

(xl) The Indian Police Service (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 606(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1980, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1404/80].

12.22 hrs.

STATEMENTS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I beg to lay on the Table English and Hindi versions of the following Statements:—

(1) Statement showing Action Taken by Government, on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Sixty-second Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Procurement of oil.

(2) Statement showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Fifty-ninth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Defence Services.

12.22 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETRY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to inform from the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 24th November, 1980, agreed without any amendment to the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th August, 1980".

12.23 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS REPORTEDLY REMAINING INCOMPLETE DUE TO RISE IN COST OF CONSTRUCTION

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazi-pur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Situation arising out of reported one hundred and fifty major and medium irrigation projects remaining incomplete due to rise in cost of construction".

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): Since the start of the planned development in 1951, 92 major irrigation projects have been either totally completed or substantially completed. The potential of major and medium irrigation projects in 1951 was 9.7 m. ha. This rose to 26.9 m. ha. by June, 1980. During the 5th Five Year Plan and thereafter irrigation development through major and medium projects was given much greater emphasis and as a result the tempo of irrigation development doubled in physical terms. This inevitably called for taking up of new projects both major and medium. The Government of India recently reviewed the major on-going irrigation projects as on 1.4.1980. There are in all 150 such major projects. The major irrigation projects usually take 8—10 years to complete provided there are no undue constraints of resources both human as well as material. Planning Commission recently set up a Working Group to review the irrigation programme and formulate strategies and programmes for Sixth Plan (1980—85).

This Group found that there are 62 projects which were started prior to 1-4-1976 and that these need to be completed if possible during the Sixth Plan itself. After critical review of these projects, the Working Group came to the conclusion that it is possible to complete 55 projects out of 62 projects during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the remaining 7 projects should be completed in the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan. This Group of 62 projects have started yielding benefits. A total potential of 79 lakh ha. has been created by June, 1980 and a balance potential of 50 lakh ha. is expected to be created on their completion. The Working Group has accordingly recommended adequate financial provisions to achieve this objective so far as the on-going projects are concerned. The Working Group also went into the reasons for the delays in implementation of irrigation projects. The more important reasons are:—

(i) Insufficient outlays available as a result of large-scale rise in costs of labour, materials, equipments, spares, land etc.

(ii) Proliferation of projects under construction by the State Governments leading to thin spreading of not only financial but also managerial and technical resources and ultimately resulting in longer construction periods.

(iii) Substantial changes in the scope of projects during construction including addition of drainage arrangements and flood protection to command areas, as a result of further investigations.

(iv) Difficulties in land acquisition.

(v) Difficulties met with during construction such as unfavourable geological conditions unprecedented floods etc.

(vi) Delays in decision-making in the project implementation stage.

(vii) Non-availability of construction materials, like cement, steel, explosives, machinery, spares, etc.

The Working Group recommended the following strategies for the irrigation programmes while formulating the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(a) Completion of all on-going major irrigation projects in a time bound manner. A major project should be planned for completion in a period of 8 to 10 years.

(b) Completion of all the medium irrigation projects in a time bound manner with a period of 3 to 5 years of their start.

(c) Improving the operational efficiencies of the existing irrigation projects by proper maintenance and operations of the canal systems which should include construction of water courses from 40 hectares blocks to 5/8 hectares blocks.

The programmes and strategies in respect of major and medium irrigation projects as recommended by the Working Group were considered by the State Irrigation Ministers' Conference held at Ranagolre on 12-11-1980 when it was resolved that the policies and strategies recommended by the Working Group are acceptable and that the States should prepare Five Year and Year-wise physical and financial programme separately for each major project, clearly bringing out the requirements of all the inputs such as investigations, data collection, designs and implementation, equipment, key construction materials, creation of additional staff etc. to enable advance planning for creation of the necessary infra-structures.

The escalation in the project costs is not entirely due to delay in implementation of projects. The following are the main reasons for the increase in the estimated costs:—

(i) Rise in prices.

[Shri Z. R. Ansari]

(ii) Delay in implementation of projects resulting in further rise in construction costs.

(iii) Inadequate investigation.

(iv) Incomplete estimates.

(v) Change in the scope of the project.

(vi) Changes in planning & design of components.

(vii) Escalation as a result of payment of land compensation and rehabilitation measures etc.

A Monitoring Organization has been created in the Central Water Commission which monitors 69 major irrigation projects. The State Governments have also been requested to create similar monitoring organizations at project level and State level. Although some States have responded to it, the others are yet to create such monitoring units. The Central Government assists the States in procuring scarce materials such as cement, steel, explosives and coal. There is also a Central Coordination Committee for assisting the States in procuring scarce materials. The Estimates Committee had also recently gone into the matter in great detail and in their 37th Report (1978-79) had dealt with the question of delay in execution of projects and consequent delays in accrual of benefits and had made a number of recommendations and observations. These were found acceptable and replied by the Government. The Estimates Committee accepted the replies of the Government in this regard. Since then much more vigorous monitoring has been restored to. A major programme of getting World Bank Assistance for irrigation projects has been launched in recent past. As a result there has been more effective monitoring of the implementation and additional financial assistance is being received by the State Governments.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Sir, I have heard the statement read out by the hon. Minister. We find that he has given various factors for the increase of cost, including the rate of materials, non-availability of Cement, Steel and other things. But, Sir, he has not spoken about the delays—particularly in the Ministry of Irrigation and the Planning Commission. This is my first point. There are 150 major and medium irrigation projects. Most of them should have been completed by now. But they have not been completed. It is expected that they will take 4 to 5 years more for completion. There are certain projects which have not been completed for the last 10 years. There are various projects which are pending with the Ministry of Irrigation and the Planning Commission for the last 5 to 7 years. This is really a very sorry state of affairs. Sir, this is happening at a time when provision of irrigation facilities is a 'must' for our economic development. This rural sector is the most important Sector for our economic development. Therefore, it should not be neglected in any way. This is my respectful submission. It was planned to bring under irrigation over the years 113 million hectares of land out of 176 million hectares of cultivable land. This was what was planned. But, Sir, unfortunately what happened was this: The objectives which were set out have not been fulfilled till now.

