

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifteenth Session)



(Vol. XLIX contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 30, 1984/Sravana 8,1906
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

(Interruptions)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (TUMKUR) :
Sir, I have written a letter. It is about
a serious matter.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब बोलेंगे, तो मेरा
फायदा क्या है, बोलने का ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is a very
serious matter.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह मामला
बड़ा गम्भीर है । इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए ।
आप तरीका निकालें, कि किस तरीके से चर्चा
हो सकती है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कुछ नहीं कर रहा
हूँ । मैं प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ । मैं कहना चाहता
हूँ कि आप अगर सारे बोलेंगे तो मैं किस की

2

बात सुनूँगा । बात सुनूँ कैसे, कोई सुनने देगा
तो न ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सारे बोलिए, तो
तो कैसे बात बनेगी ।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : It is not only a demand from
that side. We support them fully. Let
us have a discussion. It is not a demand
from the ruling party alone. We sup-
port the ruling party Members. Let
there be a discussion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सुनना चाहता हूँ,
लेकिन कोई सुनने भी तो दे ।

(व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North East) ; Let the Govern-
ment make a statement after summoning
the U.S. Ambassador, and asking for
clarifications. The Government should
come forth with a statement after sum-
moning the U.S. Ambassador and getting
an explanation on this.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENT-
ARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA
SINGH) : This is a serious matter.
The whole House is unanimous on this
issue. You may kindly like to listen to
one member from each party preferably
the leader of the party so that you can
come to a conclusion.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Ours is the largest party. So, we should be given a chance.

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप क्वेश्चन आवर के बाद लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सुनने को तैयार हूँ, कोई सुनने तो दे, वाजपेयी जी ! कोई सुनने ही नहीं देना चाहता है । मैं क्या करूँ ।

SHRI. K. LAKKAPPA : It is a question of the entire country.

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या सरकारी पार्टी यह मांग कर रही है कि क्वेश्चन आवर सस्पेंड कर दिया जाए । क्या आपके पास फार्मल मोशन आया है, तो आप उसको रखिए ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनाना चाहते हैं, मैं सुनना चाहता हूँ और बताना चाहता हूँ । देखिए, कोई सुनने तो देता नहीं है । मैं क्या करूँ ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने नियम 388 के अन्दर दिया है । मैंने कहा है कि क्वेश्चन आवर सस्पेंड कर दिया जाए, क्योंकि राष्ट्र हित के खिलाफ विदेशी बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन है । राष्ट्रद्रोह जहाँ हो, वहाँ पर राष्ट्र हित के लिए इस लोक सभा को सारे काम छोड़कर करना चाहिए । अगर अमरीका के अन्दर खालिस्तान की बात हो रही है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपकी ही बात कह रहा हूँ ।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : We have given a notice before him.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका नोटिस आ गया है । मेरी बात सुन लीजिए ।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : We have already brought to your notice the seriousness of the situation. We have also given a notice. Some serious development has taken place. Therefore, we want a debate on this keeping in view the seriousness of the situation. Please suspend the Question Hour and let this House debate this matter right now straightway.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बताता हूँ । कोई कहने दे, तो न । मेरी बात कोई नहीं सुनता है, मैं क्या कह रहा हूँ ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आपकी बात क्या सुनें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप ही की बात कह रहा हूँ । श्रीमन्, मैं अपनी बात कहां कह रहा हूँ । आप जो कहना चाहते हैं, हाउस जो बात कहना चाहता है, मैं सुनना चाहता हूँ ।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am raising a procedural point to support Mr. Bagri. He has given a notice under 388.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : We have also given it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am supporting you. You don't listen. If the members of the ruling party have also given a notice under 388, Let us unanimously accept that and proceed with this. (Interruptions) If the members of the ruling party as well as the opposition parties have given a notice under rule 388, that means in the House

there is no division on it. So, you suspend the Question Hour and take up debate straightway on this issue.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The whole House is unanimous on this important issue. We will abide by your direction whatever you decide. We are prepared to come forward with a statement even if the statement is required; I will request my colleague to come forward with a statement.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप ही की बात सुनने के लिए कह रहा था। आप 25 आदमी एक साथ बोल रहे थे, तो किस की समझ में बात पड़ी। मैं इतना कहना चाहता था, सदन का एक मत है, मैं आपके सदन के हाथ में हूँ। उस दिन भी कहा था, आज भी कह रहा हूँ और कल भी कहूँगा। जब सदन का मत है, तो सदन मालिक है। आप जो चाहें करें। अब सवाल यह है कि आप अभी करना चाहते हैं या ..

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुन लीलिए, बीच में क्यों बोल रहे हैं। मैं सदन के भावों को, उनके मन में जो विचार हैं, उनके दिल में इस वक्त क्या है, मैं जानता हूँ। जब भारत की स्वतन्त्रता, अखंडता और हमारे प्रभुत्व को कोई भी शक्ति चुनौती देती है, तो यह सदन हमेशा एक रहा है। हमारा भी यही मत रहा है, बापू गांधी ने और हमारे बुजुर्गों ने सब ने यही कहा है। हम तो मित्रता का हाथ बढ़ाते हैं। बड़े देशों की हम कदर करते हैं। लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि हमारे बीच में कोई उंगली डालने की कोशिश करे। यदि हम उनकी खुशी चाहते हैं, तो उनको यह चाहिए कि हमें भी जीने दे। आपकी बात सही है, मैं आपसे सहमत हूँ। आप बताइए कि आप किस हिसाब से इसको करना चाहते हैं। आप एक-एक करके बताइए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घबराइए मत, मैं आपसे पूछ लूँगा। आप बैठ जाइए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक मिनट रुकिये। मेरी बात पहले आप सुन लीजिए। अब यही कमजोरी रह जाती है। why can you not be patient enough to listen? Let us find a way out.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एक्सटरनल एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर का स्टेटमेंट आज करवा दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज डिस्कशन भी हो जाए और यह भी हो जाए, दोनों हो जाएं। किस ढंग से करना चाहिए, यह तलाश करना है।

