कहा है कि जब वे एक या दो या चार लोगों को पकड़ें, तो हम को इत्तिला दे दें। अब तक मुझे यह इत्तिला नहीं मिली है। अगर हाउस में सही बात कहने से माननीय सदस्य का यह ख्याल हो जाए कि....

डा० सुखराम स्वामी (बम्बई उत्तर पूर्व) : दो चार को पकड़ने में क्या हर्ज है? दो चार को पकड़ लीजिए।

श्री जैल सिंह : श्री सिंह ने लैटिन अमरीका का भी उदाहरण दिया और पंजाब और दूसरे हिस्सों में कुछ लोग जो गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं, उसके बारे में भी उन्होंने अपने विचार प्रकट किए। उनका ख्याल ठीक

है। ऐसे तत्व और ऐसी शक्तियाँ देश में मौजूद हैं जो गड़बड़ फैलाने की कोशिश करती हैं। मुझे बहुत प्रसन्नता होगी, अगर श्री सिंह सब पार्टियों को कहें कि जहाँ भी बद-अमनी पैदा होती है, जहाँ ऐसे तत्व हैं, हमको उनके खिलाफ राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर फ़ैसले करने चाहिए। उन लोगों को शह मिल जाती है। विरोधी दल में बैठ कर इन्सान का दिमाग और हो जाता है और इधर आकर और हो जाता है। जब तक यह नहीं बदलता है, तब तक इस बात का इलाज करना बड़ा मुश्किल है। (व्यवधान) ज्यादातर हमारे वे दोस्त खोल रहे हैं, जो लोकदल के हैं। मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि चौधरी चरण सिंह का जमाना देख लीजिए, उसमें क्या होता रहा। उनका होम मिनिस्ट्री का जमाना भी देख लीजिए, कहां कहां वे जाते थे और कहां कहां नहीं जाते थे। (व्यवधान) तब बेलछी कांड हुआ। उस वक़्त वहां लोकदल के मुख्य मंत्री थे। अब तक उसका मुकदमा चलता रहा। किसी ने जाकर खबर नहीं ली, किसी ने उसका नहीं पूछा। कोई स्पेशल अदालत नहीं बिठाई गई, ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी मुकदमे का निपटारा हो जाए। मुझे खुशी है कि उनको अहसास हुआ। जब वे इधर बैठे हुए थे, उस वक़्त नहीं हुआ। अब हो गया है, भगवान की बड़ी कृपा हो गई है। (व्यवधान) हम पर तो पहले ही कृपा हो गई थी। हमें आपोजीशन का तजुर्बा हो गया है। यह सिर्फ उनकी बात है, जिनको कभी मौका नहीं मिला। अगर उनको कभी मौका मिले और वे इधर आ जाएं, ... (व्यवधान) अब ज्यादा शोर मचाने से फ़ायदा नहीं है। लोगों ने यह फ़ैसला किया है। (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : सारी दुनिया में हो रहा है।

श्री जैल सिंह : क्या हो रहा है ? मैंने कब कहा है कि नहीं हो रहा है। होता है। मैंने जो बात कही है, उसका इलाज करना चाहिए। जो दिमाग इधर बैठने के वक़्त था, वही होना चाहिए।

श्री सूरज भान : इस विषय पर पूरा डिस्कशन होना चाहिए। इसमें बहुत सी बातें अंधूरी रह गई हैं। स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था कि इस पर डिस्कशन होगा।

15.09 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: INDIA'S EXTENDED ARRANGEMENT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Finance Minister to make a Statement.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Before the hon. Finance Minister makes a statement on this subject, I have to submit that I have addressed a letter to hon. Speaker on Saturday when there was a meeting of the Opposition Parties. We were given to understand that the relevant documents and copies of agreements etc. have been placed in the Library. I went to the Library this morning and I find that only one letter addressed by the hon. Finance Minister to the managing Director of IMF dated 28th September has been placed in the Library. Nothing else is available in the Library. I would like to know with regard to this what is the position I addressed a letter to the Speaker. We were told on Saturday by the Speaker that all the documents have been placed in the Library. But they are not available in the Library.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have been placed in the Library.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: No. It is not available there. There is only

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

one letter addressed by the Finance Minister on 20th September, to the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, Excepting this letter, there is no document or any copy of the agreement signed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : (Bombay—North East): He wants to know the sale deed of the sell out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The other one was placed in the Library this morning. The previous one was placed on Saturday.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I went to the Library today morning. But there was no other document placed in the Library.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wait for the Minister's statement.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: What about the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): You don't know the details and therefore you are making all sorts of wild statements.

On August 17, 1981, I had informed the House that the Government was negotiating with the International Monetary Fund for drawing an amount of SDR 5 billion under the Extended Fund Facility. I am glad to be able to tell the House that our negotiations have been successfully concluded and the Fund has approved an extended arrangement for the full amount requested. It is heartening that our proposal received wide support from both developing and developed countries.

2. For a period of 3 years, beginning November, 9, 1981 India will have the right to draw an amount equivalent to SDR 5 billion in instalments. Until June 30, 1982 drawings upto SDR 900 million may be made. From July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983, another SDR 1800 million will be

available. The remainder can be drawn in the period from July 1, 1983 to the end of the extended arrangement.

3. These amounts are being made available, in accordance with the established policies of the Fund, by way of a mix of the Fund's ordinary and borrowed resources. Of the total amount, SDR 2,404.5 million will be financed from the Fund's ordinary resources, and the remaining amount from borrowed resources. The drawings from ordinary resources will be available at an average rate of interest of 6½ per cent. Repayments of each drawing will begin in the fourth year and will be completed in 10 years after the date of each drawing. The drawing from borrowed resources will carry a market related rate of interest and repayment of each drawing will begin three and a half years after the date of each drawing and will be completed in 7 years from the date of each drawing. The average interest rate on resources provided under this arrangement will be substantially less than that in the Euro-dollar market.

4. The need for this loan arises from the balance of payments situation facing the country. In my statement of August 17, 1981 I had drawn attention to the massive deterioration in our terms of trade arising in particular from the doubling of oil prices in the last two years. The oil import bill increased from Rs. 1700 crores in 1978-79 to over Rs. 5,000 crores in 1980-81. This has contributed substantially to deficit in our trade account which rose to about Rs. 5,500 crores in 1980-81. The situation remains serious as is evident from the fact that our reserves have continued to decline. Our foreign currency reserves have declined almost—Rs. 1400 crores in the first seven and a half months of the current year.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Shame, shame. He has bankrupted us.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is an erosion of over one fourth in our foreign currency reserves within a short time.

5. This difficult situation cannot be dismissed as a short-term imbalance. Essential import requirements of the economy will continue to be substantial, even though major import substitution programmes are being vigorously implemented. Export demand for our goods has weakened due to recessionary conditions abroad. The situation has been made worse by rising protectionism in the industrial countries. Unless, therefore, there is a radical change in the external environment, of which unfortunately there are few signs, our balance of payments will continue to be under severe strain for some years. This was recognised in the Sixth Plan which envisages recourse to external financing over and above the anticipated flow of net external assistance...

6. It is precisely to meet balance of payments situation of this type that the extended Fund Facility was created in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) with strong support of developing countries, including India. This facility differs from the usual standby facilities of the Fund, which are intended to meet short-term balance of payments needs. The extended facility is designed specifically to provide for medium-term finance to enable developing countries to manage balance of payments problems without faltering in their development effort. Our case for borrowing from the facility falls squarely within this framework. As a member of the IMF, it was our right to use this facility provided resources were made available on appropriate terms, consistent with our national objectives.

7. In order to enable an informed discussion of the issues involved in this arrangement, copies of my letter

dated September 28, 1981 to the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund along with copies of the attached memorandum containing a statement of our economic policies have been placed in the Parliament library. Members are under misapprehension that there is an agreement. There is no agreement, but only a standard letter which is attached to the Fund document. We have received only a draft of it. Final letter has not yet been received. Even the draft, I have asked the department to place in the Library.

8. A perusal of these documents will show that the adjustment programme outlined therein is an integral part of the Sixth Plan and reflects faithfully the strategies, programmes and the investment priorities of the Plan. There is no departure from our commitment to self-reliance. We have firmly stated our commitment to development programmes aimed at the uplift of the weaker sections of society, especially in rural areas. It is only by implementing the Sixth Plan efficiently that the economy will gather the strength it needs to move into a viable balance of payments position. There is no other way.

9. The policies outlined in support of our medium-term programme are also derived from the Sixth Plan. As far as balance of payments is concerned, high priority is accorded in the national plan to import substitution in important areas such as oil, steel, cement and fertilisers. We have emphasised this aspect in the statement of policies. At the same time, the import requirements and technological needs of a growing economy and a heavy investment programme must be adequately and expeditiously met. Our import policy is designed to achieve this objective. The plan also calls for a strong export effort and we have reiterated the commitment. Expanded domestic production in critical areas where we can

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

save on imports, together with a more dynamic export performance are the two ingredients for bringing the balance of payments under control in the Sixth Plan period.

10. I am sure that Hon'ble Members will agree on the relevance of fiscal and monetary restraint to control inflation. The House is aware that action in line with this objective has been under way and I am glad to say that it has begun to show results. The policies for resource mobilization which we have outlined in the statement are a continuation of the policies we have been following with the support of this House. They are designed to provide the resources necessary to achieve non-inflationary financing of investments needed in the Sixth Plan.

11. In regard to the role of the private sector, our statement is fully in accord with the approach of the Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1980 which was placed before this House.

12. I would now deal with what is called conditionality and which is naturally a matter of concern to hon. Members. It has two aspects. The first relates to the overall nature of the adjustment programme. As I have already explained, the adjustment programme which we have outlined has been framed in accordance with our social and political objectives, reflects our economic priorities, and is tailored to our specific circumstances. So far as this aspect goes, I reiterate that the strategy and the policy underpinning of the programme are, in complete accord with the Sixth Plan.

13. Secondly, there are performance criteria, determined annually, which have to be related largely to macro-economic variables. These are as few as possible. For the year 1981-82 the performance criteria reflect the policies which I emphasised while presenting the Budget for the current

fiscal year. I had drawn the attention of the House to the persistence of inflationary pressures in the economy and had in that connection urged the need for fiscal and monetary restraint. In line with this important policy objective we have been attempting to keep the expansion of credit within reasonable limits. Thus for the current fiscal year, we have indicated our interest to limit the total domestic credit outstanding at the end of the fiscal year to a maximum of Rs. 74,181 crores as against the outstanding amount of Rs. 62,126 crores at the end of the last year. This is a total figure. This represents an increase of as much as 19.4 per cent. My endeavour would be to keep total credit expansion below this level. Total net credit outstanding for the banking system as a whole to the Central and State Governments as at the end of 1981-82 is proposed to be limited to Rs. 30,981 crores as against the amount of Rs. 25,800 crores outstanding at the end of the previous year. The House will agree that expansion of credit beyond these levels would jeopardize our efforts to control inflation.

14. For the year 1981-82, we intend to limit to SDR 1.4 billion the contracting of official and officially guaranteed external commercial loans with a maturity of between one and twelve years. I would like to emphasize that this limit will not only exclude aid credits but also all loans which have maturities exceeding 12 years. Furthermore, it will also exclude two large loans contemplated for a new steel plant in Orissa and a possible power project. This limit, which is for the current year only, is fully in accordance with our own policy of prudent management of foreign debt.

15. We have rupee trade and payments agreements with a number of countries. I would like to emphasise that these will continue—and educate some people who have not understood this—and will in no way

be affected by arrangements with the IMF.

16. I had stated in the course of the Parliamentary debate in August this year, that there never was any question of devaluation of the rupee. There was no question then. There is no question now.

17. There will be periodic consultations between the Government of India and the Fund during the period of the extended arrangement to review the implementation of the programme. This is a normal feature of such arrangements. I would like to inform hon'ble members that even without such an extended arrangement, all member countries are obliged to consult with the Fund periodically under the provisions of Article IV of the Articles of Agreement of the IMF.

18. The IMF arrangement has been the subject of considerable interest both inside and outside the House. I have studiously avoided making any comments on this question before taking this House into confidence. I am sure that a careful perusal of the documents we have now made available will convince the hon'ble members that the Government have fully safeguarded the vital economic interest of the country. I had assured this House that Government would not do anything which would be derogatory to the country's self-respect or to the national interests. I believe we have kept our promise. We have clearly indicated to the Fund that the measures we follow will be fully in line with our declared policies accepted by Parliament. We have not allowed, nor shall we permit in future, any abridgement of the sovereign right of Parliament and of the Government responsible to it to determine national policies.

I have tabled a motion for taking up this matter into consideration. I have reserved a few other points for

the debate that we would like to have in the House. I look forward to a very fruitful debate from the House.

15.25 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) NEED FOR AMENDING CANTONMENT ACT FOR SETTING UP MUNICIPAL BOARD FOR RANIKHET AND LANS-DOWNE AREAS.

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT (Almora): I want to draw the kind attention of the Hon'ble Defence Minister to the need for amending certain provisions of the present Cantonment Act. This Act came into existence in early twenties. The then British authorities had settled some civilian population in various cantonments with due regard to the need of the Cantonments. Under the provision of this Act the people living in the fixed civil areas are given land for specific period on lease. Even prior to the termination of the lease period there is danger of the land being acquired for army need. Any construction on this land such as building etc. or any change thereon, cannot be done without the permission of the Cantonment Board. In certain matters permission of the Higher Army Command is required which is seldom given. There is always difficulty in getting land for new works such as for roads and Government building etc. There is majority of army officers in the Cantonment Board, who cannot represent the aspiration of the civilian population, moreover their tenure is also for a short period.