I would like to give you details of some of these projects which have been delayed or the work on which has not been started so far. There are 23 major and medium irrigation projects in U.P. itself; 18 in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra; 17 in Bihar; 10 in Gujarat; 11 in Karnataka; 9 in Haryana and Kerala; 8 in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan; 7 in Punjab; 5 in Orissa; 3 in West Bengal and one each in Assam, Manipur and Jammu and Kashmir. In respect of these projects, either construction has been delayed or they are awaiting

clearance from the Ministry of Irrigation or the Planning Commission. This is the position here. There is increase of the cost of certain projects. There is the Bhadra Project in Karnataka which was intended to irrigate 1.06 lakh of hectares of land. Its cost was 31.93 crores at that time. But now this cost has gone up to Rs. 58 crores. The Nagarjunasagar Right Canal and Left Canal Project was intended to irrigate about 8.62 lakh acres of land. Its original cost was Rs. 163.5 crores. It has now jumped up to Rs. 533.0 crores. Similarly, the Pochampad Stage-I project is to irrigate 2.67 lakh hectares. Its original cost was Rs. 40.10 crores and it has jumped up to Rs. 350.0 crores. The Kosi barrage and eastern canal project was worked out at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.81 crores. Now, it has jumped up to Rs. 191.7 crores. The Rajpur canal which forms part of the Kosi project whose estimated cost was Rs. 4.67 crores, had jumped up to Rs. 25.20 crores. The Kosi Western Canal project (which involves canal digging for Nepal also) whose original cost was Rs. 41.97 crores, has now jumped up to Rs. 161.8 crores. The Gandak project which was to irrigate 11.5 lakh hectares of land was estimated to cost Rs. 36.56 crores and now its cost has escalated to Rs. 415.0 crores. The Periyar Valley project in Kerala was to irrigate 86,000 hectares of land and its original cost was Rs. 17.95 crores. Its cost has now gone up to Rs. 39.7 crores. In the case of Tawa project in Madhya Pradesh which was to irrigate 3.33 lakh hectares of land, the original estimated cost was Rs. 20.2 crores and it has now gone up to Rs. 93 crores. In the same way, the Narmada Sagar project in Madhya Pradesh which was to irrigate 1.36 lakh hectares, was estimated to cost Rs. 93.0 crores and its present estimated cost would work out to Rs. 170 crores. Now, in my own district, the Zamania Pump Canal project was estimated to cost Rs. 8 crores and it has now jumped up to Rs. 19 crores. This project was to be completed in 1978. Its foundation

stone was laid in 1973-74. It was to be completed in 1980. But the work on it has not yet been started. This is the state of affairs. These projects have been delayed due to the attitude of bureaucrats and red-tapism. I do not know whether the delay in the execution and completion of these projects is due to delay in the scrutiny in the Ministry of Irrigation or in the Planning Commission. These projects are pending with them for clearance for so many years. If inordinate delay for the clearance of these projects occurs, you can well imagine the reason for escalation in the cost of these projects.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I am now putting my question. It is a very important sector of our economy. In my own district, the main reason for delay in taking up the Zamania Pump Canal project was due to delay in scrutiny by the Ministry of Irrigation and the Planning Commission. They took some years to scrutinise the project and clear the same. By the time they cleared the project, that is, after 4 or 6 years, the cost have escalated and again the project had gone to the Ministry of Irrigation for recasting and then it will be sent to the Planning Commission. This way they would take 3 or 4 years more and there will be further increase in the cost of the project. I do not know how this problem can be solved. Through you I am putting some questions to the Hon. Minister. I want to know whether the Ministry of Irrigation is having a Cell to review the cost from time to time and get them sanctioned speedily to avoid delays. What are the causes for delay in sanctioning the projects and implementing them and whether steps have been taken for quick action on the sanctioning of projects and implementing them? Has any cost control cell with representatives of the Centre and

[Shri Zainul Basher]

State Governments been constituted to have a permanent eye on the cost factor? Further, is it not a fact that the rise in cost is due to delay on the part of the Ministry of Irrigation and Planning Commission in clearing the projects? Lastly, what is the average time taken by the Ministry of Irrigation and Planning Commission in clearing a project and is it not a fact that some projects are pending with the Ministry of Irrigation and the Planning Commission for a number of years? And what is the number of projects pending with them?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Before I give reply to the questions raised by the hon. Member, I must appreciate the knowledge which he has got about the statistics, although these statistics are very well known because many times they have been placed before this House. I may just quote one line in Persian:

इहां हमारा राजस्तर, के मालूमे-अवामस्तर

It means: this secret is known to everybody.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If everybody knows then it is not a secret.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: The calling attention motion is regarding the on-going projects; it is not regarding the projects which are pending decision at different levels either in Irrigation Ministry, Central Water Commission or Planning Commission. As a matter of fact, these questions pertain to those projects which are on-going projects and are at different levels of implementation. I am not, therefore, going to answer those questions which pertain to the projects which are at different levels of scrutiny before the Irrigation Ministry or the Planning Commission... (Interruptions). Now, the on-going projects are 150 and I have given full details about these 150 projects in my statement. The irrigation or power projects are not just small things; it is not that we

have to build a small building, it is a huge affair and it takes eight to ten years for the completion of such a major project. Out of those 150 projects, I have identified only 60 such projects which have taken more than eight years. In respect of only these 60 projects which were started in 1972 or before it could be said that a delay has taken place. It is true that because of rise in prices, the escalation of project cost is also there. This is also true that when we just give an outlay for a project, we do not provide for the rise in prices. Therefore, normally there will be 8 to 10 per cent rise in prices every year. If we take it for granted that the project is completed within this stipulated period of time of 8 to ten years, even then, Sir, the escalation is bound to be there because this is the natural phenomenon. Rise in prices is a natural phenomenon. There are important reasons for that. I am not going to dwell on that subject.