Let us see.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, you are very kind to make observations on a very-very important issue involving the integrity and sovereignty of the country and I welcome the unanimous voice raised in this House by all the parties, on this question. As the hon. Members from the Opposition rightly say, today we have fixed a debate on Jammu & Kashmir. If this discussion is to be taken up, Jammu & Kashmir can be taken up tomorrow, and I will request the concerned Minister to come prepared with facts and we can have it today or tomorrow.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आज हो जाए, तो बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन अगर कल आता है, तो उस बयान के तुरन्त बाद चर्चा शुरू हो जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसा आप कहेंगे, करवा देंगे।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अगर आज स्टेट-मैंट नहीं आता है, तो इस सवाल का महत्त्व खत्म हो जाता है। स्टेटमैंट आज ही आ जाना चाहिए और अब तो हमारी विदेश मंत्री प्रधान मन्त्री हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा ख्याल है कि पूरा हाऊस एक मत का है। देश सर्वोपरि है। देश से ऊपर कुछ नहीं है। न जान है, न माल, है और न कुछ और है। देश के लिए हम सब कुछ करने के लिए तैयार हैं और अगर कोई हमारे देश की तरफ तरफ उंगली उठा कर देखे, तो हम उसको बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते। आज आप मिनिस्टर साहब से कहिये कि आज ही बयान दें और उसके बाद हम देखते हैं कि कैसे इसको किया जाए। देश की तरफ अगर कोई आंख उठाकर देखता है, तो वह देशद्रोही है और हम बिबकुल किसी से डरने वाले नहीं हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह हम करेंगे। इस बात पर जब सारा हाऊस एक है, तो क्या झगड़ा रह गया है।

Irrespective of the party affiliations we are doing it.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Agricultural Production in Flood

Prone Areas

*103. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey/efforts have been made to promote agricultural activity in flood prone areas of the country; and

(b) steps Government propose to adopt to check water-logging and deposit of large amounts of silt and 'kankars'

and to undertake scientific planning for harvesting crops and increasing food-grains production in flood prone areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Although no systematic and detailed survey has been made of the flood prone areas of the country in general, efforts have been made to promote agricultural activities in such areas.

(b) Flood control being a State subject, the flood control schemes are formulated and executed by the State Governments. In such schemes provision for construction of sluices on embankments is made to route the discharges accumulated in the country-side. Additional sluices have also been provided in the embankment system in certain reaches to cater to drainage after the construction of the embankments. Construction of drainage channels and improvement of existing net-work has also been taken up to remove drainage congestion and for quick disposal of flood waters.

In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of integrated watershed management in 180 catchments of flood prone rivers of Gangetic basin has been launched during the 6th Five Year Plan. The scheme envisages integrated soil conservation measures in the catchments for increasing watershed retention through enhanced infiltration, deeper percolation and large depression storage so as to reduce the peak flow, reduction in silt load in channel flow and improvement of productivity in the catchment areas.

Under the ICAR's All India Coordinated Research Project on Diaraland, the farmers have been demonstrated technology for increasing agricultural production in flood prone areas. A

Central Sector Scheme of Community nurseries of rice is also being implemented in all the States and UTs with a view to advance the sowing time and change the cropping pattern in such a way that the damage due to flood is minimised. In flood affected areas, if the flood water recedes by the first week of September, a short duration oilseeds crop like Toria is recommended as a catch crop between kharif and rabi season. Efforts have also been made to grow moong during summer season in flood prone areas. In Tal areas of Bihar, which remain submerged in rainy season, successful planting of gram lentil have been undertaken during rabi season.

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : मान्यवर, जो बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्र हैं, वहां हर वर्ष बाढ़ आती है। क्या सरकार ने उन क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ पर नियंत्रण हेतु कोई योजना तैयार की है और क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि कब तक बाढ़ पर नियंत्रण कर लिया जाएगा ?

क्या नेशनल ग्रिड योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ? यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस तरह की कोई योजना बना रही है कि एक तरफ सूखा और दूसरी ओर बाढ़ से राहत मिल सके।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : जहां तक बाढ़ का सवाल है, यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। फिर भी हमारी जो इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री है, वह सेन्ट्रल स्पॉन्सर्ड स्कीम चला रही है। आज जो इन्फार्मेशन हमारे पास है उसके मुताबिक करीबन 40 मिलियन हैक्टेयर भूमि बाढ़ से प्रभावित है और उसमें से करीबन 32 मिलियन हैक्टेयर भूमि ऐसी है, जिसको हम प्रोटेक्ट कर सकते हैं और मार्च 1983 तक करीबन 12.4 मिलियन हैक्टेयर किया गया है।

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या सरकार बताएगी कि अभी तक प्रति वर्ष बाढ़ से

औसतन कितना नुकसा होता है ? क्या सरकार बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में किसानों को क्षति के अनुपात में मुआवजा देने पर विचार कर रही हैं ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : नुकसान होता है, तो उसके लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट मेमोरेण्डम भेजती है और गवर्नमेंट आफ इन्डिया फिर अपनी टीम भेजती है और रिलीफ मैसर्स के लिए कुछ पैसा यहां दिया जाता है। इस बारे में सरटैन नार्म्स फिक्स किए हुए हैं।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Because of silting of different dams in DVC the lower Damodar area is flooded every year. In the main question it has been asked as to what steps Government has taken to have cultivation in the flood prone areas. Especially in DVC and in Ajoy valley areas it is necessary to clear the silt of the dam so that more water can be stored and floods can be controlled. On Ajoy river one dam can be constructed to prevent floods and to supply water to the drought prone areas so that there can be more agricultural production in that area.