The civilian population in the Cantonments feel suffocated. I have received representations from people demanding separate Municipal Boards in the Cantonments of Ranikhet and Lansdowne. I therefore request the Hon'ble Defence Minister to make

[Shri Harish Chandra Singh Rawat]

necessary amendments in the Cantonment Act and Civilian population living in Ranikhet and Lansdowne may be permitted to form separate Municipal Boards.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the Chair]

(ii) Need for measures to meet shortage of water and famine conditions in certain parts of Bihar.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Chatra): Acute shortage of water and famine conditions prevail in the district of Palamu especially portions of Panki, Lesliganj, Manatu, Balamath Latehar, Chandva and in Hazaribagh district, Hunterganj, Partap Pur, and Chatra areas and in the district of Gaya, Mohanpur, Barachatti, Imamganj, Sumaria, Fatehpur and Wazirganj areas in Bihar. The people of the districts of Palamau, Hazaribagh and Gaya are facing starvation and acute shortage of water. Earlier their Bhadaï crops were damaged due to heavy rain and now there is scarcity of rain, all the crops of paddy have suffered and faded away. The area is now facing famine and large number of people in the villages are facing starvation. The plight of cattle is too miserable, the rations are not distributed from the Government side to serve the people from starvation.

Urgent measures are to be taken to provide relief to the cultivators and other suffering people; manual works should be started to provide employment to starving people, tube wells should be provided to get drinking water to parched fields so that Kharif may be grown. Long term plan like constructing a dam for regulating the flow of rain water and assuring irrigation facilities should also be drawn up for the area.

(iii) Crisis in silk Industry due to rise in price of silk yarn.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazi-pur): The Silk Industry in the country and particularly at Varanasi is facing severe crisis due to the unprecedented price hike of silk yarn. The silk yarn price which was Rs. 400 per kg. in the month of July, 1981 has gone up to the all time high record of Rs. 775 per kg. by the end of October, 1981. The result has been very disastrous to the silk weavers.

More than five lakhs of silk handloom weavers in Varanasi alone have been forced to close their looms. Weavers are suffering from untold miseries and about half a million people are at the verge of starvation.

While the State of Karnataka has the upper hand in the production of silk yarn, but more than 60 per cent silk yarn produced there is utilised in Varanasi. More than 50 per cent of silk yarn from all sources in the country are being utilised by the weavers of Varanasi. While only 10 per cent of the silk yarn production has suffered due to the infection of 'Uzi Flies', the prices have abnormally increased due to the auction system introduced by the Silk Exchange Board of Karnataka. The bidding system has helped giant yarn stockists and capitalists to enter into auction and corner the stocks. The speculative traders found their paradise in investing and holding silk yarn stocks where the prices have raised to almost 100 per cent within a course of two months time.

The severe crisis faced by silk industry calls for the immediate action by the Central Government. It is, therefore, suggested that the following steps may kindly be taken up immediately by the Government to save millions of silk yarn weavers throughout the country and particularly in Varanasi:

1. A crash programme for immediate arrangement of import of silk yarn from China, Korea, Brazil be made in bulk and should be released

to the weavers without levying any import duty. In addition to this, arrangements for import of silk yarn under open General Licence as well as under Actual User's Scheme be made available so that the Exporters as well as Handloom Weaving Organisations may avail the facility to import the yarn directly.

2. The role of the Karnataka State Silk Marketing Board as well as Silk Marketing Federation should be completely scrapped for monopoly purchase and the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Government of India, must have a say in guiding both the above organisations for setting up their purchase policies. This may be applied to all the Sericulture departments in all the States where a floor price should be earmarked in consultation with the Development Commissioner for Handlooms that whenever the yarn price falls from the floor-level price, then only the State Governments Marketing Boards may intervene for procurement, otherwise the market should be left to take its own natural course.

3. The auction system introduced by the Karnataka State Government should be completely stopped and other sericulture departments of State Governments of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh may also be directed to abolish the auction system.

4. All types of Sales tax imposed by the State Governments on Silk Handloom goods as well as on silk yarn and Octroi duties on Silk goods levied by the Metropolitan Municipal Corporations should be removed forthwith.

5. The imported yarn should not be distributed through private dealers, but it should be distributed to the actual weavers who are behind the looms through Government agencies.

6. The imported silk yarn should not be equally distributed among different States, but it should be distributed on the basis of historical use in different States.

(iv) Need for measures to control Goitre

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Sir, under rule 377, I beg to mention the following matter of urgent public importance.

The national goitre control programme is in a mess. Goitre is a nutritional disease. It can be prevented and controlled. Yet, after nearly 30 years, the problem of goitre is where it was due to the callousness of the Centre and the State Governments, and administrative bottlenecks at all levels.

As many as 40 million suffer from goitre today. In the Fifth Plan, only Rs. 50 lakhs was allocated for goitre control. Of this amount—much less than what was needed—Rs. 10 lakhs was not spent at all.

About 7 lakh tonnes of iodised salt, which prevents and controls goitre, is needed to cover the goitre areas of the country.

But the installed capacity of the 12 iodisation plants in the country—all gifted by UNICEF—is only 3.76 lakh tonnes a year, while the actual annual production is a little over 1 lakh tonnes (1978-79 figure).

The iodisation units do not get enough railway wagons for the transportation of iodised salt. The programme has not been properly supervised and evaluated the State level, because there are no goitre cells in the health directorates of the affected States.

The goitre-affected States often do not lift their salt quota. There is no co-ordination between the State and health departments and civil supply departments.

[Shri Vasant Kumar Pandit]

A ban on the supply of common salt to the goitre areas cannot be imposed because, there is not enough iodised salt due to administrative bottlenecks.

The monumental apathy of the Government to goitre control can be guessed from the fact that some years ago, when the number of iodisation plants was even less than 12, two iodisation plants gifted by UNICEF rotted in the godowns for several years just because they were not installed.

Goitre is caused by deficiency of iodine in the diet. It is characterised by the enlargement of the thyroid gland and, swelling of the front and the sides of the neck. It is prevented by and controlled by ensuring regular use of iodised salt by the goitre-affected and goitre-risk people.

The developed countries where goitre was a problem eradicated it several decades ago.

The goitre belt in India stretches along Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana (one district), Bihar (nine districts), U.P. (14 districts), West Bengal (five districts), Sikkim, Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.

Goitre has also been identified in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra and Shahdol and Siddhi districts of Madhya Pradesh.

The prevalence of goitre in this belt ranges from 3 per cent to 60 per cent with an average prevalence of 30 per cent.

Dr. C. Gopalan, nutrition expert, says the failure of the national goitre control programme highlights how health programmes are implemented in the country.

Nutrition Foundation of India refers to the unsatisfactory manner in

which the prevention of nutritional blindness (vitamin A deficiency) programme was being implemented and says: "Goitre and similar health and nutritional problems are disease of the poor and underprivileged and, therefore, apparently looked upon as 'their' problems, not 'ours'.

What is needed is a qualitative change in the approach to these problems. There must be a greater awareness of the importance and urgency of these problems and high priority must be given to their control and prevention.

In the Sixth Plan Rs. 86 lakhs have been allocated for goitre control. Fifteen more iodisation plants gifted by UNICEF are also proposed to be installed during 1980-85.

I, therefore, call upon the Government to give serious attention to this basic health problem of the poor. A lot of awareness has to be created at the grass-root level. A total apathy of both the Central and State Governments is due to unaccountability and complacency. I hope that the Government will come forward with a comprehensive scheme to tackle this national health programme.

(v) PROTEST RALLY BY WORKERS AT BOAT CLUBS, NEW DELHI

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, lakhs of workers, employees, peasants, agricultural labourers and other sections of the toiling people coming from different parts of the country have rallied today in the lawn of the Boat Club, outside Parliament to register their protest against high prices of essential commodities, anti-labour policies of the Government and anti-democratic repressive measures like Essential Services Maintenance Act, National Security Act, etc. and to press for the following demands:

1. Sale of all essential commodities such as foodgrains, edible oil,

cloth sugar, etc. at subsidised prices through a net-work of shops in public distribution system by ensuring adequate and uninterrupted supply of these commodities.

2. Remunerative price to peasants and higher wage to agricultural workers.

3. Stringent measures against black-marketeers, hoarders, smugglers, speculators and officials protecting them.

4. Repeal of Essential Services Maintenance Act, National Security Act and other repressive measures.

5. Need-based minimum wages on the basis of norms laid down by the 15th Labour Conference.

6. Full neutralisation of the rise in cost of living. Removal of ceiling of Rs. 1.30 per point rise in price index (1960) base arbitrarily fixed by the B.P.E.

7. Amendment of payment of Bonus Act providing bonus for all workers without ceiling and pre-condition.

8. Ban on retrenchment and closures; introduction of unemployment allowance to the unemployed.

9. Withdrawal of all victimisation measures against workers and TU activists.

10. Rectification of fraudulent cost of living indices.

11. Recognition of TU's strength through secret ballot.

12. Full guarantee of collective bargaining and TU rights without any discrimination.

The acceptance of all these just and legitimate demands of the workers and the toiling masses requires radical changes of pro-monopoly, anti-people and anti-democratic policies of

the Government. Instead of pursuing the path of all-out confrontation and brutal repression at the dictates of national and foreign monopolies including IMF and World Bank, the Government should draw appropriate lesson from this massive united protest and reverse its present policies to accept the demands put forward jointly by all the Central Trade Unions and the National Federations through this massive rally. In case the Government refuses to respond, there will be a bigger protest through all India strike action. The Government will be fully responsible for this development.

(VI) Need for taking over of Roorkee Engineering University by Union Government.

श्री रश्मिदत्त मसूद (सहारनपुर) :

रुड़की की इंजीनियरिंग यूनिवर्सिटी हिन्दुस्तान की उन चन्द यूनिवर्सिटियों में से एक है, जिसने इंजीनियरिंग के मैदान में न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में बल्कि दुनिया में नाम पैदा किया है। मगर वक्त के साथ-साथ उसकी वह पुरानी साख खत्म होती जाती है। इसलिए आज इस बात की जरूरत है कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी को हुकूमते हिन्द अपने इंतजाम में ले और इसको भी वही दर्जा दिया जाए जो हिन्दुस्तान में आई० आई० टी० को दिया गया है। सरकार के इस कदम से न सिर्फ यह कि रुड़की यूनिवर्सिटी और पेपर इंस्टीट्यूट सहारनपुर मुल्क की तरक्की में बेहतर किरदार अदा कर सकेगा, बल्कि आई० आई० टी० से कंपीटीशन होने की जितना पर रिसर्च के मामलात में भी सुधार आया। यूनिवर्सिटी के स्टाफ और स्टूडेंट्स की भी यही इच्छा है कि इसको हिन्द सरकार अपने अख्तियार में ले ले।

[شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

رزکی انجھلہ رنگ یونہورستی ہلدوستان کی ان چلد یونہورستوں میں سے ایک ہے جس نے انجھلہ رنگ کے مہدان میں نہ صرف ہلدوستان میں بلکہ دنیا میں نام پیدا کیا ہے۔ مگر وقت کے ساتھ ساتھ اس کی وہ پرانی ساکھ ختم ہوئی جاتی ہے۔ اس لئے آج اس بات کی ضرورت ہے کہ اس یونہورستی کو حکومت ہلد اپنے انتظام میں لے اور اس کو وہی درجہ دیا جائے جو ہلدوستان میں آئی - آئی - تی - کو دیا گیا ہے۔ سرکار کے اس قدم سے نہ صرف یہ کہ رزکی یونہورستی اور پھور انسٹی ٹیوٹ سہارنپور ملک کی ترقی میں بہتر کردار ادا کر سکے گا بلکہ آئی - آئی - تی - سے کمیٹی میں ہونے کی بدلا پر ریسرچ کے معاملات میں بھی سدھار آئے گا۔ یونہورستی کے اسٹاف اور اسٹوڈنٹس کی بھی یہی خواہش ہے کہ اس کو ہلد سرکار اپنے اختیار میں لے لے۔]

15.45 hrs.

OIL INDUSTRY (DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI P.C. SETHI): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974, be taken into consideration."

Section 15 of the Act provides for the collection of cess as a duty of

excise on the indigenous crude oil and natural gas, in terms of the Central Government notification, from time to time. We have been collecting a duty of Rs. 60, which was recently raised to Rs. 100. The price of indigenous crude was revised on 11.7.81 from Rs. 305 for on-shore and Rs. 439 for off-shore to Rs. 1,182 for both on-shore and off-shore crudes. Therefore, it has become inevitable to revise the duty for further investment in the oil industry. The Government is taking authority for increasing the cess, after notification, up to Rs. 300. This is only an enabling measure. We have got the financial consent for this. I hope that this Bill would be passed without much discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to Amend the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974, be taken into consideration."

SHRI R.P. DASS (Krishnagar): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. It is a short Bill, most probably the shortest Bill that has ever been brought here, a Bill of only few lines, but it is not as innocent as it looks. Though it meant for the development of the oil industry, you will find that it is nothing but an economic Bill.

This Ministry has now become the biggest instrument for revenue earning. In the last three years it has raised taxes to the tune of Rs. 6,000 crores. In August 1979 taxes were imposed to the tune of Rs. 1,150 crores, in June 1980 to the tune of Rs. 2,100 crores and in June 1981 to the tune of Rs. 1,200 crores. In July 1981 it was again raised by another Rs. 1,500 crores. It comes to nearly Rs. 6,000 crores or 6 billion rupees. It appears that there is still a budgetary gap of Rs. 600 crores.

Just now the Finance Minister referred to the budgetary gap and the guidelines put forward by the IMF after periodical discussion with it, I have here with me a copy of the IMF memorandum, in which there is a letter of

the Finance Minister, Shri R Venkataraman, dated 18th September 1981, to the Managing Director of IMF, forwarding a statement of the economic policy of the Government of India.