Now, Sir, I tell you that the delay in the completion of these projects and escalation, these are complementary to each other. Then there is a period of 8 to 10 years. There is rise in prices and because of rise in prices the delay was there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In normal conditions, in how many years we would have completed this project?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: 8 to 10 years is the normal time. I say, Sir, that there are 60 such projects which have been delayed, which could not be executed during the stipulated period of time. I have admitted in my own reply. But, there are reasons for that. I have already given the reasons for that. You know, Sir, those reasons. There are two very important reasons. One is, as I have pointed out in my statement also, the proliferation of projects by the State Governments. This is also one of the important factors. You know, Sir, that

in our Constitution, irrigation is a State subject and, Sir, in our States and also here, we have democratic Governments. Sometimes, there are demands from the people for certain more projects and, democratic Governments, are always under pressure and sometimes because of this factor they take too much time for completion.

Sir, what is important is that we should take into account all these factors which are responsible for these delays and as I have said in my statement, there are these two factors, proliferation of more projects by the State Governments has also created a sort of thin spreading of the resources. Therefore, those projects could not be completed in time. There were other factors also. Sometimes, the non-availability of materials. Sometimes, you know, Sir, the acquisition of land. This is in nutshell the position. Now; we have taken steps and a working group under the Chairmanship of the Irrigation Secretary has gone through all these things. A study has been conducted for the delay. That working group has recommended certain measures so that the projects could be completed within stipulated time. Out of 62 projects, 57 projects have to be completed in the Sixth Five Year Plan itself and the remaining 7 will be completed in the first two years of the 7th Plan.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: What are the measures adopted by the Government?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): What are the steps you have taken?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What steps the government has taken?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: It is for the first time that the working group has suggested a time-bound programme for major projects. According to the report of the working group, we have issued guidelines to the State Govern-

ments that all major projects should be completed within a period of 8—10 years. Now, the time-bound programme has been fixed. For medium projects, the time fixed for their completion is 3—5 years. (2) For on-going projects, we have created a monitoring cell at the central level and also at the State level. We have asked the States to form certain committees to see that the projects are completed within a stipulated time.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): The benefits have not started flowing from these 60 projects. Some of them are in the advanced stage of completion and the irrigation has already started through most of them.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर): मान्यवर आपने 1176 लाख हेक्टेयर में से 1130 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि सिंचित करने की महत्वाकांक्षी योजनाएं बनायी हैं और कहा है कि इन्हें पूरा कर दिया जाएगा। जब इतनी बड़ी 150 योजनाएं अधूरी पड़ी हुई हैं तब यह कैसे संभव होगा कि इतना बड़ा कार्य पूरा हो सकेगा। जो परियोजनाएं 1972 में शुरू की गयी थीं, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने उनके बारे में कहा है। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि उस से पहले की परियोजनाओं पर उनका ध्यान क्यों नहीं गया।

बिहार में कोसी को "रीवर सोरो" कहा जाता था और उसको बांधने और कंट्रोल करने के लिए स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति से पहले से ही सोचा-विचारा जाता रहा है। उस योजना पर 1955 में काम प्रारंभ हुआ था लेकिन वह आज तक अधूरी पड़ी है जिस के कारण 24.81 करोड़ रुपये का प्रारंभिक प्राक्कलन आज बढ़ कर 191.7 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। वह भी तब होगा जबकि यह कोसी प्रोजेक्ट 1985-86 तक पूरा हो जाए।

[प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता]

पता नहीं कि सरकार ने जो रास्ता अख्तियार कर रखा है उसमें 1985-86 तक यह परियोजना पूरी होगी या नहीं। अगर यह परियोजना तब तक पूरी नहीं होगी तो इसकी लागत और बढ़ जाएगी।

इसी प्रकार से गंडक प्रोजेक्ट है। उसको 1961 में हाथ में लिया गया था। जब इसको हाथ में लिया गया था तब इसका प्रारम्भिक प्राक्कलन 36.56 करोड़ रुपये का था जो अब बढ़कर 415.9 करोड़ रुपये का होने वाला है।

मान्यवर, इसी प्रकार मैं एक उदाहरण और देना चाहता हूँ, जम्मू में सलाल पावर प्रोजेक्ट का। यह प्रोजेक्ट 155 करोड़ की लागत का था आज उसकी लागत 350 करोड़ होन जा रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Give preference to your project in your constituency.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: I have given the Kosi project and the Gandak project. Gandak project is well within my constituency.

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह बात सही है कि परियोजना की स्वीकृति के लिए अभियंता और नौकर-शाही के लोग मिलकर कें कुछ ऐसा षड़यंत्र करते हैं कि प्रारंभिक प्राक्कलन कम दिखाया जाए जिससे कि योजना को स्वीकृत करा लिया जाए, क्या यह षड़यंत्र नहीं है?

दूसरी बात अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार की है कि प्राइस राइज नेचुरल है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आगे से जितनी भी परियोजनाओं का प्राक्कलन किया जाए उसमें प्राइस राइज को भी एक घायटम के रूप में इन्क्लूड किया जाएगा।

मान्यवर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसा आश्वासन सरकार देगी कि योजनाओं को उनके लक्ष्य के अंदर पूरा कर लिया जाएगा?

महोदय, अभी जो इरीगेशन पोर्टेशियल क्रिएट हुआ है, उसके आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि उनका पूर्ण दोहन, एक्सप्लाइटेशन नहीं हो रहा है, पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी इरीगेशन पोर्टेशियल की जितनी क्षमता है उससे 350 करोड़ हेक्टेयर कम पर सिंचाई होती है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग होगा?

