

unfortunately, with the constraint of resources, under the present pattern it will not be possible for the Central Government to go all out to help them. Whatever money is available according to the pattern, we will give it to the States.

SHRI R.P. DAS : I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to one statement by no less a person than Air Vice-Marshal C.L. Mehta, Secretary-General, Indian Olympic Association where he says that Indian sports is progressing at snail space even after the 9th Asian Games held in New Delhi in 1982. Therefore, the lack of funds given as a reason by the Minister for the not given sufficient funds to the States is a poor reflection on interest they take in sports. I should, therefore, urge the Minister to consider the very special case of Tripura and sanction the proposal as far as possible and allow them to promote sports in the very backward States.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : As I said just now, within the given parameters of our pattern, I still welcome the Government of Tripura. Government of Tripura has yet to send me a proposal. Let them send me the proposal. We will see, whatever is possible to do, we will do for the promotion of sports.

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली द्वारा वितरित की जाने वाली साधनों के मूल्य में वृद्धि

*111. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) क्या सार्वजनिक वितरित की जाने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में हाल ही में वृद्धि की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) उनके मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) उनमें से प्रत्येक वस्तु के मूल्य में कितनी वृद्धि की गई है ; और

(ङ) क्या इन वस्तुओं की प्रति यूनिट मात्रा में भी वृद्धि की गई है ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Central issue price of rice common variety, fine and super fine variety has been increased from Rs. 188 to Rs. 208, Rs. 200 to Rs. 220 and Rs. 215 to 235 per quintal respectively. This increase was considered necessary in order to neutralise the increase in the support/procurement price of paddy for the kharif season 1983-84. The end-retail price of levy sugar has been raised from Rs. 3.75 to Rs. 4.00 per kilogram with effect from 1.2.1984. This became necessary due to increase in the all-India average cost of production of sugar. There is no uniformity in the scale of the essential commodities supplied through the public distribution system to consumers for various parts of the country. The quantity of each commodity issued to consumers differs from state to state and also sometimes within the same state because of variations in the circumstances existing in the respective States/Union Territories, preference of the consumers for a particular foodgrain, availability in the States and allotment from the Central pool.

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : अध्यक्ष जी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फ़ाइन और सुपर फ़ाइन धान का वसूली मूल्य कितना बढ़ाया गया है ? वसूली मूल्य बढ़ाने की वजह से बिक्री का भाव भी बढ़ाया गया है । तो पैडी में कितना वसूली मूल्य बढ़ाया गया है और गन्ने का कितना मूल्य बढ़ाया गया है क्योंकि शुगर लेवी का भी मूल्य आपने बढ़ाया है । तो परसेंटेंज क्या है ? इसकी बराबरी में कि नहीं इसका पहले पता चले ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : धान में कामन वैरायटी का 122 रु० से 132 रु० किया गया है, फ़ाइन में 126 रु० से 136 रु० किया गया है और सुपर फ़ाइन में 130 से 140 रु० किया गया है । गन्ने में पिछली बार 13

रु० प्रति क्विंटल था वह 13.50 पैसे किया गया है।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : बहुत काम किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह चावल का है, और पेंठी का अलग है।

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : अध्यक्ष जी, अगर यह मूल्य बढ़ जाता है तो किसानों को और ज्यादा मूल्य बढ़ जाता है इसका ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है। इन्होंने बताया कि मात्रा में वृद्धि की है, तो कितनी की है इसके आंकड़े नहीं दिये, वृद्धि की है कि नहीं की। प्रति यूनिट मात्रा में वृद्धि की है? अगर की है तो कितने प्रतिशत की गई है और एक ही राज्य में अलग-अलग हिस्सों में क्यों फर्क किया जाता है इसका कारण क्या है?

श्री भागवत भा आज़ाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हर महीने में जब विभिन्न राज्यों से केन्द्र के पास आवश्यकताएँ आती हैं, तो हम अपने सेन्ट्रल किटी में कितना है उसका विचार करते हैं, राज्य सरकारों के पास कितना उसका विचार करते हैं, और खुले बाज़ार में क्या है उसका विचार करते हैं और उसके बाद हम विभिन्न राज्यों को अलाटमेंट देते हैं। यह काम विभिन्न राज्यों का है कि वह अपने राज्य में किस दर पर कितने देते हैं प्रति व्यक्ति को। और किस प्रकार दिया करते हैं, विभिन्न राज्यों में अलग अलग रेट क्यों हैं तो चूँकि ट्रांसपोर्टेशन कोस्ट अलग अलग है ...