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : अध्यक्ष जी, इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री का आज एक सेप्रेट क्वेश्चन है। उस क्वेश्चन के जवाब में इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्टर सारी सूचना देंगे।

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह ने पूछा है, उसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हर साल 83 लाख हैक्टेयर फ्लड अफेक्टेड एरिया होता है।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, 1980 में राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया था जिसमें बाढ़ से सम्बन्धित और पानी के उपयोग के बारे में 207 अनुशंसाएं की थीं। उन अनुशंसाओं में से कितनी अनुशंसाएं ऐसी हैं जो कृषि मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित हैं और उन अनुशंसाओं पर कृषि

मंत्रालय ने क्या-क्या उपाय किए हैं जिससे बाढ़ से होने वाली क्षति कम हो सके और बाढ़ वाले क्षेत्र में कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाया जा सके ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैंने अभी बताया है कि बाढ़ योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में एक अलग से प्रश्न हैं। उसका जवाब देते हुए सिंचाई मंत्री जी बतायेंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह ने एक अच्छा प्रश्न किया है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में बाढ़ से कितनी क्षति हुई है और किसानों को क्या मुआवजे देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार विचार कर रही है। प्रत्येक वर्ष बाढ़ आती है और हम लोग बाढ़ग्रस्त इलाके के लोग हैं। किसान और गरीब लोग अपने अपने गांवों को छोड़ कर भाग जाते हैं और यह सैकड़ों वर्षों से चल रहा है। सरकार ने नेशनल ग्रिड योजना के सम्बन्ध में पहले कहा था कि सरकार उस पर विचार नहीं कर रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को मुआवजा मिले, क्योंकि किसानों की बहुत क्षति हो रही है, और जो किसान सौ बीघा वाला किसान था वह भी अब लैंडलेस लेबरर तक पहुंच गया है, इसलिए गरीबों को राहत दिया जाना बहुत जरूरी है, इसके लिए सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, मेरे माननीय साथी ने बताया कि हर साल हमारे अन्दाजे के मुताबिक और जो हमें रिपोर्टें प्राप्त होती हैं उनके मुताबिक 83 लाख हेक्टेअर भूमि में बाढ़ आती है। लेकिन इसमें से कितनी फसलों की भूमि बाढ़ ग्रस्त होती है, वह भूमि कुल बाढ़ग्रस्त भूमि से कम ही होती है और कम ही हो सकती है क्योंकि हर साल फर्क पड़ता रहता है। बाढ़ के नीचे जिसनी फसलों की भूमि आती है उसमें भी नुकसान

हमेशा एक जैसा नहीं होता है, कहीं ज्यादा होता है, कहीं कम होता है। कहीं पानी बढ़कर उतर जाता है। कहीं फसल को बर्बाद कर जाता है। इसलिए रूपयों के हिसाब से यह बताना कि कितना नुकसान हुआ है, यह बड़ा मुश्किल है। यह कहने में हम असमर्थ हैं। इसका अन्दाजा कभी नहीं हो सकता है। जिस तरह से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपने मेमोरैंडम में राहत के लिए मांग करती है कि किसानों को सुविधाएं दी जाएं खेती करने के लिए ताकि वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके, उसके लिए स्कीम्स हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मुआवजा ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मुआवजे के बारे में हमने कहा है कि हमारी स्कीम नहीं है मुआवजा देने की। भारत सरकार फसल के लिए कंपेंसेट नहीं कर सकती। किसका कितना नुकसान है, इसका अन्दाजा लगाना मुश्किल है। उसके अनुसार किसी भी सरकार के लिए मुआवजा देना नामुमकिन है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उसके लिए कार्यवाही हो रही है। इसके लिए आप सवाल पूछ रहे हैं, मिर्धा जी जवाब देंगे। इरीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का इरीगेशन डिपार्टमेंट और फ्लड कंट्रोल डिपार्टमेंट इसको देखते हैं और इस सिलसिले में हर साल के लिए प्लान बनाते हैं और पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में भी इसके लिए प्रावधान किया जाता है।

Protocol with France on Agriculture

*104. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a protocol on agriculture has been signed with France in June, 1984; and

(b) if so, whether the details thereof will be laid on the Table ?

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

(b) A copy of the protocol is placed on the Table of the House.

Indo-French Protocol for Co-operation in the field of Agriculture and rural Development

The Government of Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of France;

Aware of the importance of Agriculture and Rural Development;

Taking into consideration the essential contribution which is brought by the Scientific and Technical Research in the field of Agriculture and Rural Development in the achieving of the social and economic goals aimed at by both the Governments;

Taking into consideration the mutual benefit which can be gained by a close cooperation between the institutions concerned with the problems of research, training and agricultural as well as rural development;

Desirous of increasing their scientific, technical and economic exchanges in the field of agriculture and Rural Development;

Considering the Agreement on Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation signed on the 7th June 1966;

Considering the Agreement on Science and Technology signed on the 18th of July 1978;

Considering the Indo-French Protocol for cooperation in the field of Agriculture and Rural Development signed on the 28th January, 1980 between the two

Governments and the discussions held between the delegation led by Rao Birendra Singh, Minister of Agriculture and Mr. Michel Rocard, the French Minister of Agriculture during 1st to 4th January, 1984;

Have agreed on the following :—

Article 1

The Government of Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of France will endeavour to develop scientific, technical and economic cooperation between the two countries in the field of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Article 2

In the field of Scientific Research and Technical Cooperation, the areas of common interest for collaboration in the fields of Agriculture and Allied Sciences between the Government of Republic of France and the Government of the Republic of India will be chosen from the list annexed to the present Protocol. They will be subject to revision with mutual consent.

The Collaboration will take the form of exchange of scientists and students, materials and information, supply of equipment and organisation of Workshops/Seminars.

Article 3

The two sides shall endeavour to promote actions of technological and industrial cooperation involving, on each side, public, cooperative and private enterprises in the field of Agriculture, including Fisheries and Animal Husbandry, Rural Development, Irrigation and Agro-Food Industries.

Article 4

The Cooperation as per the Protocol will be carried out in accordance with the Work Plan for 2 years prepared on the basis of annual meetings to be held alternatively in India and France. The

Work Plan will give details of the objectives, the method of implementation, and the time schedules in respect of the activities proposed.

In order to finalise the exchanges provided for in the Articles 2 and 3, the Government organisations concerned by this cooperation could sign specific Agreements with the prior approval of respective Governments.

Article 5

The administrative, financial and judicial modalities for cooperation under this Protocol will be in accordance with the following provisions;

With regard to any visit or exchange of Personnel :

- (a) all expenses relating to international travel to and fro Delhi/Paris will be borne by the sending side;
- (b) all expenses relating to board, lodging and internal travel while the visitor is on official duty in the receiving country will be borne by the receiving side.

In connection with the visit of any delegation, the receiving country will be given a reasonable notice of the proposed delegation, in accordance with the Work Plan.

Both sides shall facilitate the implementation of Part III, Article 8 of the Protocol of Financial Terms relating to the Agreement for Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of France signed on 7th June, 1966 for all questions relating to the duty free import of all equipment which either Government would like to supply to the other side under the Agreement for the purpose of utilisation in the collaborative projects in the field of agricultural research and education as well as in the field of agricultural and rural development.