एक बात और है, मैं समझता हूँ कि प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास 30 परियोजनाएं लंबित पड़ी हुई हैं। इन्हें लंबित पड़े हुए काफी समय हो गया है। क्या इन लंबित परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाएगी? जब तक स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाये तब तक कहीं ऐसा न हो कि लागत दुगुनी या तिगुनी हो जाए। तो क्या इसको शीघ्र स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाएगी? यही मेरा सवाल है।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ कि जो सिंचाई योजनाएं प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास पड़ी हुई हैं, उससे मुतल्लिम यह सवाल नहीं है। मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि यथाशक्ति, जितने हमारे पास रिसोर्सिस होंगे उनके हिसाब से, उनको दे करके ये स्कीमें मंजूर की जायेंगी।

दो और महत्वपूर्ण सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने किए हैं। मैं उनका जबाब दे चुका हूँ यह कहना सही नहीं है कि प्रोजेक्ट शुरू में जब बनती है उस वक्त शरारतन आउटले ठीक नहीं बनाया जाता है। बात यह है कि प्रोजेक्ट का आउटले उस वक्त के प्राइस लेवल को देख कर बनाया जाता है। जो भी आउटले तब किया जाता है जिस

वक्त प्रोजेक्ट सैक्शन की जाती है वक्ता उस वक्त के प्राइस लेवल को देखकर, कास्ट को देख कर बनाया जाता है। एसक्लेशन का उसमें कोई प्राविजन नहीं होता है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से समझते हूँ कि किसी भी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट का जो आठ-दस साल या बारह साल के बाद पूरी होने वाली हो जिस वक्त उस का आउटले बनाया जाए तो उस में प्राइस एसक्लेशन जो होगा उसका प्राविजन भी रहना चाहिये उसको भी ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिये।

श्री सतीश ब्रजबाल (जयपुर) : प्राविजन होता है, आप पूछ लें।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान खंसारी : जब एस्टीमेट बनते हैं तब उनमें एसक्लेशन का कोई प्राविजन नहीं होता है। उस वक्त जो प्राइस लेवल होता है उसके मुताबिक एस्टीमेट बनते हैं। बाद में वे रिवाइज होते हैं।

13.00 hrs.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Or if there is any kind of price rise?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: I am not talking of a particular year. I am talking of projects which take years to complete. It is never provided. In any project escalation of price for eight to ten years is never provided in the estimates, and cannot be provided. But I agree that some system should be there to see that if the project is going to be completed after eight or ten years, we must make a provision for the escalation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned to meet at 2.05 hrs.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till five minutes past fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Eleven Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI HARINATH MISHRA in the Chair]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have a submission to make about the ill treatment of our journalists. It seems that our newsmen covering a function were asked by the Assistant Press Secretary to the Queen, a white man, to get out. It is intolerable. The Government must make a statement as to how this man had the audacity to insult our journalists.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a time for everything. We are in the midst of a Calling Attention Motion. In fact, two hon. Members have already asked questions.

14.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS REPORTEDLY REMAINING INCOMPLETE DUE TO RISE IN COST OF CONSTRUCTION—Contd.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, I must express my sense of appreciation for the fact that the Government is, at last, alive to this important question of delay in the implementation of irrigation schemes. There was a review of the on-going irrigation schemes. A cell has been set up, monitoring is now being vigorously done and several measures have been taken. They are timely measures and they were overdue, I must say. In so far as the Government has now become alive to this grave issue, which is of very important consequence to us, it deserves to be congratulated in that respect. Therefore, I must congratulate the Government for the fact that they are alive to this particular problem and want and really

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

desire that the irrigation schemes should be implemented within the time that is set forth.

During the Sixth Plan we wish to bring 15 million more hectares under irrigation. Let us hope we achieve the target. We have been told here that there is delay with respect to 62 schemes, out of which 55 projects will be completed during the Sixth Plan and the remaining 7 projects during the first two years of the Seventh Plan. Which are those 7 projects which unfortunately cannot be completed in the Sixth Plan and are spilling over to the Seventh Plan and in which States are they located?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only the projects are unfortunate or the States also?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am coming to that. I must congratulate you on your keen sense of anticipation of the question. Which are the 7 projects and in which States these 7 projects are located?

Then, we are told that there are 62 projects in which there was inordinate delay. Another pointed question that I ask is on the State-wise break-up of these 62 projects—In which States were they located?—so that we may know which States are at a greater fault. Let the Government enlighten us about this particular situation.

Another thing is that because of the inordinate delay with respect to these 62 projects, some escalation of costs has taken place and the Calling Attention, Mr. Chairman, is specifically with respect to the escalation of costs. Still, we have not yet been told what is the extent and the magnitude of that escalation of costs.

I understand that the delay is in respect of these 62 projects they have mentioned as spilling over. So, let us know the exact magnitude and the extent of escalation of costs with respect to these 62 projects which could not be completed in time. What was the original estimate? What is now the revised estimate? What is the escalation of costs? This information should be placed before this House.

The framework that we have in respect of the Sixth Five-Year Plan clearly says that the highest priority should be given to the completion of irrigation projects as speedily as possible. There are various causes that are given. The position is rather unsatisfactory.