कहाँ पहाड़ी एरिया है, मध्यप्रदेश में दूर-दूर एरिया है, इसमें थोड़ा बहुत फर्क एक राज्य के अन्तर्गत भी होता है।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will you please clarify first on one point? You raised the procurement price of paddy by Rs. 10 and you raised the issue price of rice by 20 paise a Kg, i.e., Rs. 20/- a quintal. If that is the fact, if the Government increases the procurement price of paddy by Rs. 10/-, then the issue price should have been raised only

by Rs. 15/-. Why is the Government today making profit out of the procurement that the Government is making, thus forcing the cultivator to receive less and the consumer to pay more?

SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, the price increase is due to—as you said that from paddy to rice conversion it is one-and-a-half times. That is one thing. Secondly, the transportation cost and other costs in the mean time have gone up. Therefore, the price has been increased to that amount and there is no profit because in this year the revised estimate of subsidy that we will pay to the FCI will be about Rs. 800 crores plus.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Sir, I would like to ask about the levy sugar price. This is a very important question for the benefit of the farmers also.

Continuous representations have been made by the Government of Gujarat, Gujarat M.Ps. and the cooperative sugar factories and some other States also since the last four years. Regarding the levy sugar priced and reconstitution of a separate sugar zone every time we have been told that an expert committee is nominated for the reconstitution of the zone. But because the report of the Committee is lying on the Table of the Minister, I would like to ask whether you have received the Separate Sugar Zones Committee's recommendations. If the answer is 'yes', what are the recommendations and whether you are going to accept the recommendations? If the answer is 'yes', when and if not, why?

SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, the main part of the question is about the sub-zoning that has been demanded by Gujarat. And he has made the reference. Expert Committee in this regard. The hon. Member will be sorry to hear that Expert Committee recommended that zones should be reduced from 16 to 8, not increased from 16 to more. There has been a demand from Maharashtra and Gujarat for more zones, but unfortunately the Expert Committee to which he is mentioning recommended that zones should be reduced from 16 to 8. We could not do that. The sixteen zones that are there in the country are there for many years and by and large a good job is being

done by these sixteen zones. Therefore, we could not accept that recommendation of the Expert Committee.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका: माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने विभिन्न अवसरों पर विभिन्न राज्यों में यह निदेश दिया है कि हर ढाई हजार पर एक सस्ते गल्ले की दुकान खुलनी चाहिये। इसके बारे में सकुलर इश्यु हुआ है, लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि बहुत से राज्य इसका परिपालन नहीं कर रहे हैं। यहां तक कि 15, 15 किलोमीटर दूर तक, मिर्जापुर ट्राइबल एरिया है मध्य प्रदेश में, एक ही दुकान है जहां कि 10, 10 हजार और 15, 15 हजार यूनिट हैं। सरकार ट्राइबल एरिया के राज्यों में दुकानों की बहुत कमी है।

दुकानों के अभाव के कारण महंगाई बढ़ती है और जन-साधारण को कठिनाई होती है। इसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए और प्रधान मंत्री ने जो गाइडलाइन दी है, उसके अनुसार या मंत्री महोदय राज्यों को दुकानें खोलने का निर्देश देंगे? इस बारे में क्या वह एक मॉनिटरिंग सेल बनाएंगे या कोई टीम राज्यों में भेजेंगे, ताकि जो राज्य इस गाइडलाइन का पालन न करें, वहां यह व्यवस्था हो सके?

श्री भागवत भा आज़ाद: इस प्रश्न का मुख्य प्रश्न से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय ने समय समय पर विभिन्न राज्यों को जो गाइडलाइन दी है.....

श्री राम विलास पासवान: प्रधान मंत्री ने तो कोई गाइडलाइन नहीं दी है?