Article 6

This Protocol shall enter into effect upon signature and shall remain valid for a period of five years.

Done at Paris this 25th day of June in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty Four and in three originals each in the Hindi, French and English languages, all the texts being equally authentic. In case of inconsistency, the English text shall prevail.

Rao Birendra Singh	M. Record
For the Government	For the Govern-
of the Republic of	ment of Republic
India	of France

Annexure I

Areas of Common interest for collaboration in the broad field of Agriculture and Allied Sciences.

1. Crop Sciences
 - 1.1 Rape Seed and Mustard : improving yield potential and oil quality through genetic manipulation, using techniques of tissue culture, proto-plast fusion etc.
 - 1.2 Grain Legumes—improving yield potential and nutritive value through modern plant breeding techniques.
 - 1.3 Vegetables (particularly temperate) —improvement of varieties and production of hybrid seeds.
 - 1.4 Fruits (particularly temperate)—introduction of superior germplasm and root stocks of fruit trees such as almonds, grapes and citrus.
 - 1.5 Control of coconut wilt.
 - 1.6 Biological nitrogen fixation.
 - 1.7 Agricultural use of Mycorrhiza.
 - 1.8 Reconbiant DNA technology.
 - 1.9 Collaboration between IRHU of France, the Indian Coconut

Development Board and Central plantation Crop Research Institute in Research and Development.

1.10 Tissue culture techniques in date Palm, oil palm and other horticultural crops.

1.11. Medicinal and Aromatic Plants.

1.12 Cereal Production Technology with particular reference to wheat and barley.

2. **Forestry :**

2.1 Mass production of good quality seedlings/planting material including plants raised through tissue culture; breeding and genetic improvement of tree species; introduction of exotic tree species; development of agro-techniques for optimising production of tree crops.

2.2 Bio-mass production through fast growing species and hybrids.

2.3 Forest Resources Management and soil resources conservation.

3. **Water Management :**

3.1 Systems approach to water utilisation.

3.2 Water balance and ground water recharge techniques.

3.3 Water resource development in small agricultural water sheds.

3.4 High discharge, low-head pumps.

3.5 Low pressure sprinkler system and drip irrigation systems.

3.6. Equipment for land development for irrigation and drainage in small farms.

4. **Farm Machinery :**

4.1 Developments of proto-types of farm implements and agricultural machinery for small farms and farm machinery manufacturing extension service.

4.2 Instruments and techniques for testing of farm equipment and quality control.

4.3 Structures for surface covered cultivation.

4.4 Post-harvest technology with special reference to detoxification of oil cakes.

4.5 Development of proto-types of farm tractors which run on producer gas.

4.6 Glass House/Plastic green house technology for growing vegetables and flowers.

4.7 Aflatoxins in groundnut, rapeseed mustard, soyabean cakes and oils.

5. **Livestock Sciences :**

5.1 Embryo transplant technology, including sexing, cloning and long-term preservation of embryos.

5.2 Cryo-preservation of ram semen.

5.3 New methods of immune essays of hormones in livestock.

5.4 Genetic engineering of viruses for developing monoclonal and antibodies and hybrid-oma.

5.5 Quality control of veterinary biological products.

5.6 Establishment of a regional disease diagnostic laboratory.

5.7 Fur animal breeding and management.

- 5.8 Inland fisheries.
- 5.9 Rabbits for meat production.
- 5.10 Germplasm oil breeding, technology of fur animals like rabbit, mink and nutria.
6. Agricultural Education and Training :
- 6.1 Work experience training for Indian agricultural scientists and teachers in French Institutions of higher agricultural education and research, National Superior Schools, special institutes devoted to tropical and semi-tropical agricultural and the research departments and centres of INRA.
- 6.2 Work experience training of French students and scientists in Indian Agricultural Universities and Agricultural Research Institutes.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any specific agreement has been made after signing the protocol, regarding the items included in the protocol or whether they are trying to make any such agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Items are all given and they are on the Table of the House. A copy of the protocol itself has been supplied to you. But further steps will be taken now after exchange of expert teams French team that visits India and the Indian team that visits France in the near future. We have suggested that some Indian experts should go over to France or a French team should come to India in September or October to identify specific areas in which different agreements can be signed between the French Agricultural Research Organisation and Our Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : My next question is whether our Government is going to learn from France with regard to the rural Development or the French Government is going to learn from our Government ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Both can learn from each other.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the reports are true that one of the areas of mutual exchange of information is going to be the cultivation of grapes and also its fermentation, and whether the Government is planning to have the public sector enter into the production of wine ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Research programme can be taken up but the setting up of a joint venture for wine under the protocol or making wine under the public sector, is a different matter about which I cannot reply. It depends upon the initiative coming from the States or from public sector undertakings or from the State Agro-Industries Corporations or from the private industry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, even without wine the Government get drunk, what will happen if wine is manufactured ?

MR. SPEAKER : Minus into minus makes plus.

AN. HON'BLE MEMBER : They are power drunk.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the question of cooperation between France and India in the field of agricultural produce in third countries like, for instance, North Africa or some other African countries, has been discussed between him and his French counterpart and, secondly, how economic cooperation between our two countries, particularly in the agricultural field that concerns him, will be projected at the forthcoming Festival of India in France next year ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The possibilities for Indo-French co-operation and collaboration for activities in third world countries can also be explored under this Protocol. About the Fair, I am not in a position to say at what level we shall be participating in it and what will come out of it.

**Relief given to Andhra Pradesh for
Floods in 1983**

*105. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of relief given to Andhra Pradesh for floods in 1983 and expenditure incurred;

(b) the time limit, if any, fixed for expenditure;

(c) the total land sand-casted and got washed away during the last floods;

(d) the amount, if any, set apart for giving relief to the farmers, especially small farmers, for reclaiming such lands; and

(e) the number of hectares for which relief was given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Ceilings of Central assistance totalling Rs. 96.70 crores were sanctioned to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for floods and cyclone relief during the year 1983. According to available information the State Government have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 80.16 crores during the year 1983-84.

(b) Government of India had fixed the time limit upto 31.3.84 to incur the expenditure for both these natural calamities.

(c) As per information furnished by the State Government, 37,526 hectares of land was sand casted.