Sir, during the Fifth Five Year Plan nearly 146 major projects were taken up. Only 40 could be completed and there was a spill-over, as I understand, of 106 major projects to the Sixth Five-Year Plan. In the case of medium projects, during the Fifth Five Year Plan I understand that 756 medium projects were taken up. The spill-over to the Sixth Five-Year Plan is to the extent of 309 projects. Such is the magnitude of the problem. Let us see the reasons that are given for this delay in the implementation of the projects. They include such reasons as inadequate investigation, incomplete estimates, change in the scope of the project, changes in planning and designing of components and so on. Sir, it is very clear that some of these reasons are a result of a lack of our proper working and formulation of those projects. It is a sad commentary to say that the delay has taken place in the execution of projects as a result of inadequate investigation and as a result of incomplete estimates and so on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Were these medium-size projects financed by the Union Government also or entirely by the State Governments?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I hope I am not supposed to answer that question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was put for elucidation.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: You have helped me in this respect also, for which I have to thank you. I adopt the question that has been put by you and hope that the Government will reply to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think every one concerned will be benefited.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: These causes, as I was saying, are such that they must receive our serious consideration. I want to know from the Government what measures are being taken to see that due care is exercised at the time of the formulation and the sanctioning of the projects, so that at least certain causes which come up later on are envisaged in the beginning itself and removed.

There was a news item a few days back that the Centre was thinking of setting up a corporation for expeditiously investing and taking up the implementation of these projects. If there is any such thinking, I hope the Government will let us know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The word used is "investing" or "investigating"?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Investing and investigating, everything with respect to this, so that expeditious implementing of the projects is done.

I must thank you, Mr. Chairman, for coming to my assistance in putting the question. I must also congratulate the Government that this problem has been taken up and, as they say, the monitoring is now being vigorously done. I wish them all success.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Before I reply to the questions of the hon. Member, let me at the very outset thank him for at least appreciating the measures taken by the Government with regard to the irrigation projects.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Is it such a welcome appreciation?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: It is not a very welcome note of appreciation, but Mr. Bosu cannot appreciate.

श्री ज्योतिमय बसु : आप लोगों ने 33 सालों में इतना खराब कर दिया है कि इस को कहने का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाता ।

सभापति महोदय : आप उसी का हिसाब रखते हैं । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): That is constructive opposition, that is the difference.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Three questions have been posed by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are four important questions posed by him.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Inattentive Minister!

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Let him answer. If there is anything left out, he will reply to that also.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: I will take these three questions first and if anything remains, I am here to answer.

The first question is out of 62 projects which have been identified as

[Shri Z. R. Ansari]

delayed, which are those seven projects which will not be completed within the Sixth Five Year Plan?

I may just give the names of those projects and the States in which those projects are located.

1. Upper Krishna—Karnataka.
2. Kalada—Kerala.
3. Krishna—Maharashtra.
4. Bhima—Maharashtra.
5. Mahi Bajaj Sagar—Rajasthan.
6. Rajasthan Canal Stage II—Rajasthan.

According to our estimates these six projects out of seven will be completed by 1986-87. There is one more project Bagmati in Bihar. This Project is under review. In Bagmati the other country—Nepal—is also involved. Therefore, we have not fixed any date. This is already under review. We shall try our utmost to get it completed in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

This is the position with regard to the projects and the States in which these projects are located.

The State-wise break up of the 62 projects which are delayed is—

Andhra Pradesh 4 projects, Bihar 5 projects, Gujarat 4 projects, Haryana 4 projects, Karnataka 7 projects, Kerala 7 projects, Madhya Pradesh 3 projects, Maharashtra 7 projects, Manipur 1 project, Orissa 1 project, Punjab 5 projects, Rajasthan 6 projects, Uttar Pradesh 6 projects and West Bengal 2 projects.

The hon. Member has asked about the escalation in the cost of the projects. He has asked what were the original estimates and what are the present estimates. The latest estimated cost of all the 62 projects is Rs. 6109 crores and the original estimate was Rs. 2329.33 crores meaning

thereby a rise of Rs. 3780 crores in cost.

The fourth question is regarding the reasons. Those reasons have already been given.

The hon. Member will appreciate that we have taken measures for completion of these projects by having more efficient monitoring and by just giving guidelines to the States for expeditious and more vigorous action for the completion of these projects.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Are you thinking of setting up a Corporation?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: There was one question regarding some Corporation. Government is thinking of setting up a National Irrigation Development Agency for carrying out investigation and surveys relating to the national plan for water resources development. This is under the consideration of Government...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: What will they do?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: It is meant for conducting investigations and surveys relating to the national plan for water resources development.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think it is 'investigation' and not 'investing'.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: You are right sir; you have understood it correctly.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: It also envisages the construction of storage and inter-linking of the river system.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Many parts of my question have already been answered and therefore I have practically nothing much to ask. But I have got something very specific to ask, and the Minister is also concerned with that.

It is very unfortunate that 150 irrigation projects remain incomplete at the moment. This is a difficulty not only in regard to irrigation projects; in the case of other projects also like industrial projects, power projects etc. we are having this kind of difficulty. Regarding the Salal project, the cost has gone up 400 times.

It is a power project. (Interruptions)

I am referring to projects which are taken up by the Government... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the issue.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am giving some examples. I said that for the fertilizer plants which are going to be set up in Maharashtra and Gujarat, the original cost was Rs. 500 crores and now the cost has gone up to Rs. 900 crores because Government has not taken the responsibility seriously for completing these projects. This is happening with irrigation projects also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Come to the issue.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: 176 million hectares of land in India is being used for agricultural purposes but most of the land remains without any irrigation facility. There should be irrigation facility. It is the duty of the Government to take up the issue seriously so that the projects can be completed in time; but, in fact, Government did not give proper attention and that is why these things have happened. Only in Uttar Pradesh—about which I am more concerned and the hon. Minister is also concerned because he belongs to that State—there are 23 irrigation projects which are incomplete...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He belongs to the country.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: He should, but since he is from that State, I am referring to it. I am talking of the whole country, but particularly about U.P. because in U. P. itself there are 23 projects which are still remaining incomplete.

Here, there is a statement by the Hon. Minister in which it is said that there are 62 projects which were started prior to 1st April, 1976. But the point is that out of the 62 projects, most of the projects were announced only at the time of the elections, to attract voters. That is why these were announced either before 1st April or on 1st April. He mentioned this date in the statement itself. (Interruptions).