Sir, you will find from Table No. 13 of the memorandum in which it has been stated that the Government of India has to raise Rs. 6.6 billion in 1981-82 and this has to be raised to Rs. 12.4 billion in 1982-83 and again it has to be raised to Rs. 14.4 billion in 1983-84. That means, during the period from 1981-82 to 1983-84 the total amount that has to be raised is Rs. 33.4 billion. That is why I come to the conclusion that the present Ministry has been rather forced to raise again the taxes to the tune of Rs. 600 crores because now this Bill provides for Rs. 200 more per tonne of crude oil. It proposes to enhance the rate from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per tonne of crude oil. This will fetch near about Rs. 600 crores in a full year. So, it has been rather apparent that this is being done at the instance of IMF. Otherwise, how can it be that within the last 30 months this Ministry has to raise the oil price three times? Now the price of oil is going up by leaps and bounds, but it was not so before. The process has begun from January 1981, and it is becoming clear day by day that there is somebody behind who pulls the strings and this Government is acting according to him.

Although the Bill as it is drafted appears to be innocent and the Bill aims to develop the oil industry in the country, yet you will find that the ex-refinery oil price does not relate to the actual price in the market. The ex-refinery oil price of one litre of petrol is less than Rs. 3, but in the market the price is Rs. 5.58 to Rs. 6 per litre. So, there is no relation between the ex-refinery oil price and the price at which it is sold in the market. That is why one has to come to the conclusion that this Ministry has become a big instrument for raising revenue for the General Budget.

I would like to point out another fact about the ONGC. The ONGC is one of the biggest and the ablest organisations in the oil industry. It is well-equipped with the present know how, but it is not allowed to work as freely as it should have been. It was not allowed to work on all the oil fields. There are near about 32 blocks, 17 off-shore and 15 on shore. These blocks are being given to the foreign multinational corporation for exploration. Actually they have nothing to do with these blocks. Therefore, it has been clear that we had to sell our prospecting and development schemes elsewhere. We are not doing the entire work ourselves. At the same time it is true that ONGC does not have required number of scientists, specialists and technicians for the entire task to be done by them. Government is also not in a position to entrust the entire development task to ONGC. Therefore, Government has to rely upon the foreign multinational corporations.

Again, I would like to refer to I.M.F. Memorandum which says:

"In the past the Government has systematically passed on increases in the cost of imported crude to the domestic consumer through higher prices of petroleum products. To this end, Petroleum prices were raised in June, 1980 and again in January, 1981. More recently the Government has increased the prices of domestic crude oil from an average of Rs. 391 per tonne to Rs. 1182 per tonne. This increase in the price of 200% will make a major contribution to the addition of resource mobilisation effort, yielding about Rs. 9 billion in 1981-82 and the total Rs. 47 billion over the programme period. The Government has also taken steps to reduce subsidy. Fertilizer prices were raised in 1980-81 to effect total savings in the fertiliser subsidy bill of Rs. 10 billion over the programme period. Another increase in fertiliser price was recently announced

[Shri R. P. Das]

which will reduce the subsidy burden by further Rs. 8 billion. This increase in petrol and fertilizer price has made a massive upward adjustment within a very short period. Price increase of different petroleum products ranged from 40 to 140 per cent within 30 months period for most products and fertilizer prices have been increased by about 62 per cent. The additional burden borne by the consumer because of these adjustments amounts to cover 3 per cent of the GDF."

This has been adequately proved that this Ministry has sold out its interests to the foreign monopolists to the U.S. imperialists. They are working from behind the IMF. That is why I would like to oppose this Bill totally.

SHRI XAVIAR ARAKAL (Ernakulam): I take this opportunity for two proposes—one to support the Bill and at the same time to congratulate the Minister for his tremendous work and achievement in the oil field. It is not a small matter when we compare the position of oil industry in India in 1973 with that in 1981.

While referring to the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the parent Bill, Shri D. K. Borooah at the time of bringing this Bill said:

"It is essential that a programme for securing such self-reliance should be rapidly stepped up and also that the necessary resources for the execution of such programmes must be assured. It is, therefore, proposed to levy by way of cess duties of excise on crude oil and natural gas so as to create an Oil Industry Development Fund."

This fund would be used exclusively to provide financial assistance to the organisations engaged in development progress of the oil industry in all its aspects from the exploration for, and the production

of, crude oil to its refining, further down-stream processing, distribution marketing, etc., and research and development."

17 hrs.

Sir, this was the main object in bringing out this enactment in 1973. But when you refer to the statement of objects and reasons of this Amending Bill, I should have rather expected to have a report on the activities of the Board as per the objects of the parent Act. If we were supplied with the various activities and the functions of the Board, certainly, this House would have been in a better position to evaluate this Department itself. When we refer to Para 2 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is said:

"It has been now decided to increase the above referred to maximum rate of duty on crude oil to rupees three hundred per tonne."

It is said that in July 13, 1981, the Central Government specified that the rate of duty of excise in respect of the crude oil would be at the rate of rupees one hundred per tonne. Therefore, there is a sharp increase from the decision of July 13, 1981 to that of 10th September, 1981. It is therefore, natural to pose two questions, namely, what will be the incidence of this increase of excise duty from the consumer point of view and how far it will affect the overall economic aspect and development of our country.

I am one for more excise duty provided the achievements made are reflected in the economic development of our country. A little while ago the Finance Minister said that the foreign exchange was depleting at the high rate. It is tremendous for him to see that over 70 per cent of our foreign exchange is used for oil import. Therefore it is natural to expect more excise duty but from the consumer point of view, I may pose this question to the hon. Minister. Have the Government

made any study to find out (a) the quantum of revenue that will be derived from this exise increase; and (b) what will be the overall impact on the economic aspects, especially price rise of this country?

From Rs. 100 to Rs. 300, there is an increase of Rs. 200 and that is not a small sum. Therefore, these two questions are very relevant. Otherwise, I fully support this Bill. It is imperative for the proper development, exploration and exploitation of our natural resources, especially oil resources. In this context, it is said that still we are very primitive in exploring our own oil resources. Unless we embark upon more drilling off-shore and on-shore, naturally, we will be facing the same economic crisis we are facing in the field of foreign exchange. In order to eliminate that crisis, as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of 1973 Act, we should be self-reliant. To achieve that objective, I fully support the hon. Minister in bringing forward this Bill. However my apprehension, which is also expressed by many outside this House, is that how far this will affect the economic growth, and this serious question is posed before us for an answer.

Sir, with these words, I fully support the Bill and congratulate the Minister for the tremendous achievement our Government has made in the field of natural oil resources and exploration thereof. I hope, the hon. Minister will give a satisfactory answer and I also hope that this will be a step forward in the efforts to have self-reliance in the field of oil and natural resources.

श्री धीरू चन्द्र धन (बाड़मेर) :

सभापति महोदय, सदन में जो आयल इंडस्ट्री डेवलपमेंट एग्मेंटमेंट बिल, 1981 प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। कूड आयल पर जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी पहले 60 रुपये पर टन थी उस को बढ़ा कर जुलाई 13, 1981 को 100 रुपये पर टन

किया गया और अब 10 सितम्बर से वह रेट 300 रुपये पर टन करने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है।

प्रश्न यह है कि आयल इण्डस्ट्री की प्रोग्रेस के लिए साधनों का बढ़ना आवश्यक है, इस सिद्धान्त को तो सभी मंजूर करेंगे क्यों कि हम सेल्फ-सफिशियेंट होना चाहते हैं और मार्डन टाइम में कोई भी देश प्रगति नहीं कर सकता है जब तक कि वह आयल के मामले में सेल्फ-सफिशियेंट न हो। इस लिए इस सम्बन्ध में साधनों को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। परन्तु साधन इस प्रकार बढ़ाए जायें जिस से कि ग्रामीण लोगों पर कुप्रभाव न पड़े और हमारे ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन पर उस का कुप्रभाव न पड़े। यह सौ रुपये से बढ़ा कर एक दम 300 रुपये सिर्फ दो महीने के अन्दर करने जा रहे हैं। तो जिस प्रकार से यह बढ़ाया गया है इस का बहुत ही कुप्रभाव ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन पर पड़ेगा विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहाँ डबल क्रॉप एरिया है जैसे हमारे राजस्थान का गुड़ा और साबौर एरिया है या और गुजरात के इलाके हैं जहाँ डीजल का प्रयोग करते हैं खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए, इन गरीब जगहों पर इस का ऐग्रीकल्चर की प्रोडक्शन पर बहुत ही कुप्रभाव पड़ेगा। इसलिए मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि 100 रुपये से लेकर अगर 200 रुपये तक पर टन यह एक्साइज ड्यूटी करते हैं तो उस का विशेष अन्तर नहीं पड़ेगा। इसलिए 100 रुपये से लेकर 200 रुपये पर टन यह एक्साइज ड्यूटी इन्कीज की जाय।

16.07 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा एक्स्प्लोरेशन का कार्य जिस गति से चल रहा है और आयल इण्डस्ट्री के डेवलपमेंट के सम्बन्ध में जिस तरह से कार्य

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

चल रहा है वह वास्तव में प्रशंसनीय है। एकप्लोरेशन के सम्बन्ध में अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में श्री मैन माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन किया था कि जैन्सलमेन्ट के अन्दर एकप्लोरेशन के कार्य की तान्त्र गति में क्या जा रहा। अभी तक वहाँ पर ड्रिलिंग का कार्य शुरू नहीं हुआ है। मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि ड्रिलिंग मशीनें लाकर तेज़ी में इस काम को वहाँ चलाया जाय। मुझे विश्वास है कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर ध्यान देंगे और जल्दी में ड्रिलिंग का कार्य वहाँ चालू करेंगे क्योंकि डेज़र्ट एरिया जितना भी है, जैसे ईरान या ईराक आदि सभी डेज़र्ट एरियाज हैं और वहाँ पर इस में सफलता मिली है, वहाँ कूड आयल, नेचुरल गैस और पेट्रोलियम को प्राप्ति हुई है, तो हमें भी आशा है कि हमारे डेज़र्ट एरिया के अन्दर भी कूड आयल नेचुरल गैस और पेट्रोलियम की प्राप्ति होगी और उस से वहाँ को एकानामी मुद्ध होगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि मेरे मुन्नाब का मान कर 100 रुपये से लेकर 200 रुपये पर टन इस को किया जाय और हमारे डेज़र्ट एरियाज के अन्दर एकप्लोरेशन का कार्य तान्त्र गति में चलाया जाय।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) :

प्रधक्ष महोदय, सेठी जी इस सरकार के उन मंत्रियों में से हैं जो बार बार इस देश के लोगों को मोठी बोली में जहर खिलाने का काम कर रहे हैं। ये इस काम में माहिर हो चुके हैं। अभी जो यह बिल लाया है, बिल तो है तेज उद्योग के विकास के नाम पर लेकिन लगाने जा रहे हैं इस देश के लोगों पर टैक्स। 6 हजार करोड़ करण पहले बढ़ लगा चुके हैं। इस देश में महंगाई का जो स्थिति है यह इन के सामने है और उपाय गुन्ना कारण भी यही है कि जब भी यह पैसा तेज पर, डोजल पर, पेट्रोल पर या

पेट्रोलियम प्रॉडक्ट्स पर, किसी पर भी बढ़ाया गया है तो अपोजीशन के सारे लोगों ने यह कहा है कि पूरे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा और बढ़ पड़ा है। विकास के नाम पर आप की कोई योजना नहीं। विकास आप में यह किया है कि जहाँ वहाँ पर भी आप को जरा भी खुर्दी की जरूरत पड़ती है तो विदेशों में जा कर हाथ फैलाते हैं। आप विदेशों में इक्विप-मेण्ट लेते हैं। आपने 33 गांवों में कोई विकास तो किया नहीं और अब राजस्व इकट्ठा करने का काम कर रहे हैं। आपने पहले 60 से 100 रुपये तक एकनाइज ड्यूटी फिक्स की थी और कहा था कि मैक्सिमम 100 रखी जाएगी। लेकिन बीच में आपने विज्ञप्ति जारी की कि इसको 100 कर दिया जाना चाहिए। अब आप उसको 100 से 300 रुपये प्रति टन बढ़ा रहे हैं। लेकिन इनका क्या प्रभाव होगा? आज देश में डॉलर और केरोसीन आयल किन भाव पर मिल रहा है? आप जो बार बार इसको छेड़ते हैं उससे पूरे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था बिगड़ती है। अब आप जो 300 रुपये तक बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं उससे पूरे देश का ट्रान्स्पोर्ट महंगा होगा, टायर महंगे होंगे, केरोसीन आयल महंगा हो जायेगा और खाद महंगी हो जायेगी। बार बार आप यही करते हैं।

इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करूँगा कि आप इसको वापिस ले लीजिए तो सब से अच्छा होगा। यदि आप इसको वापिस नहीं ले सकते हैं तो आप कम से कम इस बात को भारण्टो दीजिए कि इन देश के किसान और हमारी मत्तान-बहनें इनसे प्रभावित नहीं होंगी। आज देश में महंगाई की क्या हालत है? आज इन देश के लोगों की राटी के साथ प्याज खाने को नहीं मिल रही है। आज वे चटनी के साथ रोटी खा रहे हैं। जैसा कि आप कहते हैं, सारी समस्याओं की जड़ जनता पार्टी और लोकदल की सरकार