(d) Rs. 155.00 lakhs was sanctioned as part of the ceilings of Central assistance to clear the sand-cast lands. According to the State Government, entire assistance for clearing sand cast lands has been spent on the lands of small and marginal farmers.

(e) On the basis of field visits and observations made by the Central Teams and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, Central assistance was sanctioned for clearing 30,000 hectares of sand cast land.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY : In my first supplementary, I would like to limit myself to the answer given to parts (a) and (b) of the question. Normally, whenever there is a drought or flood, the Central Team goes and inspects the sight and decides the quantum of damage and the allots funds to the State Government. The State Government decides the quantum of damage in each district and allots funds to the districts. These funds are kept at the disposal of the district collector, who will utilize these funds, because he is the authority on the spot to decide in which areas damages have taken place and who are the persons affected. This is a very important question to which I would like to draw the attention of the Speaker. In the present case, after the Central Team visited Andhra Pradesh twice, they allotted certain funds, which have been kept at the disposal of the State Government. Then the Andhra Pradesh Government met at the State capital and distributed funds to the different departments in the districts and the departments in turn utilized these funds for the normal Plan schemes. Not a single paise was kept at the disposal of the District Collector, which has been the normal practice for the last 35 years. Is the Government aware of the fact that, as a result of this practice of allotting funds at the State level to the different departments, which are using them for normal Plan activities, the areas which have been affected by floods did not receive their due share? If they are aware of it, what action have they taken to correct this?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : The normal practice all along has been to place the funds at the disposal of the State Governments. It is for the State Governments to allocate the funds to the different departments, which have to undertake the work of repair or rehabilitation, and to the Collector for other relief measures....

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Not specific relief ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : ...all the rest of the relief measures, which I need not recount now, which do not come under the specific departments. For some time past, we have been insisting that the State Governments should give us the precise estimate of the damage in each district. We ask the Central Team to go into those figures also so that we can see whether the State Governments, in judicious manner, use all the allocations against natural calamities.

There is some sort of fairness in allocation to the districts. In some cases we also try, wherever it is possible to ask the Finance Ministry, to make the release of funds with specific orders for allocation to different districts. That is also being done. But it is not always possible to ask the State Governments to distribute funds on special items to be approved by the Central Government. Moreover this is also not the responsibility of my Ministry to monitor the expenditure. It is done by the Ministry of Finance and by the Planning Commission. But as far as possible before the Central team makes any recommendation in any subsequent natural calamity, I always insist that the expenditure incurred in the previous years must also be looked into before a Report is submitted so that we can take into account the performance of the State Government in this matter.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Sir, keeping the answer of the Hon. Minister in view, I would like to draw his attention to the answer given in (c), (d) and (e). Here it is mentioned that Rs. 155

lakhs were sanctioned to take up 30,000 hectares of land which has been sand-cast as against the reported 37,256 hectares of total land sandcast 37,256 hectares has been reported by the central team against which the Ministry was kind enough to sanction for 30,000 hectares. That means 81 per cent of the damaged land was covered under this allocation. So, I would like to inform the Hon. Minister before I ask my question that Adilabad district, which is affected mostly by the land being sand casted by the Godavary River was the maximum affected. The Central team visited twice in the district. There is one Tehsil Madhol, which was badly affected. There alone about 52,00 hectares of land of small and marginal farmers was sand-cast completely against the total of about 6,000 hectares of sand-cast land in the district. So, here the allocation works out to be 81%.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, who has just now went on record saying that when the money is allotted for a specific purpose we would like to monitor whether it has been used or not? In Adilabad district where it is reported that six thousand and odd hectares was sand-cast land, out of this in Madhol taluka alone 5,200 hectares of land was sand-casted but the benefit that was given to the small and marginal farmers covered only to 40 hectares of sand-cast land. That means only 0.8 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER : How can the Minister happen to know so much of statistics? This is a state Subject.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Sir, I would only like to apprise about the injustice done to small and marginal farmers in Madhol Taluka that they were supposed to get 80 per cent of the assistance but they got only 8 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER : The Members of the State Legislative Assemblies should put this type of questions to their Ministers, who are responsible for all this. How is he expected to know all this?

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Sir, he can inquire into this.

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Sir let me finish my question in half a minute.

Sir, I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister would like to enquire into the injustice done and see that the justice is done to the small and marginal farmers who have been affected and did not get their due share.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, I have taken note of the information supplied by the Hon. Member.

In fact, the total area sand cast reported earlier by the State Government in the Memorandum was 3,980 hectares. Later on it was revised to a figure of 14,130. The total amount sanctioned for removing the sand from the area was Rs. 155 lakhs. Adilabad was one of the districts which was affected due to sand-casting, but, as I said earlier, it is the responsibility of the State Government to arrange for the operations needed for removing sand from the land.

Districtwise allocation is also the responsibility of the State Government and if there has been any thing irregular or if the hon. Member feels that there has been injustice with regard to the allocation of funds for relief for his district or his constituency, I shall certainly like to get some information from the State Government and will later write to the hon. Member.

PROF N.G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, this raises an important point of principle and policy involved here. May I have the assurance from the hon. Minister, in the light of the very careful framed answer that he had given in the beginning in regard to the susceptibilities of the State Governments and so on, whether they would take care to see that when their expert committee visits a particular area which suffers from any

specific kind of damage and makes a recommendation that so much money should be given as relief to that particular area and people affected, they would see to it at least in future that those recommendations are adhered to or implemented by the State Governments in the allocation as well as the utilisation of the funds that they sanction here for specific relief ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : As I have said, we do our best to try and monitor even the utilisation of funds, but this is not specifically the responsibility of my Ministry. We only try and assess the damage and make a recommendation to the high level committee and then it is the final responsibility of the Finance Ministry to release the funds and keep receiving reports from the State Governments about utilisation then on the basis of reports if they are satisfied, they release further amounts. But as I said, I have been trying to impress upon the State Governments to set up even District Relief Committees with which Members of Parliament from those areas should also be associated. Some State Governments agree with my suggestions and some State Governments do not take them into consideration. But I do not know what to do about it.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : The House is fully away that these are the natural calamities—one is drought and the other is flood which is affecting our agricultural sector. The Minister has just now said, and correctly so, that it is a matter for the State Governments to do whatever is possible. But my question relates to the fundamental principle involved in it. One is that the need for an insurance scheme for the agricultural sector is a very imperative and very urgent matter. But the basic issue is that the Central team's visit. The time lag between the report submitted by the State Government and the visit of the team is very much and above all, there is no co-relation between the amounts mentioned by the State Governments and the amounts sanctioned by the team. For example, my own State reported damage worth Rs. 159 crores due to the

recent floods, and that is a devastating damage done to the coastal area of Kerala. As you know, they said that a marginal amount of Rs. 1.5 crores would be given. Eighty-four people have died and the damage is so vast and above all ..