When Government announces new projects, Government must try to see whether the previous projects have been completed or not. Therefore, I have a suggestion also, that Government should take up first those projects which have already been undertaken, and then new projects can be announced. My question is whether the Government is going to provide more aid to the State of Uttar Pradesh so that these 23 Irrigation projects can be completed early.

My second question will be what steps are being taken to bring down the prices of steel and cement because, due to scarcity of cement and steel, there are several irrigation projects which are not being completed. At this moment, there is a crisis in regard to these things. Special priority should be given to irrigation projects which are most essential for our agricultural advancement.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: I think there is some confusion in the mind of the Hon. Member 1st April 1976 is not the date on which these projects were announced. As a matter of fact, a question was asked about on-going projects: out of 150 on-going projects, 62 have been identified as projects in which we can say there is delay because they were taken up

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on or before 1-4-76—this is the meaning—not on 1-4-76, because Election was to be held in 1977, these projects were taken up. This is a very far-fetched and narrow outlook. I do agree with the Hon. Member that he has really caught the point when he said that projects which are already in hand, i.e. on-going projects, should be completed first on priority basis and we should not go in for new projects because, when more projects are taken up—as I said, sometimes the State Governments, because of pressure from the people, take up some more new projects—there will be a thin spread of the resources and technical knowledge, and projects which are important lag behind. So, it is an important thing that we should try to see that those projects which are on-going are completed first and then any other projects could be taken up.

Then, about the question he raised in regard to cement and steel, it is true that this is also one of the constraints in implementing the projects. As the Hon. Member knows and the House knows, there is a shortage of cement. But the highest priority has been given to irrigation and power projects.. (Interruptions).

' Please do not enter into an area with which I am not concerned.

The highest priority has been given to irrigation and power projects and the Cabinet has taken a decision that irrigation and power projects should get all that they require.

As far as steel is concerned, I do not think there is any problem, but if there is any problem about steel, it will be looked into. (Interruptions).

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The Hon. Minister has made a very important announcement that on-going projects should be completed first and new projects should not be under-

taken by the Government till then. This is a very important decision. Is this your personal opinion or a decision of the Government?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: It is the view of the Government that we should first get the on-going projects completed. That does not mean we should not take up any new projects. (Interruptions).

Our first priority will be to get these on-going projects completed. But if, for the general benefit of the country, any new project is important, taking into account our overall resources and financial provisions, we may take up the new project. But the general policy of the Government is that we should first complete the on-going projects which are in hand.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): What happens, if you take ten years to complete a project?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Because of the constraints of cement and coal, the work on Rajasthan Canal has come to a stop.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chhangur Ram.

श्री छांगुर राम (लाल गंज) : सभापति जी, सरकार अपनी नालायकी को छिपाने के लिए, सही चीज़ को भी स्वीकार नहीं करती है। इस संबंध में मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कल ही प्राइस राइज़ पर बहस हुई तो सरकार की तरफ से यह दलील दी गई कि चीज़ों की कीमतें उतनी नहीं बढ़ी हैं जिससे कि खतरा है। या हमारी योजनाओं को कोई नुकसान पहुंचे। सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा गया कि महंगाई नहीं बढ़ी है लेकिन आज मंत्री जी इस बात पर जोर दे रहे हैं कि देर होने से हमारी योजनाओं में...

सभापति महोदय : मैं भी कल उस बहस को सुन रहा था, यह नहीं कहा गया,

यह कहा गया कि संसार भर में प्रायः जितने मूल्य बढ़ रहे हैं उसकी तुलना में यहां नहीं बढ़ें हैं।

श्री छांगुर राम : यह भी कहा गया था कि कीमतें उतनी नहीं बढ़ी हैं, जितनी कि विरोध पक्ष कहता है, जिससे कि हमारे जन जीवन को नुकसान पहुंचता हो या हमारी योजना को धक्का पहुंच सके परन्तु आज मंत्री जी इस बात पर जोर दे रहे हैं कि केवल देर होने से ही योजनाओं की कीमत नहीं बढ़ी है बल्कि सारे सामान के दाम बढ़ गए हैं इसलिए भी लागत बढ़ गई है। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि अपनी नालायकी को छिपाने के लिए यह सरकार सही बात भी स्वीकार नहीं करती है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : क्या इससे अच्छी भाषा आपको बोलनी नहीं आती ?

श्री छांगुर राम : आती है। आप नालायकी की जगह पर शब्द कमी को स्वीकार कर लीजिए। लेकिन सरकार कैसी है, उसके लिए किस भाषा का प्रयोग हो—यह हम अच्छी तरह जानते हैं।
(व्यवधान)

मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि सन् 1951 से, जबसे कि नियोजित विकास आरम्भ हुआ है, तबसे लेकर अब तक के केवल 92 योजनाएँ पूरी हुई हैं। मैं कहता हूँ सरकार के लिए इससे और बढ़कर शर्म की बात क्या हो सकती है कि सन् 1951 से 1980 तक केवल 92 योजनाएँ ही पूरी हुई हैं और 150 योजनाएँ अभी भी अधूरी हैं (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि योजना जिस समय के लिए निर्धारित होती है अगर उससे आगे वह जाती है तो उसकी लागत 5-6 गुना बढ़ जाती है। मान लीजिए 1 करोड़ रुपये की योजना है जो समय पर पूरी नहीं हुई, चार-पांच साल निकल गये तो अब उसकी कीमत पांच गुना

बढ़ गई, पांच करोड़ रुपये की हो गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सारी योजनाओं की, मैं 62 की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ; जो भी योजनाएँ पूरी नहीं हुई हैं, कितनी लागत बढ़ गई है तथा अब इन पर सरकार को कितने खर्च करना पड़ेगा।