रही है लेकिन लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि उस समय चीजों के क्या भाव थे। जो साबुन उस समय 4 रुपये किलो था उसको आपने 10 रुपये किलो कर दिया। चीनो जो उस समय 2 रुपये 85 पैसे में मिलती थी उसको आपने 18 रुपये किलो तक बिकवा दिया। ट्रांसपोर्ट और पेट्रोल-डोजल को वजह से भी चीजें महंगी हुई हैं। खाद में जो चीजें इस्तेमाल होती हैं उसमें 300 रुपये तक आप बढ़ोतरी करने जा रहे हैं जिसका मतलब होगा कि खाद और भी महंगी हो जायेगी। ऐसी हालत में मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि आप इसको वापिस ले लीजिए क्योंकि आज जो महंगाई की हालत है उसमें सिवाय बगावत के और कोई रास्ता नहीं रह गया है। लेकिन जैसा कि मैं जानता हूँ कि आप इसको वापिस नहीं ले सकते हैं तो उस हालत में आप इस बात को गारण्टी दीजिए कि मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों पर इसका कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा। ऐसा आपको नहीं करना चाहिए कि एक तरफ इस तरह से टैक्स वसूल करें, इंटरनेशनल मानिटरी फंड से पैसा लें और दूसरी तरफ एशियाई खेलों पर एक हजार करोड़ रुपये बर्बाद कर दें। आप विदेशी बैंकों से पैसा ले कर फाइव स्टार और फोर स्टार होटल बनाते जा रहे हैं, दिल्ली में सड़क के ऊपर सड़क बनाते जा रहे हैं। इसकी क्या जरूरत थी। आप इस तरह की एप्रोच अख्तियार न करके इस देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए यहाँ पर अच्छे साइटिस्ट्स और टेक्नी-शियन्स तैयार करें। रेगिस्तान का इतना बड़ा भू-भाग आपके सामने है। दुनिया के वैज्ञानिकों ने कहा है कि अरब देशों में जो तेल निकल रहा है वह हमारे सागर से हो कर वहाँ पहुँच रहा है। आपको इस पर खोज करना चाहिए। यदि आप स्वयं तेल निकासी में तो उससे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था ठीक होगी। इसलिए इस प्रकार की इनडायरेक्ट एप्रोच को आप छोड़ दीजिए बरना आपकी इसका परिणाम

भुगतना होगा, जनता तो आज उसको भुगत ही रही है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा):
सभापति महोदय, तेल उद्योग (विकास) अधिनियम, 1974 संशोधन विधेयक जो सदन में बिचार के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुमा हूँ।

मैं सिर्फ इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपने पहले यह बताया था कि हम 60 रु० प्रतिटन से ज्यादा एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं बढ़ायेंगे, उसके बाव आपने 100 रु० कर दिया और अब 300 रु० करने जा रहे हैं, जिस प्रकार का आश्वासन आपने पहले दिया था और अब उस आश्वासन को समाप्त करके बराबर इस को महंगा करते जा रहे हैं—यह थोड़ा उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता है। आप इस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ गौर करें, क्योंकि बहुत सारी समस्याएँ इससे और खड़ी हो जायेंगी। फर्टिलाइजर महंगा हो जाएगा तो उससे किसानों को तकलीफ होगी। गैस आज कल एक ऐसी चीज है, जिसके बिना काम काज घर का नहीं चल सकता है, उसको भी महंगा करेंगे आप। हर चीज के ऊपर इस प्रकार की ड्यूटी बढ़ा कर आप अगर उसको महंगा करेंगे तो उसका सारा भार आज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के ऊपर पड़ेगा, जो कि अब इस बोझ को उठाने के लिए बिल्कुल भी तैयार नहीं है। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ-न-कुछ व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए।

हम यह जानते हैं कि आपकी इस व्यवस्था में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा एक्सपोर्टेशन पर खर्च करे सैल्फसफिशियेंट बने इस बात की नितांत आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इतनी बड़ी राशि हम हर साल फॉरेन एक्सचेंज की खर्च करें और अपने देश का दिवालिया करते रहें, तो इस परिस्थिति को हमें निश्चित तरीके से समाप्त करना चाहिए। इसलिए जितना ज्यादा हमारे देश के

[श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास]

एक्सप्लोरेशन होगा, जितना ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन करेंगे, सैल्फ-सफिशियंट होंगे, उतनी ही ज्यादा तरक्की हमारे देश की निश्चित है। इस लिए इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा खर्च करके, जितने भी रिसोर्सेस हमारे देश को एवेलेबिल हो सकें, उन रिसोर्सेज को इकट्ठा करके, उनकी व्यवस्था की जाए, जिससे हम सैल्फ-सफिशियंट हों। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ हम को कुछ लोगों को सहूलियतें देने की भी आवश्यकता है। टैक्स के रूप में आपने छः हजार करोड़ रुपया दो-तीन साल में बढ़ा दिया तो सहूलियतें लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए, चाहे गैस के सम्बन्ध में हो, पेट्रोल या डीजल के सम्बन्ध में हो, फटिलाइजर के सम्बन्ध में हो या अन्य किसी प्रकार की सहूलियत हो। इन चीजों की एवेलेबिलिटी के सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जिससे कि लोगों को वे वस्तुएँ उपलब्ध हो सकें। आपने एक्सप्लोरेटरी वर्क स्टार्ट किए हैं, खास तौर से राजस्थान के सम्बन्ध में हमारे माननीय सदस्य, श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन, ने भी कहा। बाइमेर और जैसलमेर में आपने कई वर्षों तक कूबे खुदवाकर, तेल या गैस, जो भी उपलब्ध हो सके उसकी व्यवस्था की, मगर समय समय पर, जैसे पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई के समय आपने उस काम को बन्द कर दिया। उस के बाद भी वह काम फिर शुरू किया गया, मगर धीरे चलता रहा। हम यह चाहते हैं कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था जल्दी से जल्दी होनी चाहिए, ताकि वहाँ जो कुछ भी चीजें उपलब्ध हो सके, उनको उपलब्ध करके अपने देश को, खास तौर से राजस्थान को भी लाभान्वित कर सकें।

दूसरे जहाँ पर एजेन्सीज और डीलर्स की नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में या उन वस्तुओं की जहाँ भी आवश्यकता है, जिस प्रकार की आपने घोषणायें की हैं, उनको प्राथमिकता दे दी जाए, ताकि लोगों को लाभ

मिल सकें। इन्के प्रकार की व्यवस्था जल्दी से जल्दी होनी चाहिए, ताकि लोग लाभान्वित हो सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक की स्वागत करता हूँ।

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Mr. Chairman, Sir there is need to develop our oil industry; nobody denies it. It is gratifying to note that new oil sources have been struck in places near the Bay of Bengal; furthermore, there are traces of new oil-bearing areas in the north-eastern part of our country. There is need to find out new resources to check the abnormal rise in the cost of imported oil. But, at the same time, we have to look to the other side, namely, the question of use of petrol for consumption by people who use it for productive purposes. There have been three increases in the last 18 months. The cost of petrol has gone up three times during the last ten years. The cost of petrol has a direct effect on the traffic by road, rail and air. I strongly urge upon the Government that since the cost of petrol has reached the saturation point, we should see that there is no further increase in the cost of petrol. Excise duty is increased three times during the last 15-16 months. Now I strongly urge upon the Government to exercise economy rather than increase the cost of petrol to meet the foreign exchange bill.

There is an argument stating that by increasing the cost of petrol there will be economy in the use of petrol. I find now irrespective of the cost the movement of vehicles is increasing and not decreasing. Therefore, I suggest heavens will not fall if a cut is imposed in consumption of aviation fuel for civil flights and especially for Government purposes except for defence use.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): That is quite right.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Consumption of petrol for luxury purposes should also be cut down.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: That is a good point.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I request the Government that as far as possible, in the interest of the consumer, the cost of petrol should not be increased as being done all these three years.

Now, the Government by way of taxes gets nearly 50 per cent—by way of excise duty, octroi, Sales Tax etc. They collect a very substantial sum. More than that the cost of local crude is also equalised whenever the cost of imported crude increases. There is no justification for the Government to increase the cost like that year by year. You have got the authority and you can increase it. When I was elected to Lok Sabha I was hardly paying Rs. 800 for air journey from Bangalore to Delhi. But now I have to pay Rs. 1100. Government plays it; so one may not feel the pinch of it. But at the same time we must set an example by seeing that as far as possible members must be requested to use the train journey. The fastest train takes me to Delhi from Bangalore in 36 hours and by air I save only 12 or 14 hours. For that I have to pay three times the cost of rail travel. Why not the Government consider reducing the cost of trips not only by Government servants but also by others? I am quite sure the Government will take into consideration the necessities we have and we must see that the use of petrol must be according to the priorities that are fixed by the Government.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Very good.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Therefore, I urge upon the Government to make it a point that at no cost they will raise the cost of petrol and at the

same time they will take all measures to see that petrol is conserved.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Quite right.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: One more thing I want to bring to your kind consideration. The petroleum reserved the world over, it is said, show signs of exhaustion.

Experts have said that the oil reserves will not last for more than hundred years and, therefore, even if we develop our own local, indigenous source, the time will come when it will be necessary to make use so of the same for our new needs. We have also to keep the reserves for the future needs.

Furthermore, it will be necessary to find alternatives for the use of petrol. We should not entirely depend upon petrol from outside. If the oil exporting country increase the petrol cost, this will put us into a great difficulty. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to see that the cost of petrol is kept as low as possible and at the same time, we should also conserve the petrol for development activities.

I would again urge upon the Government to see that the cost of petrol is not unnecessarily raised from time to time.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (प्रलवर) :

माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री ने जो यह बिल पेश किया है, मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ और इस के साथ ही मंत्री जी को मैं इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस देश के बजट में एक बहुत बड़ी बचत की है।

आप इस बात को जानते हैं कि मत्त वर्ष राष्ट्रीय बजट में 6 हजार करोड़ रुपया फोरेन एक्सचेंज में खर्च कर के कूट प्रालय यहाँ पर प्रयास किया और इस वर्ष हमें प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे मंत्री जी

[श्री रामसिंह यादव]

ने यह घोषणा की है कि मौजूदा बजट में, 1981-82 के बजट में 1100 करोड़ रुपये को फारेन एक्सचेंज को बचत कर सकेंगे और इस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि यहां पर इण्डोजिनस प्रोडक्शन को अपने तरीके से बढ़ाया गया है और उस में अपनी कालिब्री और मानो योग्यता का परिचय दिया है। इसके साथ साथ आसाम-बरोनो पाइपलाइन को जो आप ने शुरू किया है, उससे भी 250 और 300 करोड़ रुपये के बीच में राष्ट्रीय बचाव हांगो और बाह्य से जा कूड आयल मंगा कर हम अपने देश में इस्तेमाल करते थे, उतना कूड आयल और उतना रिफाइनड आयल हमें आसाम-बरोनो पाइपलाइन से मिल सकेगा।

यही नहीं, माननीय मंत्री जो ने जो सब से महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किया है, वह यह है कि करोड़ 32 जलाक, 15 और-शोर और 17 आफ-शोर, को लिया गया है और विदेशी कम्पनियों से पहायता ले कर वे आयल एक्सप्लोरेशन करना चाहते हैं, जिस से यहां पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा कूड आयल निकल सके।

इन के साथ ही साथ वर्ल्ड बैंक से जो भी आ मेसजगभारा मार्च में आए थे, उन से मंत्री जो ने वार्तालाप कर के एक तरह का कमिटमेंट ले लिया है, जिस से 120 मिलियन डालर गोदावरी बेसिन में आफ-शोर आयल के एक्सप्लोरेशन के लिए हम को मिल सकेगा। इस से हमारे देश में तेल की स्थिति में सुधार आएगा।

एक चीज में मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज जिस डोजल को किसान अपने ट्रैक्टर में या दूसरे डोजल इंजन में इस्तेमाल करेगा, उस में सब से बड़ा नुकसान यह है कि पहली बार देश के अन्दर डोजल की दरों में और केरोसिन

आयल की दरों में इतना बढ़ा करके आ गया है कि उसमें एडल्ट्रेशन के बहुत ज्यादा चान्सेज हैं। इसलिए इस चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए आप इस मुद्दे पर गहराई से विचार करें और अगर आप डोजल की कीमत कम कर सकते हैं, तो उस को कम करें। आज कैरोसिन आयल की कीमत डोजल के मुताबले में बहुत कम है। इसलिए कोई भी आदमी, जिस को मौका मिलता है, वह डोजल में कैरोसिन आयल का एडल्ट्रेशन करता है और उस में एडल्ट्रेशन होने से मशीनरी को बहुत नुकसान होता है। यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है, जिस की सारे देश में चर्चा है। मंत्री जी बहुत कालिल हैं और उन्होंने अपने समय में इस बात का परिचय दिया है कि जिस डोजल के लिए जनता पार्टी के राज में किसानों को रात में सदियों में पेट्रोल पम्पों पर सोना पड़ता था, वह आज आसानी से मिल रहा है।

श्री हरिवेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : आज भी ऐसा ही है, देख लीजिए।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : आज ऐसा नहीं है। जितना डोजल चाहिए, उतना ले लीजिए। डोजल की कोई कमी नहीं है। बहुगुणा जी के टाइम में जरूर कमी थी और उन्होंने किसानों को इतना तंग किया कि वे बात भर पेट्रोल पम्पों पर डोजल लेने के लिए सोते थे।... (व्यवधान) इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी की धन्यवाद देता हूं और वे जो मौजूदा एमेंडमेंट लाए हैं, जिस में बहुत सी जगहों पर एक्सहाइज ड्यूटी को बढ़ाया है, वह भी राष्ट्रीय हित की बात है।

अन्त में यही कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसे भी कैरोसिन और डोजल के बारे में सुझाव दिये हैं, उन को सरकार माने

और भाप चाहे कोई वैदिकल प्रोसेस या कोई दूसरा ऐसा तरीका निभायें, जिस से इस पर प्रभल हो सके और जो एडलटेशन होता है, वह खतम हो जाए।

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, on Oil Industry (Development) Amendment Bill, which seeks to enhance the excise duty from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per tonne of crude oil.

It is inexplicable to me why the Government should come forward with such a steep increase in the excise duty per tonne of crude oil. I would like to know the total amount that is accumulated in the Oil Development Fund when the excise duty is Rs. 100 per tonne and whether the paucity of funds is the compulsion behind this sudden move. I am also keen to know what would be the total collection at the rate of Rs. 300 per tonne. Since the House is ignorant about the functioning of the Oil Industry Development Board, particularly with such substantial sums at their command the information I seek becomes important for proper understanding of the problem.

I would like to know the current composition of the Oil Industry Development Board. I hope that all the oil producing States have been given representation on this Board.