MR. SPEAKER : Are you giving information or seeking information, Sir ?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : No, This is matter where Government has to evolve some principle. It cannot say that it is a State subject and it does not have any responsibility. It cannot say that because it affects the agricultural sector which is a vital sector of the country. Therefore, the State Government cannot meet the expenses. The Central Government has to come forward and it should have a very good principle evolved in giving the aid. For example, a memorandum for Rs. 159 crores is submitted. May I ask you on what criteria you have sanctioned only Rs 5 crores when the damage is to the extent of Rs. 159 crores ? Where can the State Government meet it ? Therefore, the Central Government has to evolve some principle whereby at least 50 per cent of the damage should be met by the Central Government.

Very good insurance scheme for the agricultural sector should also be evolved. I am afraid, unless these measures are taken no scheme can be effective. May I know from the hon. Minister the steps being taken by the Government on this issue ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I have said so many times in the House that we are guided by the principles laid down by the Seventh Finance Commission in the matter of providing relief against natural calamity. Now the Eighth Finance Commission has also given some recommendations to be followed in future. Government is considering those recommendations. But everything will depend upon what is to be decided for future.

With regard to the relief I cannot accept the suggestion of one honourable Member or another hon. Member for the quantum of relief and the percentage which has to be made by the Central Government and the percentage which has to be shared by the State Government. This will depend upon the ultimate decision of the Government of India in this matter.

With regard to the memorandum of Kerala Government for relief, it has very recently come. It came only last week as far as I remember. Immediate by a team was deputed. I think the team has reached Kerala to-day or it will reach to-morrow or on 1st of August, 1984. It will then depend upon the recommendation of the team as to what is the quantum of ceiling of assistance which is sanctioned. Rs. 5 crores has no relevance, Kerala Government requested us to find some money as a ways and means advance to meet the situation. Central Government was good enough to give Rs. 5 crores to the Kerala Government. We could merely have said that let us wait for the report of the Team. This may not have been given. Therefore, the grievance of the hon. Member is absolutely un-justified. If he is sympathetic to Kerala people, he should appreciate the action of the Central Government.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, the hon. Minister has said.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, not allowed. When I say no, it means no.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : You are non-cooperative with me to-day.

MR. SPEAKER : May be, it is a question of opinion.

समाज विरोधी व्यवसायी तत्वों को अनुशासित करने हेतु भारतीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल संघ द्वारा पारित किया गया संकल्प

*106. श्री स्वामी इन्द्रवेश :

श्री माधवराव सिधिया : क्या

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

(क) क्या भारतीय वाणिज्यिक तथा उद्योग मंडल संघ के गत अधिवेशन में उन्होंने व्यापारी समुदाय को कहा था कि वह जमा-खोरी करने वालों, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वस्तुओं की बनावटी कमी पैदा होती है तथा आवश्यक वस्तुओं में मिलावट करने वालों तस्करी करने वालों और कम तोलने वालों आदि समाज विरोधी और गैर-जिम्मेदार तत्वों को अनुशासित करें; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर संघ की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और क्या इस प्रकार के समाज विरोधी तत्वों को अनुशासित करने हेतु संघ द्वारा कोई संकल्प पास किया गया ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry was advised in their Annual meeting held recently to extend cooperation to Government in their gigantic task of nation building by bringing to book anti-social elements indulging in malpractices like hoarding, blackmarketing, smuggling, adulteration etc., who deserve deterrent penalty. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have informed that they have requested their constituent members to constitute consumer complaint cells to attend to consumer grievances which include adulteration and short weight and short measurement.

स्वामी इन्द्रवेश : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में तस्करी और खाद्य चीजों में मिलावट की समस्या एक बड़ी जटिल समस्या है। पिछले साल जब डाल्डा में गाय की चर्बी मिलाने का कांड सामने आया, तो सारा देश महसूस करने लगा कि हम गाय की चर्बी खा रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने कलकत्ता में अपने व्याख्यान में कहा है कि हम आवश्यक वस्तु कानून का कड़ाई से

पालन करेंगे। और बड़ी मछलियों को जो जाल से निकलने की कोशिश करती रहती हैं उनको हम पकड़ने की कोशिश करेंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने कुछ ऐसे बड़े उद्योग-पति, जिन्होंने खाद्य की चीजों मिलावट की है, उन पर कोई कार्यवाही की है? पिछले एक साल में जो इतना बड़ा कांड था गी-चरबी का, 23 तारीख को फिर अखबार में था कि गाय की चरबी फिर मिलायी जा रही है और उसी तरह से बाहर से आ रही है। तो इस बारे में स्पष्ट बताएंगे कि आपने इस घोटाले के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की? यदि की तो अब वह किस स्थिति में है?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : पिछली बार जो यह प्रश्न उठाया गया था इसका जवाब इस सदन में स्पष्ट दिया गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी डाल्डा या वनस्पति की फँक्ट्रियां हैं उन तमाम पर समय समय पर रेड किए गए और जांच की गई। यह साबित नहीं हो पाया और यह बात सही नहीं थी कि वनस्पति में चरबी मिलायी गई। इस बारे में किस अखबार में उन्होंने पढ़ा किस अखबार ने यह निकाला यह मालूम नहीं। लेकिन न यह मिलाया जा रहा है न आ रहा है जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा। यह बैन कर दिया गया है। न यह मिलाया जाता है और न कभी मिलाया गया था। यह स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है। इसलिए इस बारे में यह बात कहना गलत है।