1951 से 1980 तक यह सरकार सोई रही। जब 1980 में इस सरकार की आंख खुली तब उस ने सोचना शुरू किया कि हमारी अधिकतर योजनाएँ पैडिंग पड़ी हुई हैं। उस के बाद प्लानिंग कमीशन ने एक कार्यकारी दल की स्थापना की और उस दल ने स्वीकार किया कि सभी योजनाएँ पैडिंग पड़ी हुई हैं। हालांकि उन्होंने तमाम योजनाओं को नहीं लिया था, केवल 62 योजनाओं को लिया था, और जिनमें उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि 7 योजनाएँ इस पंच वर्षीय योजना में पूरी नहीं हो सकतीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन से कारण हैं जिनकी वजह से 62 योजनाओं में से 55 इस पंच वर्षीय योजना में पूरी होंगी और बाकी 7 को सातवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में ले जाना पड़ेगा ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कार्यकारी दल जो इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा है कि 55 पूरी होंगी सात पूरी नहीं होगी उस के इस कान्वलूजन पर पहुंचने का बेसिज क्या है ?

सभापति महोदय : आप यह चाहते हैं कि उन सात पर भी दया क्यों नहीं करते हैं ;

श्री छांगुर राम : आप ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि केन्द्रीय जल आयोग ने एक मोनिटरी सेल बनाया है जो कुछ योजनाओं को देखेगा। आपके इस सुझाव को राज्यों की सरकारों ने भी मान लिया है...

सभापति महोदय : मान लिया है—इससे तो यही मालूम होता है, लेकिन शायद जबानी है अभी तक।

श्री छांगुर राम : जबानी ही होगा । केवल इन्होंने कहा है कि मान लिया है, पता नहीं उस को कार्यरूप देगे या नहीं ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय स्तर पर वे भी इस प्रकार का कोई मानिटरी सेल बनायेंगे जो सारे देश की योजनाओं पर, स्टेट्स तथा केन्द्र की योजनाओं पर, विचार करे तथा वे योजनायें समय के अन्दर पूरी क्यों नहीं हो रही हैं, इसके कारण बताये तथा सदन के सामने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करे ताकि इस हाउस को जानकारी मिल सके कि कितनी योजनायें अधूरी हैं तथा उनमें से कितनी समय के अन्दर पूरी हो सकेंगी कितनी पूरी नहीं हो सकती ? क्या मंत्री जी इस तरह का मानिटरी सेल केन्द्रीय स्तर पर बनाने को तैयार हैं ?

इसमें यह दिया गया है कि जो कार्यकारी दल उन्होंने बनाया है, उसने अध्ययन के बाद यह सुझाव दिया है कि जब 6ठी पंच वर्षीय योजना बनाई जाय और आप उस में कोई योजना सेट-अप करें तो इन-इन बातों पर जरूर विचार किया जाये । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कार्यकारी दल ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, जब कार्यकारी दल गठित नहीं हुआ था और उस समय जो योजना बनी थी, क्या उस समय इन बातों पर विचार नहीं हुआ था ? यदि नहीं हुआ था तो उस समय योजना बनाते समय किन किन मुद्दों पर विचार करके योजना बनाई जाती थी । आज कार्यकारी दल ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं इन सुझावों पर पहले भी विचार होता था या नहीं होता था ...

सभापति महोदय : जो काम करते हैं उनके समाने खामियां तो आती ही हैं ।

श्री छांगुर राम : वे अपनी खामियों को स्वीकार तो करें मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि वे अपनी खामियों को स्वीकार

नहीं करते हैं । अगर स्वीकार कर लेते तो हम को सन्तोष हो जाता कि इन्होंने अपनी गलती को मान लिया । लेकिन यहां तो गलती भी करते हैं और स्वीकार भी नहीं करते हैं ।

सभापति जी, प्रोजेक्ट की लागत बढ़ने और देर होने के कई कारण बताये गये हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि ये कारण ऐसे हैं जो कि जब योजना तैयार की जाती है, सब के सामने रहते हैं हमेशा से । ये कोई नए कारण नहीं हैं जो कि अब आ गए हो और जिन की वजह से योजना में देरी होने से लागत बढ़ जाती है । ये कारण वही हैं, जो योजना बनाते समय हमारे सामने थे । इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सही बात तो यह है जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह सबाल पहले उठाया है कि योजना बनाते समय ठेकेदारों, इंजीनियरों और ऊंचे अधिकारियों में सांठगांठ होती है और उस सांठगांठ से योजना की लागत कम से कम दिखा देते हैं और बाद में समय के अन्दर उसको पूरा न करके उसे प्रोलाग करते जाते हैं जिसमें उन को नाजायज फायदा होता है । तो क्या मंत्री जी इन बातों पर विचार करेंगे कि जो कारण बताए हैं वे तो हैं ही, लेकिन सही बात यह है कि ठेकेदार, इंजीनियर और ऊंचे अधिकारी जो योजना पूरी करने में देरी करते हैं और उस से फायदा उठाते हैं उस पर रोक लगाई जाये ।

सभापति महोदय : क्या बिना ठेकेदारों, बिना इंजीनियरों और दूसरे सब लोगों के काम अपने आप हो जाएं ?