Recently I came across a news item that there is the likelihood of a reduction of about Rs. 100 crores in our import bill of crude oil. In these circumstances what has compelled the Government to increase the excise duty. I do not know whether this will lead to inevitable increase in the price of petrol, diesel, kerosene etc. While introducing this Bill, the hon. Minister did not categorically say that this will not result in any increase in the price of petroleum products. I need

not tell the hon. Minister that due to frequent variation in the price structure of petroleum products the people are undergoing untold miseries. If this upward revision also leads a further hike, naturally the fertilisers and other hyproducts will cost more and the people will be the victims. The hon. Minister should give a categorical assurance that this legislative effort will not lead to any increase in the price of petrol, etc.

Recently we were all happy to know that gas has been struck in Cauvery Basin and similarly in Godavari Delta also. After this glad tidings, no intensive steps have been taken to accelerate the exploration leading to commercial exploitation of this new find in Cauvery Basin. I demand that more funds should be allotted for this purpose. We should spare no efforts to expeditiously exploit commercially all such new finds of gas. I would also suggest that in Cauvery Basin an Oil Refinery must be set up and all preliminary efforts in this direction should be initiated.

I have read news item that there is going to be foreign collaboration for our off-shore drilling. I want to know the present position regarding this effort also. I have also come to know that about 400 oil wells are sick and only 6 sick wells have been taken up for revival. In the present precarious position of oil supplies, we should make all endeavours to take up all the sick oil wells for revival. I am sure that the hon. Minister will inform the House about the steps he has taken in this direction.

Before I resume my seat, I shall be happy to have the clarifications to the points I have raised in my speech.

श्री एस एन उपाध्याय (पाली) :
सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक बात कही थी कि अगर इस गति से तेल का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा तो हमें कम से कम 2.1 करोड़ टन तेल और 68 लाख टन

[श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा]

तेल जन्म वस्तुओं का आयात करना पड़ेगा। उन्होंने बताया कि अगर तेल की खोज बराबर जारी नहीं रही तो इसका प्रभाव हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति पर ठीक नहीं पड़ेगा।

तेल आज जीवन की आवश्यकता ही नहीं बल्कि अनिवार्यता बन गया है और इसके बिना विकास ठप्प हो जाएगा, यह मैं मानता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य अभी कह रहे थे कि सी से एक दम तीन सी हो जाएगा। ऐसा नहीं है, बल्कि उन्होंने अपने शेड्यूल में ऐसा कर लिया है। वे 150 भी कर सकते हैं, 200 भी कर सकते हैं, लेकिन लोगों ने समझा है कि अब तो 300 बढ़ जाएगा। मेरा कहना है कि माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होना चाहिए कि उन्होंने पावर्स ले लिए हैं कि वाई नोटिफिकेशन हम लोग 300 तक बढ़ा सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जो सदन के इधर और उधर बैठने वाले सदस्यों की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए मूल्यों में ज्यादा वृद्धि नहीं करेंगे। नहीं तो इसका असर कारगर पर पड़ेगा, डोजल पर इसका असर पड़ेगा और उर्वरकों पर इसका असर पड़ेगा। कैंरोसीन पर भी इसका असर पड़ेगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिए, लेकिन एक बात हमें मालूम नहीं हुई, जैसा कि अरकल साहब ने भी कहा कि हमें मालूम होना चाहिए कि आयल इण्डस्ट्री डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड की जो स्थापना हुई है, उसकी क्या प्रगति हुई है और उसने किस प्रकार एचोवमेंट किया है। मिकतनी धनराशि उसके तहत प्रशासन कार्य पर खर्च की गई है और किसने धनराशि अन्य कार्यों पर खर्च की गई है। किसने धनराशि उत्पादन कार्यों पर व्यय की गई है। इन सब

बातों को जानने के लिए सारा सदन इच्छुक है।

मुझे आशा है कि आप अपने जवाब में इन सब बातों को बतलायेंगे और यह भी बतलायेंगे कि सी से तीन सी जो कथ रहे हैं, इसको क्या वजह है और अभी फिलहाल कितना बढ़ाएंगे यह भी बतला दें?

आपने पावर्स ले लिए हैं, लेकिन इनका धीरे-धीरे इस्तेमाल करेंगे तो ठीक है। ऐसा न हो कि एकदम 300 कर दें। इतना वजन नहीं सहा जाएगा और दूसरा यह है कि पेट्रोल के अलावा दूसरे ऊर्जा के साधनों को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए और इसके उपयोग में मितव्ययिता भी लाई जानी चाहिए। आज तेल की ज्यादा बड़ी उपभोगी सरकार स्वयं है। सरकार स्वयं पेट्रोल और डोजल का अधिक इस्तेमाल करती है, इसमें मितव्ययिता लाई जानी चाहिए और इसके लिए जो नियम बनाए गए हैं, उन पर अमल किया जाना चाहिए।

आज हम तेल पर इतने निर्भर हैं, जिसकी वजह से तेल निर्यातक देशों ने तेल का एक हथियार के रूप में इस्तेमाल करना शुरू कर दिया है। इसलिए ऊर्जा के दूसरे साधनों की आज अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है :

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन बातों पर विचार करना चाहिए।

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : सभापति जी, इन में कोई दो मत नहीं है कि हमारे देश में तेल उद्योग का विकास होना चाहिये। देश में तेल उद्योग के विकास का एक इतिहास रहा है। मुझे याद है कि भारत सरकार ने अमरोकी विशेषज्ञों से करोड़ों करीब रुपये खर्च कर के तेल के स्रोतों की जांच पड़ताल करने को कहा था और उन्होंने जांच पड़ताल

करने के बाद यह रिपोर्ट दी थी कि तेल हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं है। लेकिन सोवियत विशेषज्ञों ने जांच पड़ताल करके बताया था कि यहाँ तेल है। हाल ही में सोवियत मिनिस्टर यहाँ एक आए थे। उन्होंने तो यहां तक कहा है कि तेल के मामले में भारत आत्मनिर्भर बन सकता है। हमारी विशेषज्ञों ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी उस से भारतीयों को घबरा प्रवृत्त किया। लेकिन सोवियत विशेषज्ञों की रिपोर्ट से आशा बंधी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा लक्ष्य तेल के मामले में शीघ्र ही आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करना होना चाहिये। आप एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने की पावर्ज अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं। आपका उद्देश्य यह है कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा कर तेल उद्योग को आप विकसित करें। लेकिन प्रश्न यह पैदा होता है कि क्या एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाए बिना और साधन आप नहीं अपना सकते हैं? आप जो विंग मोनोपोली हाउसिस हैं उनके जो मुनाफे हैं, उन को जो लूट है उसको खत्म करें। वहाँ से आप को साधन प्राप्त हो सकते हैं। उन को आप अपने हाथ में ले कर साधन प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। ब्लैक मनी को जो रीरेल इकोनोमी बनी हुई है, उस को आप खत्म कर सकते हैं। बड़े-बड़े सेलेरोज जो हैं जो एक्स्ट्रा एक्स्पेंसिस हैं उन को कम करके आप साधन जुटा सकते हैं। आपने तेल को खाने के काम में विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों को भी अब शामिल कर लिया है। ये वे कम्पनियाँ हैं जो इंटरनेशनल मोनोपोली हाउसिस हैं। उन के वास्ते आपने क्या शर्तें रखी हैं, यह तो आप ही बताएंगे। अगर उन का कोई नाजायज रिपायर्स दी गई है तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। ये जो जरिये हैं जिन को मैंने आप के सामने रखा है अगर इन से आप साधन नहीं जुटा पाते हैं तो आप एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा सकते हैं, तब एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने की बात समझ में आ सकती है लेकिन अगर आप ते रेषा नहीं रिसा और केवल एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने का ही इशारा बिना तो इसका मतलब यह होगा कि शीतल में रहने वाले

खेत मजदूर से ले कर ट्रैक्टर चलाने वाले, मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों, छोटे छोटे उद्योगपतियों पर ही आप इसका भार डालेंगे। क्या इस भार को बचाया नहीं जा सकता है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और आम ध्यान दें।

हमारे साथी ने काफी आंकड़े दिए हैं। प्रथम व्यक्ता ने काफी आंकड़े आपके सामने रखे हैं। इस और और उस और दोनों और के माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ने से आम जनता पर बोझ पड़ेगा। यह बोझ उस पर नहीं डाला जाना चाहिये। इस बोझ से उस को बचाने का क्या कोई उपाय हो सकता है या नहीं, यह आप को देखना चाहिये। जब कोई दूसरा रास्ता न रहे तभी आप को इस उपाय को अपनाना चाहिये।

हमारे माननीय डागा जी ने कहा कि जो आप ने बोर्ड बताया है वह किस तरह से फंक्शन कर रहा है इस को भी आपको देखना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ तेल के वैकल्पिक साधनों को भी आप को रिचर्व करवाना चाहिये। इन सभी चीजों पर ध्यान देना जरूरी है। तेल के मामले में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि हम समाजवादी देशों से सहयोग लें और इंटर-नेशनलिस्ट मोनोपोलिस्ट जो हैं उन को तरफ झुक्ते न चले जायें। ब्लैक मनी को जो रीरेल इकोनोमी बन रही है, इस को खत्म करें। इससे हमारी भारी ग्रंथ व्यवस्था खत्म हो रही है। आई एम एफ से हम जो फंड ले रहे हैं उन को चर्चा भी प्रभो हुई है। तेल को इम्पोर्ट से हम पर जो भार पड़ रहा है, उस का इस का हम कर श चाहिये और आत्मनिर्भरता की तरफ बढ़ना चाहिये। आम जनता पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी का भार लादने के बजाय बड़े जागों पर इस बोझ का हल ढा दें। बड़ी कम्पनी को फिफाई। मुझे पता नहीं आप की नीयत क्या है और क्या आप इन में यकीन होंगे। माननीय हाउसिस को लूट को आप खत्म करेंगे या नहीं मैं नहीं कह सकता। आप सबको

[श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर]

से उन के साथ पैसा आयेंगे, इस में मुझे सन्देह है। आप की सरकार की नीतियों की जो दिशा है उस से मुझे लगता है कि आम जनता पर ही बोझ पड़ेगा, उस की ही बरबादी होगी, उस की ही परेशानियाँ बढ़ेंगी, वह विद्रोह करने पर मजबूर होंगी। उस को आप बचाने के उपाय खोजें। एक्साइज ड्यूटी न बढ़ा कर तेल उद्योग के विकास के लिए आप दूसरे साधन खोजें। यही मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है। देश तेल के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बने इस में कोई दो मत नहीं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, यह सरकार पूरे तरीके से जनविरोधी सरकार प्रतीत होती है क्योंकि इस की गतिविधियाँ इस प्रकार की हैं जिस से आम जनता को केवल हानि ही होती है, लाभ के लिये यह एक भी काम नहीं कर रही है। अभी अधिक एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने के लिये मंत्री जी अधिकार ले रहे हैं। यह बहुत ही विनाशकारी है और भविष्य में इसका परिणाम खतरनाक होगा। इसका असर गरीब जनता पर पड़ेगा और उन तमाम ऐसे लोगों पर पड़ेगा जो आज की वर्तमान मंहगाई की स्थिति से कराह रहे हैं। सरकार ने अपने 21 महीने के शासन काल में, जिसके लिये मैं कांग्रेस (आई०) मिसंरूल शब्द इस्तेमाल करना चाहता हूँ, इस सरकार ने अपने 21 महीने के शासन काल में पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की तीन बार कीमतें बढ़ाई हैं। और नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जनता पार्टी के जमाने में जो डीजल 1 रु० 47 पैसे लिटर था वह आज 3 रु० से अधिक पर बिक रहा है। जो खाद 74 रु० प्रति बोरी मिलती थी और सब्सिडी देने पर किसान को 50 रु० प्रति बोरी के हिसाब से मिलती थी वह आज 150 रु० और ब्लैंक में 200 रु० प्रति बोरी से ज्यादा बिक रही है क्योंकि ब्लैंक मार्केटिंग को रोकने की कोई कोशिश नहीं होती है, क्योंकि मुख्य मंत्रों के स्तर तक के लोग यह काम कर

लेते हैं।

आज मिट्टी के तेल की कीमत इतनी अधिक हो गई है कि आम आदमी उस का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पा रहा है। केवल भोजन बनाते समय उस को जितने तेल की आवश्यकता है उतना भी किरोसिन आयल उसको नहीं मिलता है। गांवों से जो लोग आते हैं, खास तौर से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग जानते होंगे कि उतना तेल भी लोग नहीं ले पा रहे हैं जो उन की रिकवायरेमेंट है। इसी तरह से कीट नाशक दवायें, मनुष्यों की बीमारी में काम आने वाली दवायें सब की कीमतें कई बार बढ़ा दी गयी हैं। तेल के किराये बढ़े हैं तीन बार, राज्यों में बसों के किराये दी-दो बार बढ़ गये हैं, और ऐसा पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की कीमतें बढ़ने की वजह से हो रहा है। इसलिये समझ में नहीं आता कि वजह क्या है जो सरकार हमेशा कुछ न कुछ कीमतों की वृद्धि की दिशा में या एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने की दिशा में सोच रही है? इस काम से जनता को भारी क्षति होने वाली है। आज तो केवल अधिकार लिया जा रहा है, बस इसका दुरुपयोग होगा। इसलिये इस बिल को मंत्री जी वापस ले लें।

जहाँ तक तेल उद्योग के विकास का सवाल है उस का कोई विकास पिछले कई सालों से नहीं हो रहा है। जो विकास करने का काम किया भी जा रहा है उस में मल्टी नेशनल्स को आमंत्रित किया जा रहा है और इस के लिये खुली छूट दी जा रही है कि यहां की अर्थव्यवस्था में लूट मचायें। अगर मल्टी नेशनल्स को इस प्रकार छूट दी गई और आई० एम० एफ० लोन के बाद और छूट मिलने वाली है, तो देश की अर्थव्यवस्था कितनी जायगी, सरकार क्या सोच रही है? आज जो करोड़ों रु० का तेल बाहर से खरीद रहे हैं उस की अगर काम करना है तो हमें अपने उद्योग का विकास करना पड़ेगा और आत्मनिर्भर बनना पड़ेगा जिस की दिशा में यह

सरकार नहीं सोच रही है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह इस के विकास करने को दिसा में कार्य करें, तेल उद्योग का।

मैं मंत्री जी से यह भी कहूंगा कि वह इस जन विरोधी विधेयक को वापिस ले लें। मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ और सारे देश की जनता इस का विरोध करती है।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALA (Ponnani): Sir, we have a very brief Bill on a vast subject of vital importance. Indeed, you heard every section of this House. No one grudges or questions the need for the development of the oil industry. Every step that the Government takes sincerely for this particular purpose must be welcomed by one and all, and must receive support throughout the length and breadth of the country. This is especially because of the grim situation with respect to oil.