दूसरी बात जो ऐक्शन के बारे में कही, तो मैंने बताया कि यह बात सही है कि कुछ ऐन्टी सोशल एलीमेंट्स कभी-कभी ऐसा काम करने हैं, तो उसके लिए हमारे पास एसेंशियल कम्पोजिटीज ऐक्ट हैं और प्रिवेंशन आफ ब्लैक मार्किटिंग एंड मेंटिनेंस आफ एसेंशियल कम्पोजिटीज ऐक्ट है स्टैंडर्ड ऐक्ट और मेजर ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत 78679 कैसेज बुक किए गए जिसमें 76 हजार एन्फोर्समेंट ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत और 2 हजार 625 पैकेज कम्पोजिटीज रूल के

अन्तर्गत ये आफेंसेज बुक किए गए हैं। जनवरी जनवरी और मई 1984 में 20 हजार लोगों को इस केस के अन्दर बुक किया गया है। इसलिए कानूनों के अन्तर्गत जहां हम पाते हैं वहां उन पर ऐक्शन लेते हैं कि मैंने अभी बताया है। अब इनमें कितने बड़े और कितने छोटे हैं, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता।

स्वामी इन्द्रवेश : जैसे माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने व्याख्यान में कहा था और बड़ी मछलियों की चर्चा की थी, उसके बारे में उन्होंने नहीं बताया कि किसी बड़े घराने को इस मामले पर उन्होंने पकड़ा या नहीं। आज के अखबार में है कि "भारतीय मसाले संसार में पिछड़े" और उसका कारण बताया है कि हमारे मसाले पिछले साल 77 करोड़ रुपये के बाहर गए थे लेकिन अब उनमें फफूंद लगता है, इसलिए वह रिजेक्ट होते जा रहे हैं। यही बात दवाईयों के बारे में और खाने की दूसरी चीजों के बारे में रोज आ रही है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो कहा है कि गाय की चरबी में एक भी नमूना नहीं मिला और कोई भी प्रमाणित नहीं हो सका तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इतना बड़ा एक बावेला मचा और मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी उस समय अजमेर गई थीं, वहां उन्होंने कहा था कि कुछ मामले जरूर निकले हैं जिनमें मिलावट पायी गई। माननीय मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि एक भी नहीं निकला। भटिंडा का और एकाध और कांड जैसे था वह भी हुआ था लेकिन वह उत्तर दे रहे हैं कि एक भी नमूना नहीं निकला जिसमें मिलावट सिद्ध हो। तो मैं समझता हूं कि या तो हमारी सरकारी मशीनरी इतनी भ्रष्ट हो गई है कि किसी भी नमूने को सिद्ध नहीं कर पायी या पैसा ले कर छोड़ दिया, यह क्या मामला है? कृपया स्पष्ट कीजिए।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इस सदन में मैंने जवाब दिया था भटिंडा के दो केसेज थे

और अमृतसर का भी था जब मैंने यह कहा तो माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न यह किया था बड़े जोर से और उनके कहने का और देश को उकसाने का अर्थ यह था, यहां पर पिछले वर्ष बड़े जोर शोर से यह बात कही गई थी तो मैंने कहा कि नहीं, 92 फेक्ट्रीज पर रेड किया, ये जो भटिंडा का केस था। वह फेक्ट्री लाइसेंस नहीं थी, यह बार बार इस सदन में कहा जा चुका है और अमृतसर के केसेज के बारे में भी स्पष्ट किया गया था, न तब कहीं कुछ था और न अब है। यह जो मैंने जवाब दिया है इसमें कोई कांटाडिक्शन नहीं है। बावेला जिन्होंने उठाया वह समझें कि कितना गलत बावेला उठाया और इससे देश के उपभोक्ताओं को कितना गुमराह किया? इसमें कोई बात नहीं थी।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष जी, जहां तक मसाले के एक्सपोर्ट की बात है, यह मैं नहीं बतला सकता हूं। जहां तक दवाई की बात है, ये सब मेरे ही मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत नहीं हैं। इसलिए आप उनसे प्रश्न कीजिए, कितना आ गया, कितना फफूंद था और कितना क्या हुआ? यह मेरे पास नहीं है, यह अन्य मंत्रालय के पास है।

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : The marked difference between the wholesale price index and the consumer price index clearly shows that the traders are indulging in anti-people and anti-social activities. I think, this calls for some introspection within the Ministry. It is not possible that such actions and practices take place on such a wide scale and so successfully without some collusion with officials within the Ministry or the Department. I feel that it is high time that your Ministry exercise greater control and greater vigilance so as to prevent such a nexus developing between the officials on the one hand and the traders on the other hand. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what measures have

been undertaken, what measures are being undertaken and what measures will be undertaken, to exercise greater control and greater vigilance over the officials like Civil Supplies Inspectors and the like, in the Department.

For his information, I would like to tell him and the House that the Madhya Pradesh Government has already introduced the Madhya Pradesh Consumers Protection Bill in the Assembly for the protection of consumers on the one hand and for providing stringent action against anti-social traders on the other hand. At the same time, it has also issued an Ordinance whereby any officials of the Madhya Pradesh Government who are caught indulging in corrupt practices are liable to imprisonment up to seven years. I would like to know whether the Central Government is also contemplating the Consumers Protection Bill and also a law against the officials, petty or otherwise, who indulge in such corrupt activities and who establish a nexus with anti-social elements in the country.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Any nexus between the officials and the traders is reprehensible and condemnable. Whenever we get such an occasion or such an instance, we do take action. It is for such officials or traders or third party who indulge in this kind of activity that we have got the Essential Commodities Act. It has now been recently amended providing for summary trial and for deterrent punishment. We have increased the punishment. Previously, it was liberal and now we have made it stringent. In 1981 we amended the Act of 1955.

Similarly, there is the Prevention of Blackmarketing Act and the Maintenance of Essential Supplies Act. Under these Acts also, we have taken action. I have given some figures.

I would like to impress upon one thing. The hon. Member has said about the Civil Supplies Inspectors. The moment I get any such information from

the hon. Members, for example, I try to send the Joint Secretary wherever I can.

In the implementation of the law through the Administration, the Civil Supplies Inspectors are sent. But the reply to this kind of a thing is a strong, powerful, consumer movement in the country which can protect the sovereignty of the consumer. No Government, whether it is the State Government or the Centre or the Administration through Civil Supplies Inspectors, the Deputy Civil Supplies Inspector or the Joint Civil Supplies Inspector, can do it. Unless there is a powerful consumer movement in the country, in particular areas, it will be very difficult for the Government only through the the administration to stop such a kind of a thing. That is why we are trying to help the consumer movement.