श्री भागवत भा आज़ाद: प्रधान मंत्री की यह सरकार है। उन्हीं के नेतृत्व में हम लोग काम करते हैं।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका: प्रधान मंत्री ने जो 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम दिया है, उनमें एक महत्वपूर्ण सूत्र में ढाई हजार पर एक दुकान खोलने की बात कही गई है।

श्री भागवत भा आज़ाद: उस गाइडलाइन के अन्तर्गत हमने विभिन्न राज्यों से मह

आग्रह किया है कि यह एक फेयर-प्राइस शाप में लगभग दो हजार यूनिट रखें-ढाई हजार नहीं-और इसके अन्तर्गत देश के लगभग आधे राज्यों-ने 16 राज्यों ने-यह पूरा कर लिया है। बाकी आधे राज्यों से हम बराबर आग्रह करते हैं कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही करें।

SHRI : MAYATHEVAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : Where have you been all these days ?

SHRI MAYATHEVAR : I am preparing for the elections—to fight the election.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the public distribution system is a fine system provided it is implemented in an effective manner. But it is not being implemented by the various States as required by the Central Government and we people. Sir, the public distribution system should not be converted into the private distribution system by certain people in various States. In Tamil Nadu, the Government's announcement and every district collector's announcement is that every card-holder is entitled and eligible to get 20 k. g. of rice per month. But I toured my constituency length and breadth for the last two weeks. I met the Collector, the Deputy Collector, revenue officers and all kinds of officers there. The public has made a complaint to me as also various Party MLAs and MPs belonging to the Opposition that they are getting supply of only 2 k. g. of rice in every shop throughout the Dindigul parliamentary constituency in Madurai district of Tamil Nadu under MGR's regime.

I would like to know whether this Government will give specific instructions to the Tamil Nadu Government to supply 20 k. gs. per card in the ration shops. What happened to the rest of the 18 k. gs. of rice? The hon. Minister was coming at Madras some months back and he gracefully made a fine statement which was welcomed by me also that his Government would not allow the State Government to divert the rice from the public distribution system to private distribution in the name of MGR's Children Nutrition Food Scheme. I commend your statement made in the Madras Press. But the State Government has not implemented you r

requirements and the directions of the Central Government. Therefore, I want to know whether the Government will give specific directions to the Tamil Nadu Government to distribute rice supplied by you—not only rice but wheat and all other essential commodities—to the public as per your directions. Are you going to give such directions or not?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Firstly, I did not make any statement that the rice is being diverted from the public distribution system to the Mid-day Meal Scheme. I did not make any such statement.

SHRI MAYATHEVAR : But he said to the Madras Press that the Government would not supply more rice for the MGR scheme.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I agree with the hon. Member that no supply should be transferred from the public distribution system to the private system. If there is any,

I have no such knowledge.

Thirdly, I would say that I agree with the hon. Member that whatever is given should be according to the States' own standard as they have fixed and it should be distributed accordingly. I shall not give any direction to the Tamil Nadu Government to distribute 20 kg. of rice per head. I would never say, you give 20 kg. of rice. According to the World Health Organisation and also according to our own standard, the person requires 10 to 12 kg. maximum. So far as rice is concerned, now I am advocating that the country must

eat what it produces. It should eat more wheat than rice.

Progress of Irrigation Projects

*113. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of irrigation projects, particularly in U.P., have not made much progress during the current Five Year Plan due to non-availability of funds ;

(b) if so, names of such projects ; and

(c) whether a review of the progress of all the projects sanctioned under the Sixth Five Year Plan is contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) It is realised that due to constraints of resources the irrigation projects have not been able to make desired progress. There are 8 major/medium approved projects in Uttar Pradesh for which the anticipated expenditure is less than the approved outlay by the Planning Commission. The names of the projects, approved outlays during VI Plan and anticipated expenditure during Sixth Plan is given in statement.

(c) A review of the progress of the major and medium schemes is made during the annual plan discussions by the Working Group of the Planning Commission.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Outlay approved by Planning Commission for Sixth Plan	Anticipated Expenditure during Sixth Plan
On going Schemes of VI Plan			
1.	Tehri Irrigation	14100	10521
2.	Lakhar Vyasi (Irrigation)	2900	2300
3.	Rajghat (i) Dam U.P. share	5000	2700
	Canal U.P.	1000	885
4.	Jamrani Dam	3020	334
5.	Mandha Dam	1800	921
6.	Left Bank Ghagra Canal	14900	12081
7.	Bansagar Dam	2100	1506
	Conveyance system M.P. (feeder)	3350	115
8.	Urmil Dam	697	499