We know that, and we have just heard also our Finance Minister when he was making a statement a few minutes back, that our oil import bill is expected to shoot up to Rs. 5,000 crores during the current year. On the one hand, this is the situation. The situation is that 60 per cent our oil requirements have to be met through imports. On the other, we also have such estimates that hardly 35 per cent of the land, and 45 per cent of the off-shore area have been explored for oil and natural gas. So, we all understand the great need for the development of oil industry.

I must also compliment the Government for the achievements in this respect, which are no mean achievements. However, I have certain pertinent questions to place before this House. I must say that this particular Bill which seeks to increase the maximum excise rate which the Government can levy from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per tonne, is a session too early. This Bill ought to have come during the next, viz., the Budget session. The appropriate time to discuss the incidence of taxation i.e.

what should be the level of our excise duties, is when we have the budget in totality before us. A certain elementary propriety ought to have been observed.

We must not have mini-Budgets and we must not have this unfair practice of Government increasing after taking all cheers at the time of the presentation of the Budget during the excise duty from Rs. 60/- to Rs. 100/- per tonne of the course of the year crude oil, and at the same time arming itself with further powers to increase upto Rs. 300 per tonne. Hardly three more months, and we would have had the Budget. If the Government wanted powers further to enhance the duty, it could have waited. We could have discussed the entire incidence of taxation. As I heard the Finance Minister unfold his Budget last year, I was under the impression that he was really concerned about the heights of our excise duties, and wanted to reduce them, but now, before the year is out, we have such Bills before us.

A second point that I would like to place before the House is that entire question about this rate of duty has been taken very lightly, and sought to be disposed of in a rather arbitrary manner. What is the justification for this increase? We are merely told that additional funds are required by the Board. The Board came into existence in 1974 or 1975. The Board had received an increasing amount of collection of duty from the Government. In 1974-75, the Board had received only Rs. 16.01 crores. By 1978-79, this had increased early to Rs. 20 crores. By 1979-80, the amount received by the Board increased to Rs. 140 crores. Now when more funds are required by the Board, then the House should be taken into confidence. What is the justification for this?

The funds at the disposal of the Board are earmarked for plan schemes. When such is the circumstance, then we should be told what are the requirements of the Board. What is the present amount that they have received, What is the gap and so on.

[Shri G. M. Banatawala]

Without all these figures, without taking the House into confidence with respect to all these questions, it is in an arbitrary manner that the Bill is sought to be pushed into the House, it should be pushed out at least till the next session when we will discuss the Budget.

We are discussing the need for more fund at the disposal of the Board. But there are hardly any reports before the House. The Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974 fails to lay down that the Annual Report of the Board should be laid on the Table of the House. There is no such provision. I must urge upon the Government to amend the Act in this particular respect also.

Before I conclude, I must say that though a lot of work is being done, the pace at which it is being done is very slow and there is need for the acceleration of this pace. Stupendous technological problems are also impending the production programme of ours. For example, 544 wells are today lying idle because of several technological and geological reasons. Let us know what the Government is doing with respect to this. The pace of work for the development of oil industry, for stepping up production has to be accelerated. I will not take the time of the House by giving several illustrations in this particular respect, but I hope that this question will receive the serious consideration of the Government. I further hope that the Government will not like to press the Bill. Let us wait and see till the next Budget Session, and then in the totality of the picture, let us decide the level of incidence of taxation, direct and indirect, including excise duty at which it should be pegged.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I would like to mention only two points. It seems from the statement of objects and reasons that on July 13, 1981, this rate increased from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100. The date of

the statement of objects and reasons is 10th September, 1981. I would like to know what happened during this period of two months which led the Government to increase the duty by 200 per cent. The reason why I am making this submission is, that it has been published in the newspapers that one of the conditions of the International Monetary Fund loan is that if the Government of India is ready to plug the deficit of the last year's budget by raising the petroleum prices, then alone this loan amount would be granted.

17 hrs.

And that paper has been widely circulated and if I mistake not, up to this day and up to this minute, it has not been denied by the Government. The people of this country are under the impression that these steps are being taken because of such conditions. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to make a statement that it is not correct, that it is not with that intention that this Bill has been introduced. I would not like to criticise. I would accept the statement of the Minister. A mistaken impression created in the minds of the people of this country has to be removed. I would request the Minister to take this opportunity to make a statement that either his is correct or not.

The second submission I would like to make is this. The title of the Bill is the Oil Industry Development (Amendment) Bill. One gets an idea by this that the objective of this Bill is that the money collected by increase of cess would be utilised for development of the oil industry. But if you read the objects of the Bill to which Mr. Banatwalla had referred, the Oil Industry Development Board to develop oil industry is provided by the 1974 Act and for the purpose of this Board duty is levied. So, the actual money which you are going to collect by this increase of cess is to go for the expenses of the Board. And you have not stated a word about the

activities of the Board, about the expenses of the Board or the financial memoranda of the Board. Without that you want us to pass this Bill. Then I would like to ask a local point. On the West Coast of Maharashtra, 50 miles away or so, near Ratnagiri, exploration has taken place. I would like you to tell us what is the result of that exploration.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur) : I lend my support to that question.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: What about Godavari?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am very thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. I think most of the speeches would not have been made but for a slight misunderstanding which has been created; and the misunderstanding is that by the increase of this excise duty, the incidence of this excise duty is going to be passed on to the consumer. This is not the case. As a matter of fact, because of the increase in the oil prices, the profitability of Oil and Natural Gas Commission and other oil producing installations has gone up and we want, by this profitability to some extent to increase the reinvestment in the oilfield. So this is the object and we are arming ourselves to go to the length of Rs. 300, but we have not said that we are going up to Rs. 300. Therefore, this I should make it very clear, at the very outset, that no incidence of this increased cess—excise duty—would be passed on to the consumer. There will be no increase on this account. Please note my words, 'on this account'. Therefore, there should be no apprehension in the minds of hon. Members that this is going to have any increase in the petroleum prices because of this excise duty.

Now, as far as this (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He says 'only on this account'.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Supposing, the OPEC prices go up, then the oil prices will be increased. That is a different matter.

Now, as far as the Board is concerned, again the impression about the Board is wrong, because the all total expenditure—the annual expenditure—of the Board is Rs. 1.75 lakhs approximately. And it is a Board in the Ministry where the Chairman is the Minister and there are other organisations like the O.N.G.C., I.O.C. and I.P.C. and others which are represented there. Therefore, the entire expenses of the Board, as far as the Government is concerned come to only Rs. 1.75 lakhs and this Board gives money for exploration and production, and it gives money for refining and marketing, it gives money for petrochemical research, it gives money for research and development of oil industry; then it gives money for the petroleum conservation, fuel efficiency and training programmes. So this Board has been doing this work. Actually this amount which is collected on account of this excise duty goes to the general revenues funds of the Government. Therefore, I would like to correct this impression. Mr. Banatwalla mentioned the figure of Rs. 140 crores in 1979-80. The cess collected by the Board is as follows: 1974-75 Rs. 30 crores; 1975-76 Rs. 50 crores; 1976-77 Rs. 52 crores; 1978-79 Rs. 68 crores; 1979-80 Rs. 69 crores and 1980-81 Rs. 60.40 crores. This money went to the general revenue of the Government. From the general revenue, Government made payments to the Board in terms of what the Board wanted to spend for the oil industry. In 1974-75 out of Rs. 30 crores, the Board received only Rs. 18.01 crores. But in 1979-80 although the general revenue collected was Rs. 69.70 crores the Board was given an amount of Rs. 140 crores from the general revenue. Therefore, Rs. 140 crores is not the accrual on account of this duty. This is the payment made to the Board by the Government from the general revenue. Therefore, this apprehension that the Board is

[P. C. Sethi]

going to consume all the money on its activities is not correct. Regarding the total amount spent by the Board in the last four or five years, it has given loan to various oil industries to the tune of Rs. 467.17 crores and it has also given a grant of Rs. 3 to 4 crores. Therefore, the work of the Board is limited to this aspect that it spends the money on the development of oil activities. This Board does not spend money on itself but on the development of oil industry. The accounts of the Board as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India are required to be laid before each House of Parliament in terms of section 24 of the Oil Industry Development Act.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Is it being placed on the Table of the House?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is required to be placed. I will check up and let you know.

During the course of the debate, some other points were also mentioned. Mr. Das referred to the inroads which foreign oil companies are making and he said that the interest of India is being bartered away. That is not correct, because ONGC is doing very good work. Recently ONGC has been responsible for finding oil in the Palk Straits and Cauvery basin. They are taking up work in the Godavari basin themselves, for which a new vertical ship has been obtained and they are going to start drilling. They have also started drilling on Godavari on-shore basin. Therefore, ONGC is doing very good work. Apart from the oilfields which are working in Bombay High, in B-57, which I announced in Parliament last time, a new oil field has been found. In Ratnagiri, various structures have also been found. I may tell Prof. Ranga that the report of the Board for 1979-80 has already been placed on the Table of the House. Therefore, ONGC and Oil India are doing very good work and we are all praise for them. At the same time, it is not possible for them financially

as well as from other points of view to take up the entire work in the area which Mr. Banatwalla just now mentioned. Out of the total area on ground and off-shore, we are working only a part of it. Therefore, the rest of it has to be worked. Therefore, 32 blocks were carved out and offered to the foreign oil companies. I will be coming to the House with some information after some time. All the areas are not being taken up by the oil companies, because a new oil market has opened in the USA and most of the companies are developing their activities there. It is not as if the oil companies are keen to come to India and we are bartering away our interests. We are keeping our interests safe. We are not going to give any quantum of oil to the foreign oil companies. Even if they come and work here, suppose they bring their own technical know-how and spend their money in the initial stages for exploratory work and seismic survey work the risk is theirs. Unless they find oil they will not be able to get their share of oil. Even if they get oil, it will have to be given back to India. So they will be taking only the notional oil with them. Therefore, it is not correct to say that we are bartering the interest of the country. Even in the United Kingdom when originally there was so much technical know-how with the British Oil Corporation and other local companies, about 694 blocs were offered to foreign oil companies out of which 96 blocs were given to them. Similarly in China, so many oil companies including the US companies are working. Therefore, there should not be any inhibition in taking technology from other countries where it is available. It is a difficult area. We should not take a dogmatic approach in this. We must take a positive view keeping in view the interest of the country. And the positive approach is that we must produce more oil. We are producing oil. Mr. Harikesh Bahadur has said that no progress has been made. I think, in about 1 1/2 years lot of progress has been

made and the oil production has gone up. Next year, due to increase in oil production by about three million tonnes, our oil import bill is expected to be reduced by several hundred crores. On account of increase in fertiliser production, Rs. 400 crores will be saved in foreign exchange. I am absolutely hopeful that apart from the new oilfields which are being found, the existing oilfields will be able to make us 75 per cent self-sufficient by 1983-84. Therefore, this is not a mean achievement by the engineers and workers of ONGC and Oil India, for which we must thank them.

Mr. Yadav has drawn the attention of the Ministry to the admixture of kerosene oil with diesel. It is a fact. Because the price of kerosene oil remaining at a low level and the price of diesel going up, the tendency to mix up the two has gone up. The result is that today we are surplus in diesel and it is available freely at every place. Mr. Harikesh Bahadur has said that there are long queues for diesel. That is not correct. Actually the consumption of kerosene oil has gone up because of this admixture and the consumption of diesel and petrol has gone down. We were expecting an increase of 10 per cent over the last year. But actually the consumption of diesel and petrol has gone up by 5 per cent only whereas the consumption of kerosene oil has gone up by 10 per cent. Therefore, the remedy is to equalise the prices of the two. But it is not possible because kerosene is an item which is being consumed by the poorest sections of society. If we reduce the price of diesel, it will affect the economy of the country. Therefore, we are pursuing the idea of giving some colour or dye so that mixing could easily be detected.

Therefore, there is nothing new which I have to add. I again say that no incidence of this excise duty

is going to be passed on to the consumers.

SRI RAM SINGH YADAV: What about exploration of oil in Jaisalmer area?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Jaisalmer area has been parcelled out to ONGC and Oil India. I am hopeful that after placing the rigs there, within two or three months, we shall be able to start drilling.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is.