श्री छांगुर राम : नहीं, यह बात नहीं है । उन के बगैर तो इनका काम नहीं चलेगा । मैं तो यह चाहता था कि जो देरी होती है, जिसकी वजह से लागत बढ़ जाती है और योजनाएं अधूरी रह जाती हैं उस की जांच की जाए । तो क्या सरकार इस की जांच करने की जिम्मेवारी किसी पर ठहराएगी । इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है यह देखे ताकि आगे आने वाली योजनाएं समय से पूरी हो जाएं ।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : माननीय सदस्य ने सवालात कम उठाए हैं और जो सवालात उठाए हैं उन का जवाब या तो स्टेटमेंट में मौजूद है या दूसरे मੈम्बरों द्वारा जो सवालात उठाए गए थे उन में उन का जवाब दे दिया गया था। इन के सवालों के जवाब में मैं एक, दो शेर माननीय सदस्य की नजर करता हूँ... (व्यवधान)... शेर सुन लीजिए उन में काफी मालूम हो जाएगा।

सभापति जी, एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो इन्होंने जवान इस्तेमाल की है, जाहिर बात है कि हर शख्स अपनी सभ्यता के आधार पर उस को इस्तेमाल करता है और उस में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। मैं आप की इजाजत से एक शेर उन की नजर करना चाहता हूँ :

“हम में सब कुछ खराबी, आप ने यह सच कहा आप ने आईना शायद इन दिनों देखा नहीं।”

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : यह कार्लिंग अटेंशन है। यह आप के लिए आईना है। (व्यवधान)...

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : कुछ ऐस्थेटिक सेंस की जरूरत है, जो आप के पास बहुत कम है। आप को हाऊस की प्रोसीडिंग्स का अन्दाजा नहीं है। पूरी की पूरी तकरीरें नज़्म में हुई हैं (व्यवधान)...

सभापति जी, हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने एक सवाल मोनीटियरिंग आर्गैनाइजेशन के बारे में किया है कि क्या केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कोई मोनीटियरिंग आर्गैनाइजेशन बनाने का इरादा है। अब मैं क्या अर्ज करूँ। मैं जब स्टेटमेंट पढ़ रहा था, उस वक्त शायद माननीय सदस्य मौजूद नहीं थे।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : बाद में आने के बाद भी इन्होंने नहीं पढ़ा। उसके बाद भी ये कह चके हैं।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : न समझा हूँ उम्मीद गुजरी उस बुते खुदसर को समझाते पिघल कर मोम हो जाता अगर पत्थर को समझाता।

श्री छांगुर राम : मैं तो उन्हीं की बात कह रहा हूँ कि वह सही नहीं है। यह इस में साफ लिखा है कि केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में एक मोनिटरिंग संगठन की स्थापना की गयी है जो 69 बृहद सिंचाई योजनाओं की मोनिटरिंग करता है। मैंने पूछा था कि क्या आप ऐसी कोई आरगेनाइजेशन कायम करेंगे जो सभी योजनाओं की मोनिटरिंग करे।

सभापति महोदय : देखिये अब उनकी बारी है। उन्हें बोलने दीजिए।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : कार्लिंग अटेंशन का मौजू है कि जो डिलेड पार-योजनाएं हैं उनके लिए क्या रिमेडियल मेजर्स लिये जा रहे हैं। जिन प्रोजेक्ट्स में डिले हो गयी वे कार्लिंग अटेंशन का मौजू है, जिनमें डिले नहीं हुई है, वह मौजू नहीं है। जिन प्रोजेक्ट्स में डिले हुई है उनके लिए हमने केन्द्र में मोनिटरिंग सेल बना रखा है।

सभापति जी मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये 69 जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं जिनमें डिले हो रही है उन पर मोनिटरिंग हम कर रहे हैं ताकि वे वक्त पर पूरे हो जाएं और इनके पूरे होने से मुल्क की तकदीर बदल जाए। आप कदम-ब-कदम चलने के बजाय सरपट भागना चाहते हैं।

मैं आप से अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि मोनिटरिंग सेल केन्द्र में 69 प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए बन चुका है। हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट-को गाइड्स-लाइंस दी हैं कि जिस तरह का मोनिटरिंग सेल केन्द्र में बनाया गया है उसी तरह का कोई अरेंजमेंट, कोई कमेटी, कोई प्रदेश मोनिटरिंग सैल स्टेट लेवल पर या प्रोजेक्ट लेवल पर भी बनाया जाए ताकि उनकी वक्तन व वक्तन मोनिटरिंग हो सके।

बस यही मेरा कहना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will go to next item-Report of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, I wanted to know.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Under what rule?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under rule 376. Sir, I wanted to know the fate of the typed piece of paper which was given earlier to draw the attention of the House to the rude behaviour of the Assistant Press Secretary of Prince Charles. What has happened to that? Has it been thrown into the waste-paper basket or is it receiving attention?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, I am always considerate. Kindly allow me to conduct the business. Please co-operate with me.

14.56 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

(TENTH REPORT)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai): Sir, I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

14.56 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: CORRECTION OF REPLY TO A SUPPLEMENTARY ON SQ NO. 757 DATE 30-7-80 REGARDING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MAHARASHTRA FOR POLICE HOUSING.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): During the supplementaries asked in the Lok Sabha in

reply given by me to Starred Question No. 757 regarding Financial Assistance to Maharashtra for Police Housing on 30th July, 1980, Shri R. K. Mhalgi, Member of this House had asked in a supplementary about the discontinuance in 1979-80 of Police Housing Scheme as a central Scheme. I had in reply inadvertently said that "It was discontinued by the previous Government. But the present Government has decided to revive it." The word "decided" which I had mentioned, represents "proposed".

2. The question of reviving the Police Housing Scheme was under very active consideration at the time when Starred Question No. 757 was replied in the Lok Sabha on 30th July, 1980. It was then expected that a decision in the matter would be taken very soon. However, due to certain unavoidable reasons the revival of Police Housing Scheme could not be decided so far. Hence the delay in making this correction statement.

14.58 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) EFFECTIVE WORKING OF EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem): The Employees Provident Fund organisation is not functioning properly and effectively in the interest of the workers. The Provident Fund dues of the labour are not settled immediately after the demise of the worker or after he retires. The provisions of the relevant Act are not all observed.

Under the Employees Provident Fund scheme there are three schemes: (1) Provident Fund; (2) Provident Fund Insurance Scheme which comes to the rescue of the dependents of the worker who passes away while in service; (3) Family pension scheme to the dependent of a deceased worker.