"That the Bill to amend the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up clause by clause consideration. 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.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, सेटो जी के तकों के बावजूद मैं इस विषयक से सहमत नहीं हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि यह गलतफहमी है कि कीमत बढ़ेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि स्वयं सेटो जी को गलतफहमी है कि कीमत नहीं बढ़ेगी। अब तक आप को सरकार ने जितने कदम उठाये हैं उन से कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। यदि एक भी उदाहरण आप देते हैं कि आप के काम से कीमत कम हुई है तो मैं समझ सकता था कि कीमत नहीं बढ़ेगी। इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि कोरोलोन-प्रायत की कीमत बढ़ेगी और इस समय सब जगहों पर

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

कैंरोसीन-आयल लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है, जहाँ मिलता है वहाँ बहुत मंहगा मिल रहा है। मैं अपने बिहार की बात आप को बतलाता हूँ—बिहार की सरकार की वितरण व्यवस्था जैसी है आप जानते हैं। इस लिये कीमतें अवश्य बढ़ेंगी। डीजल की कीमत भी बढ़ेगी।

आप ने कहा कि डीजल की खपत कम हो गई है। आप जानते हैं—क्यों कम हो गई है? इस लिये कम हो गई है कि लोगों के पास डीजल खरीदने के लिये पैसा नहीं है। आप ने यह भी कहा कि इस बार डीजल को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं था। मैं आप को बतला सकता हूँ—हमारे बिहार में बहुत भयंकर सूखा पड़ा और उस समय लोगों को सब जगह डीजल नहीं मिल सका। थोड़े से डीजल के लिये उन की धान की फसल सूख गई, क्योंकि हथिया नक्षत्र में बारिश नहीं हुई।

दूसरी बात—आप ने कहा कि बोर्ड वाले इस पैसे को अपने ऊपर खर्च नहीं करेंगे। आप ने कुछ सूचनाएँ दी कि इन कामों पर यह पैसा खर्च होगा। मैं आप के भाषण को बहुत ध्यान से सुन रहा था—आखिर में आप ने चर्चा की कि हमारे इंजीनियरों और मजदूरों ने बहुत शानदार काम किया है हमारे तेल उद्योग को बढ़ाने में। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप इन मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिये कौन सा काम करने जा रहे हैं; इस दिशा में आप ने कुछ नहीं कहा है। जिन की वजह से आप की पूँजी बढ़ रही है, जिन की वजह से हम तेल के मामले में धीरे धीरे आत्मनिर्भर बनने की तरफ जा रहे हैं, उन के बारे में आप ने कुछ नहीं कहा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मजदूरों के बारे में कुछ कहें, क्योंकि हम लोग मजदूरों में काम करते हैं, उन की ह्वालात को देखते हैं...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was not within the scope of this Bill.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: यदि आप ऐसा कहेंगे तो कैसे चलेगा। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि अमूक अमूक कामों में यह पैसा खर्च होगा, इसी लिये मैं उठा रहा हूँ कि क्या बोर्ड मजदूरों को भी कुछ दे सकता है या नहीं? उन को कुछ तो दीजिये।

आखरी बात—कुछ दिन पहले मैं गोहाटी गया था। वहाँ गोहाटी मजदूर यूनियन, ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० की यूनियन है। वहाँ के कारखाने की व्यवस्था यह है कि इतना बड़ा आन्दोलन आसाम में चला और फूटवादी शक्तियाँ ने आसाम में तोड़फोड़ करने की कोशिश की लेकिन उस कारखाने में उन की बात न चल सकी। वहाँ पर जो ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० की गोहाटी रिफाइनरी मजदूर यूनियन है, वह सेपरेटिस्ट लोगों के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है और उन से लड़ती रही है। वह डिडिजिव फोर्सेज के साथ लड़ती रही है। फिर भी अफसोस है कि उस यूनियन को मतदान में सब से ज्यादा मत मिलने पर भी, आप रिकगनाइज नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस अवसर का फायदा उठा कर मैं आप से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि उस यूनियन को आप मान्यता दें। आप इस का पता लगवा लें कि उन्हीं सब से ज्यादा मत आए हैं और वह यूनियन सेपरेटिस्ट लोगों के खिलाफ लड़ती रही है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you replying to this?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: There is nothing to reply to, but I would only like to add that this is a Bill to seek an amendment whereby whatever funds accrue will go for the development of oil industry.

As far as the welfare of the workers is concerned, the funds from the IOC and the ONGC are already providing for it. We are going on with a very heavy programme of

housing in ONGC both at Bombay and at Dehra Dun. Other social welfare activities and their wages are also taken care of.

As far as Gauhati is concerned, whatever may have been the position in the past, on the 19th, in spite of our repeated requests, the Gauhati Refinery could not work while the other refineries were working. However, that is not the matter of contention, but if the union has to be recognised, it has to be recognised by the State Government because they will go into the membership of the union. Then we have no objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the next item.

17.22 hrs.

CINE-WORKERS AND CINEMA THEATRE WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, I move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the regulation of the conditions of employment of certain cine-workers and cinema theatre workers and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Sir, while moving this Bill, I would like to say that this House has already passed two Bills, namely, "The Cine Workers Welfare Cess Bill, 1981" and "The Cine Workers Welfare Fund Bill, 1981" during the last Session. We are in the process of formulating rules for the implementation of these Acts. These

Acts are intended to meet the welfare needs of low-paid indigent cine workers in the production sector through a Welfare Fund. The present Bill is a more comprehensive Bill. You will recollect that last time the Members had expressed themselves that a more comprehensive legislation to protect the employees working in the cinema industry should be brought forward and I had promised that I would do so, and I am doing it in this Session through this Bill.

The present Bill, though again aimed at the welfare of cinema workers is wider in scope in that it provides for the regulation of the conditions of employment of certain categories of cine workers and cinema theatre workers and *inter alia* extend them the benefit of Provident Fund etc.

As I had earlier mentioned while moving for consideration of the Cine Workers Welfare Cess Bill, 1981, and the Cine Workers Welfare Fund Bill, 1981, the number of people employed in the Film Industry is estimated to be of the order of about 3.5 lakhs out of which nearly 60 per cent of the workers are employed in the exhibition sector and the rest in the production and distribution sectors. With the help of these three Bills, we hope to bring a large section of low-paid workers employed in the production and exhibition sector of the film industry within the ambit of the welfare measures envisaged by the Government.

The present bill will cover people engaged for production of feature films whose monthly wages in connection with the engagement in a given feature film is Rs. 1,000/- or less, exclusive of allowances or facilities, or in case of lump-sum payment, whose remuneration does not exceed Rs. 5,000/- for one film. This Bill, as in the case of other two bills which

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

have been passed by this House, aims at the welfare of essentially low-paid cinema workers. The objective is to improve the working conditions of low-paid employees in the Film Industry since it is these workers who are in dire need of legal protection for ensuring better working conditions.

As the House is perhaps aware, the studio system in production of films has now almost become obsolete. There are hardly any studios now which keep a large complement of artists, technicians and workers on their regular pay roll. The predominant system now is to employ people on a film to film basis. Quite often no definite agreements for such employment are executed. The Government, therefore, feels that the first step towards improving the employment conditions of cine workers in the production sector is to enforce a system of written agreements. In case the cine workers are engaged through a contractor, the agreement will provide a specific condition that in the event of the contractor failing to discharge his obligations under the agreement towards the workers, the producer of the film will be liable to discharge such obligations. The Bill provides that such agreements will be in the prescribed form and will be registered with the competent authority.

The Bill *inter alia* provides for the appointment of Conciliation Officer, for holding conciliation proceedings where any dispute between the cinema workers and the producers exists or is apprehended. We hope that most of the disputes will be settled through conciliation. If the dispute cannot be settled by the Conciliation Officer he will report the matter to the Central Government and then the Central Government is empowered to refer this dispute for adjudication to single member "Cine Workers Tribunals", to be constituted under the law. The awards of the Tribunal will be final subject to revision by the High Court.

The procedure for setting the disputes is similar to the provisions in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Bill proposes penalties only in cases, where the producer of a feature film fails to register the agreement entered into with the workers or when he takes work from workers without executing an agreement. As you might have noticed, we propose to extend the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 to such Cine workers who have completed assignments in not less than five feature films with one or more producers.

We feel that the feature of *ad hoc* employment which is predominantly in the production sector is not applicable to workers in the exhibition sector. Most of theatre workers are regular employees. These employees are not, generally provided with such facilities as gratuity and provide provident fund. We, therefore, feel that it would be sufficient to provide the applications of the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 to the employees of cinema theatres with a slight modification to the effect that these Acts will apply to cinema theatres where five or more persons are employed.

I have no doubt that the hon. Members will welcome this initiative taken by the Government to protect the interests of low-paid artists and technicians engaged in the production of feature films and employees of cinema theatres in their relationship with their employees with regard to terms and conditions of employment payment of wages and provisions of other amenities. I look forward to the views and suggestions of the hon. Members on this provision which has been a long pending need of this industry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the regulation of conditions of employment of certain Cine-workers and cinema theatre workers and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration".

SHRI AJIT BAG (Serampore):
Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to speak on the Cine Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Bill introduced by Shri Vasant Sathe, hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting.

The hon. Minister has at long last brought before this House a legislation which proposes to bring the cine workers and cinema theatre workers under the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act. The hon. members will perhaps be gracious enough to remember that on 1st September, 1981, when I rose to speak on the Cine Workers Welfare Cess Bill and the Cine Workers Welfare Fund Bill, I urged upon the hon. Minister to declare Cinematograph as an industry so that the service conditions of the cine-workers might be covered by the Industrial Disputes Act.

But there are big loopholes in this Bill. The hon. Minister has not straight-away declared Cinematograph as an industry. He has sought to cover the service conditions of the cine workers and cinema theatre workers by the Industrial Disputes Act in a round-about way. The position is not clear to us. Does the hon. Minister intend to give Cinematograph the status of an industry by means of this legislation? I request him to make the point clear before the house.

Sir, one point that I like to mention in this connection is that there is nothing in the Bill to safeguard the service of the workers connected with the production of the experimental films, films dealing with moral teaching even in Hindi, not to speak of those in regional languages. The majority of the producers are distributors and they are mostly black-money sharks. Out of their unending lust for money, they only care for the sex and violence-oriented films which are box-office hits. So, the good films in Hindi and speci-

ally those in regional languages have to wait for months together to be released. Some of them do not even see the light at all. Thus cinema which is a very strong weapon for forming public opinion is rapaciously used by the money-sharks to deprive the moral standard of the nation. What could be used meaningfully in building a national character is being allowed by the Government to be blatantly used by the big business houses to enjoy loots at the cost of the morals of the younger generation. Films in regional languages are not given proper protection. The Government of West Bengal, I may mention, has passed a Bill making it compulsory for every cinema theatre to show films in the regional language for at least 13 weeks a year. It has been kept in the cold-storage for months depriving it of the assent of the President. How can then the interest of the poor cine-workers connected with these films be safeguarded?

Sir, there are serious laggings in the Bill. It has not said anything about the pay-structure of the workers connected with this very vital industry. Nowhere in the Bill, has it been said that the employees will have to pay D.A., other allowances such as medical allowance, house rent allowance, overtime and special professional allowances and amenities like Provident Fund, pension and gratuity. The poor workers have been let completely at the mercy of the employer in the absence of a legislation in this respect.

And above all, the cases of the employees in Exhibition and Distribution Section, Contracted Inspectors and Representatives have been left out.

In view of all that I have already said, I like to place the following before the House through you in the

[Shri Ajit Bag]

form of suggestions to be accepted by the Hon. Minister:—

(1) Cinematograph is to be declared an industry with the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act.

(2) This legislation should come into force simultaneously all over India as soon as it is passed.

(3) Respective State Governments should be consulted while appointing Conciliation Officers and Tribunals in different areas.

(4) It should include under its purview all the workers connected with cinematograph industry, not only those connected with production.

(5) The different terms 'employer', 'worker', 'establishment', 'free lance artist', 'producer' casual worker etc. should be properly defined.

(6) The Information and Cultural Affairs Department should be the Administrative Authority of the proposed Act and rule-making powers should vest with this Department.

(7) A need-based minimum wage structure for all the employees of the three sectors should be prescribed and introduced.

(8) Principles for reasonable and proper categorisation of all types of workmen should be determined in consultation with the representatives of unions.

(9) There should be provision for registration of establishment with the Administrative Department for carrying out Production and Distribution of films, Exhibition being governed under licensing laws.

(10) Apprenticeship scheme should be introduced to ensure proper training of workmen and employees and provision should be there to absorb trainees. Training facilities should be

provided either in existing institutions or new once set up.

(11) Suitable provisions should be incorporated to take over the management of sick and ailing units and units which have remained closed due to indefinite lock-out, closure and strike. Failure to comply with legal requirements particularly payment of minimum and gross mismanagement of the Unit, should attract penal measures.

(12) Issue of licence by the Information and Cultural Affairs Department for starting, continuing and renewing work in any of the sectors should be contingent on proper implementation of its principles of Payment of Minimum Wages Act and other regulatory provisions. 2 per cent of the budget of Producers and Distributors will have to be deposited with the authority to guard against violation of provisions in any Act.

(13) As general guidance for the proposed legislation, I feel that:—

(a) The term 'wages' should be defined as in the Payment of Wages Act.

(b) In the matter of retrenchment, the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act should be applied.

(c) As regards penalty of violation, the provision of the Factories Act should be operative.

(d) The scale of gratuity should be on the lines laid down in the Working Journalists Act.

(14) As regards working conditions:

(a) Show Houses should be covered by the Shops and Establishments Act and proper hygienic conditions of work should be ensured.

In respect of gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity (b) Act, 1972, the scheme of gratuity is admissible

to employees when their number exceeds ten. In the case of show-houses, this number should be five or more.

(c) The provision of minimum wages should be applicable in all cases and its administration in respect of film industry should be entrusted to the State Government. Working hours, overtime, etc., should be determined in terms of this Act.

(d) Service conditions, nature of employment of artistes, writers, musicians, singers, dancers and technicians, whether skilled, unskilled, manual, supervisory, or technical, whose monthly wage in a film is Rs. 1000 or less exclusive of allowances or facilities of, if on a lumpsum basis, the amount does not exceed Rs. 5000 for one film, should be covered by provident fund provisions.

(e) Employees of all categories should be covered by the group insurance scheme.

(f) Regularity of payment of wages has to be ensured. Casual leave, festival holiday, medical leave, etc., should be prescribed suitably. Casual workers should be given monetary compensation in lieu of leave.

(g) The E.S.I. scheme should cover all the employees.

(h) Dearness allowance should be linked with the cost of living index.

(i) Minimum bonus has to be fixed at 8.33 per cent and there should be no ceiling on quantum of bonus.

(j) Accident injury compensation should be paid.

(k) Canteen facilities at subsidised rates should be arranged.

(l) Recreational and library facilities should be provided by the management.

(m) Night allowance has to be paid for night shift workers.

(n) House rent has to be given at the rate of 10 per cent of salary/wage.

(o) Free-lance technicians and workers should be engaged on written contract.

(p) Recognised union office should be provided by the management.

(15) Suitable standing rules should be formulated in terms of the operative provisions of the different Acts to lay down working hours, number of workmen in the Exhibition sector, number of holidays, weekly rest period, categorisation of show-houses on the basis of amenities, number of seats, relaxation in the present provisions of renewal in operative licence every year.

I hope the hon. Minister will accept my suggestions. With these words, I lend conditional support to this Bill.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू. (बंगलूर) : र

सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि वरसों बरस से फिल्म उद्योग में लगे हुए ऐसे लोग जो बहुत ही लो पेड इनकम ग्रुप में थे और जिन की आमदनी बहुत कम थी, उनकी भावनाओं की इन्होंने केन्द्र की ओर कद ही नहीं की बल्कि उन की जिन्दगी के भविष्य को सोचा जिन का भविष्य विशांकू की तरह लटका हुआ था कहाँ जायेंगे उन के बच्चे, उन का जीवन कैसे व्यतीत होगा, उनका परिवार किस स्थान पर जा कर ठोर ठिकाना पाये की जिन्दगी में लेगा, ऐसे लोगों के विषय में जो मंत्री जी ने बिल रखा है उनसे उन की सुरक्षा होगी और सब से बड़ी बात है कि उन के लिये जो सुविधाएँ मिलनी चाहियें उनका प्रावधान इस बिल के अन्दर है।

सभापति जी, वैसे बलाकार जो फिल्म उद्योग में लगे हुए थे चाहे कलाकार हों या तकनीकी विभाग में काम करने वाले हों, उन सभी की कोई सुरक्षा नहीं थी। और जो श्रम में लगे हुए लोग हैं उन के लिये लेबर लाज, इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट आदि हैं जिन से लोग गाइड होते हैं।

[श्रीमति कृष्ण शाही]

लेकिन ऐसे लोग, जो बहुत अधिक संख्या में फिल्म इंडस्ट्री में काम करते हैं, उन के लिये कोई भी ऐसा कानून नहीं था जिस के तहत उन को सुरक्षा दी जाती। मंत्री महोदय ने इस बिल के उद्देश्य में दिखाया है कि इसमें एग्रीमेंट भी किया जायेगा और बैसे लोगों को चाहे वह कंट्रैक्टर के साथ हों या प्रोड्यूसर के साथ हों उन को नौकरी में स्थायित्व दी जायेगी, समय पर तनखाह मिलेगी और उन्हें नौकरी को अन्य सुविधाएं भी दी जा सकेंगी।

संसार में फिल्म उद्योग में हमारे देश का दूसरा स्थान है और इस उद्योग में जो मैनपावर लगी हुई है, उस को संख्या के बारे में मैं अच्छी तरह तो कुछ नहीं कह सकती, लेकिन जहां तक देखने और पढ़ने का मौका मिला है, उसके अनुसार वह मैनपावर सबसे ज्यादा है और उस में भी जो कम आमदनी पाने वाले लोग हैं, उन को संख्या ज्यादा है। इस बिल में इन्होंने ने कहा है कि उन को प्राविडेंड फंड दिया जायेगा, उन को जो पहले ग्रेज्युटि नहीं दी जाती थी, वह भी दी जायेगी। इस से उन के भविष्य की दिशा एक निश्चित स्थान पर जा कर खेकी और उन के बच्चों के लिये भी बहुत सुख सुविधाएँ मिलेंगी।

13 मिलियन लोग रोज सिनेमा देखते हैं। यह इंडस्ट्री जुआ है लेकिन इन्सान की जिन्दगी के साथ जुआ नहीं खेजा जा सकता है, उस के लिए कुछ ऐसा उपबन्ध होना चाहिये ताकि भविष्य में उन के परिवार और बच्चे भी बिल्कुल निश्चिन्त हो कर काम कर सकें, तनाव-पूर्ण स्थिति और मानसिक अस्थिरता से ऊपर हो कर वह अपना काम कर सकें। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देती हूँ कि वह एक ऐसा बिल लाये हैं जिससे ऐसे सैनान्न, जो कि अब तक नैगलेक्टेड थे, उन की ओर ध्यान दिया जायेगा और इसमें उन की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की गई है।

जो बड़े पदों पर काम करते हैं, जिनकी तनखाह बहुत है, उनके बारे में आये दिन ही चर्चा होती है, उनके बारे में लोग सोचते हैं, और उनके लिये तरह तरह की तबदीलियां कानूनों में करते हैं, और उनकी मांगों पर सबसे पहले ध्यान दिया जाता है, लेकिन यह तबका ऐसा था जिसको तरफ कभी किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया। इसलिये यह अच्छी बात है, इससे फिल्म उद्योग में लगे अधिकारी लोगों का मनोबल बनेगा और उनके सुख-सुविधाएँ बढ़ेंगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देती हूँ। इस बिल में कुछ लूप-होल्स की चर्चा की गई है, लेकिन मेरी समझ में इसमें ऐसे लूप-होल्स नहीं हैं जिनका विरोध करना चाहिए। लेकिन चूँकि विरोध करना है, इसलिए कुछ कहना चाहिए यह बिल्कुल उचित नहीं जान पड़ता है। जो अच्छी बात कही गई है, उसको तो कबूल करना चाहिए और इस के लिए उनको आभार प्रकट करना चाहिए कि ऐसा बिल वह कभी नहीं लाये, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने यहाँ पर इस तरह के बिल को उपस्थापित किया है जो पहले कभी सदन में नहीं आया था।

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I extend my whole-hearted support to Cine-workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Bill that has been introduced by Shri Vasant Sathe, our hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting. This Bill in fact has to be commended by the entire House because for the first time, after 34 years of Independence, a Bill designed to do good to the cinema workers and cinema theatre

workers has been introduced. India occupies the top place in the world in the matter of film production and naturally the number of workers is the largest. I need not elaborate the myriad problems being faced by such a large number of workers in this big industry. When Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was in power in Tamil Nadu, within the powers of the State the DMK Government brought out many welfare measures for the cine workers and cinema theatre workers.

Through Entertainment Tax the States are able to earn substantial sums, running into crores of rupees annually. The Centre gets crores of rupees in the form of excise duty on raw films. Yet, so far neither the State Governments nor the Centre have given thought to the problems of workers in this industry. One begins to doubt whether the blackmarketeers controlling the film industry were holding their big stick in this matter and the Government could not get out of their oppressive influence.

Our hon. Minister, Shri Vasant Sathe, is neither a cinema actor nor a cinema producer. Yet he has understood the problems of workers in this field and has brought this Bill. But in Tamil Nadu the Chief Minister was a cinema actor and also a cinema producer. Yet he is impervious to the needs of cine workers. The reason is not difficult to understand. Through the Voluntary Disclosure scheme he made good the black money of Rs. 79 lakhs. In other words he is the fountain-head of corruption and the source of all black money. How can you expect him to think of doing good to cine workers and cinema theatre workers? The Central Government has done the correct thing in this matter.

The Theatre owners also do not evince any interest in the welfare of their workers. They do not have regular jobs nor fixed income. There is no gratuity and no pension. There is also no Provident Fund for them.

Naturally they are all wallowing in poverty. I am sure that this Bill will uplift them from the mire of misery.

The hon. Minister has mentioned in this Bill that the producer will prepare an agreement on the prescribed form when he employs a worker and he will lodge it with the Central Labour Commissioner. From what I know, the producer does not employ any worker. He engages the actor, the director, the music director, the cameraman etc. For other processes he utilises the services of workers employed by the Studio where he takes up one Floor or two Floors for producing the Film. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify this point. How does he expect the producer to prepare such an agreement before he employs a worker?

The hon. Minister has also not clarified in this Bill whether theatre workers are also brought under the umbrella of this Bill. There is no direct reference to the cinema theatre workers in this Bill except in regard to payment of gratuity, pension, provident fund etc. I welcome the extension of Industrial Disputes Act in the matter of disputes of cine workers. In other words, the Government have recognised cinema field as an industry.

There are thousands of workers in the touring cinemas and semi-theatres in the rural areas. I want to know whether this law will go to their rescue also. I demand with all the force at my command that this law will be extended to the thousands of workers working in thousands of touring cinemas and semi-theaters in the rural areas of the country.

The hon. Minister has referred to the constitution of one-man Tribunal. I wonder whether this one-man Tribunal will resolve the tangles that were not unravelled by the State Governments. Since this is a salutary provision, I suggest that this Tribunal should be headed by a man who is

(SHRI ERA MOHAN)

fully acquainted with the problems of cine workers and cinema-theatre workers and in fact he should be a man from among them.

Before I conclude I would point out that the avocation of cine workers is accident-prone. There should be a comprehensive scheme of insurance for all the cine workers so that their dependents are not made to become the victims of starvation.

On behalf of all the cine-workers and cinema-theatre workers, I extend my grateful support to this wholesome legislative efforts which would ensure the welfare of all cine-workers and cinema-theatre workers, and I conclude my speech.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, विश्व में भारतीय सिनेमा ने जो महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की है उस की चर्चा सारे देशों में और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में हो रही है और मैं समझता हूँ उस से तो सब परिचित हैं। कम से कम 125 देशों के अन्दर हमारी फिल्में जाती हैं। आप ने अभी बताया कि साढ़े तीन लाख कर्मचारी इस में काम करते हैं। मैं पहले तो सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री को इस बात के लिए बधाई और धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि जो आश्वासन उन्होंने पिछले सेशन में दिया था उस को उन्होंने पूरा किया और बढ़ी ही तीव्र गति से इस के लिए वह नया बिल ले आए। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश के म्यूजिसियन्स, संगीतज्ञ, डांसर्स या और जो कलाकार हैं वह इस को देखेंगे तो उन्हें यह महसूस होगा कि अभी तक उनका जो शोषण किया जाता रहा है उस शोषण से बचने का यह बिल एक बड़ा अच्छा उपाय है।

मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि एक ऐग्रीमेंट किया जायगा और वह उन शर्तों के अधीन होगा जिस के लिए उन्होंने एक फार्म प्रेस्काइव किया है। उस के अन्दर

दोनों पार्टीज को अपनी अपनी शर्तें लिखनी होंगी और दोनों उस के अन्दर बाउंड जायें होंगे। वह ऐग्रीमेंट रजिस्टर्ड होगा। तो इस प्रकार का जो आप ने कार्य किया है यह बहुत ही सराहनीय है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कितने ही म्यूजिशियन, कितने डांसर और कितने ही कलाकार कम वेतन के कारण अपने जीवन के अन्तिम दिन किस प्रकार व्यतीत करते हैं यह हम सब जानते हैं। कई लेखक, कई विद्वान इस तरह के हैं। यह सिनेमा की इंडस्ट्री एक बड़ा अच्छा माध्यम है जिस के द्वारा हम ज्ञान का प्रसार कर सकते हैं। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज भी केवल दस हजार सिनेमा घर हैं जब कि रशिया के अन्दर जहाँ की आबादी बाईस साढ़े बाईस करोड़ ही है, 1 लाख 60 हजार के करीब सिनेमाघर हैं। उस के मुकाबले हमारे देश में केवल दस हजार या 11 हजार सिनेमा घर ही हैं। इतनी कम संख्या हमारे देश में है। उस में भी ज्यादातर सिनेमाघर दक्षिण के अन्दर हैं। उत्तर में केवल पांच सौ या साढ़े पांच सौ सिनेमाघर हैं।

मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने इस बिल को ला कर कलाकारों का और जो सिनेमा में काम करने वाले दूसरे लोग हैं उन का बहुत बड़ा हित किया है। सिनेमा की गवर्नमेंट इंडस्ट्री का स्वरूप नहीं देती है। इंडस्ट्री का स्वरूप दे तो उसे वह कर्जा उसी तरह दे जिस तरह और इंडस्ट्रीज को देती है। लेकिन इसे वह इंडस्ट्री का स्वरूप नहीं देती। इस के अन्दर कलाकारों के लिए जो नियम आपने बनाए हैं वह बहुत अच्छे हैं। लेकिन उस में संशोधन की आवश्यकता है। आप ने कलाकारों की कीमत 1 हजार रुपये आंकी है और उस में जो एक प्रमुख रकम लेते हैं उन की कीमत पांच हजार रुपये आंकी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत कम है। सिनेमा के अन्दर एक कलाकार

अपना जीवन लगाता है, अपने जीवन की गहराई तक जा कर सब कुछ उस पर न्योछावर कर देता है तो यह जो कीमत आप ने उस की आंकी है यह बहुत ही कम है । सिनेमा वर्कर की आप को समझ में प्रगति हुई है इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती । लेकिन यह जो आप ने रखा है, आज के जमाने में एक हजार रुपया आप उन को देने की बात करें, यह मैं समझता हूं उन कलाकारों के साथ आप न्याय नहीं कर रहे हैं । यह किसी ने भी आप को नहीं सुझाया होगा, हमारी जो नौकरशाही है उस ने यह बात वसंत साठे जी के सामने नहीं रखी होगी कि एक हजार रुपया उन को

देने की बात रखना उचित नहीं है । आज कोई भी साधारण कलाकार या गांव का गाने वाला आदमी भी दो डेढ़ हजार कमा लेता है तो यह एक हजार कमाने वाला जो दिल्ली में रहेगा, वह पांच सौ रुपये किराया देगा

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 24, 1981/Agrahayana 3, 1903 (Saka).