I have seen the Bill which the Madhya Pradesh Government has introduced and brought in the Assembly. I have commended that. I have appreciated it openly in this House and outside also, that they have done quite a good job. Some of my friends were advising me, let us look into it and try to bring such a Bill in the Parliament and then allow them to go ahead with it. I said, no. I appreciate any State Government that brings forward such a Bill. Let them go ahead with it. We will learn through trial and error and see how can do that.

We are trying to do that. Whenever we get such information either on our own or from the hon. Members or from the public, I tried to do that. The only point is this. Even when I get the information, I send it to the highest level. But, the difficulty is that I do not get cooperation from anybody including the public on the ground that they have no complaints. Therefore, we are trying our best to look into such complaints. But the only reply is the powerful consumer movement in the country.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
What about preventing corruption ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have already mentioned about it.

(c) the progress made in the completion of those major irrigation projects ?

Priority to Completion of Ongoing Irrigation Projects

*107. SHRIMATI JAYANTI

PATNAIK :

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether his Ministry has laid greater emphasis on the completion of the ongoing irrigation projects during the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the major ongoing irrigation projects expected to be completed by the end of the financial year 1984-85; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Central Government has advised the State Governments to accord priority for completion of all on-going irrigation projects.

(b) and (c) According to the information furnished by the States at the time of Annual Plan (1984-85) discussions 51 on-going major projects which spilled over into the Sixth Plan are likely to be completed upto 1984-85. The names of these projects and their progress upto March, 1984 are given in statement attached.

Statement

List of Ongoing Major Projects completed so far/expected to be completed by 1984-85

(Rs. Crores)

(Th. Ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project	Latest Estd. Cost	Expdr. upto 3/84 (Antd.)	Ult. Pot.	Potential created upto 6/84 (Antd.)	Remarks
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Andhra Pradesh

1.	Improvements to Nizam Sagar Stage-I	15.98	14.72	—	—	Stabilisation Scheme
2.	Samalkot Summer Storage Reservoir	1.36	1.37	—	—	Water Supply Scheme

Bihar

3.	Rajpur Canal Gujarat	53.88	25.87	125.0	125.0	
4.	Kakrapar	23.44	22.94	227.4	227.4	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Mahi Stage-I	43.60	43.10	261.4	261.4	
6.	Sabarmati	75.55	71.52	56.7	56.7	
7.	Ukai	136.43	134.93	153.90	153.00	
8.	Kadana	98.46	97.64	13.40	13.40	
Haryana						
9.	WJC Remodelling	12.49	10.71	248.0	248.0	
	Beas Unit I & Extn.	9.22	9.03	*	**	
	Beas Unit II & Extn.	41.38	39.05			
10.	Loharu Lift Irrigation	34.62	29.43	66.0	61.0	
11.	Sewani Lift Irrigation	27.52	23.84	46.0	43.0	
12.	Augmentation Canal Project	14.00	15.01	54.0	54.7	
Karnataka						
13.	Tungabhadra LBC & RBC	68.99	69.20	281.9	279.7	
14.	Kabini (Non-Plan)	85.00	85.00	42.0	42.0	
Kerala						
15.	Periyar Valley	48.71	38.93	85.6	73.7	
16.	Kuttiadi	47.50	45.62	37.2	33.6	
17.	Pamba	54.00	43.16	48.4	43.1	
18.	Pazhassi	55.00	43.86	32.4	14.7	
Madhya Pradesh						
19.	Bhandar Canal	2.23	2.28	44.5	44.5	
20.	Hasdeo RBC	14.33	14.33	42.0	42.0	
21.	Halali	12.66	12.06	37.2	27.2	
22.	Chambal	86.64	85.61	273.2	273.2	
23.	Barna	16.30	16.20	60.5	60.5	
24.	Tawa	104.16	101.07	290.0	290.1	
25.	Sukta	13.25	12.33	18.6	18.6	
26.	Rangwan HLC	6.30	5.35	17.1	17.1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra						
27.	Bagh	—	—	33.7	33.7	
28.	Itaiadoh	—	—	40.1	40.1	
29.	Kal	8.61	8.61	14.3	14.3	
30.	Tulshi	7.06	7.02	5.7	5.7	
31.	Manjra	31.60	31.13	28.7	23.7	
32.	Mula	31.30	30.49	85.7	85.7	
Orissa						
33.	Salandi	16.38	16.38	60.1	60.1	
34.	Mahanadi Delta	70.52	70.52	562.5	549.5	
Punjab						
35.	Extension of Non-perennial Irrigation to areas in UBDC tract	6.20	6.17	235.0	226.0	
36.	Beas Unit I & its extn.	13.82	13.50	}	*	**
37.	Beas Unit II & its extn.	62.08	58.50			
38.	Diversion weir of Shahnahar Canal	34.45	33.38	No direct benefits		
39.	Utilisation of surplus Ravi Beas Waters	11.53	9.03	252.0	248.0	
Rajasthan						
	Beas Unit I & extn	4.06	4.01	}	*	**
	Beas Unit II & extn.	145.84	136.51			
40.	Rajasthan Canal Stage-I	237.44	215.29	588.0	577.0	
Tamil Nadu						
41.	Chittarpattamamkal	7.67	7.70	14.9	14.9	
42.	Modernisation of vaigai Channel	8.23	8.81	4.1	4.1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh						
43.	Ramganga Gandak	98.93 103.45	135.94 97.45	591.1 308.4	591.1 308.4	
44.	Kosi	16.67	17.56	48.8	48.8	
45.	Adwa	8.10	8.10	17.0	17.0	
46.	Dohrighat	11.00	11.11	45.8	45.8	
47.	East Baigul	7.67	7.01	15.4	15.4	
48.	Parallel Lower Ganga Canal	49.43	48.84	90.0	90.0	
49.	Suheli	6.65	6.18	17.5	17.5	
50.	Madho Tanda	2.20	2.20	17.6	17.6	
West Bengal						
51.	Mayurakshi	20.46	18.93	250.9	250.9	

* Ultimate potential of about 2.0 million ha. in the existing Gang, Bhakra & Rajasthan Canal System.

** Total Potential created 1.400 million ha.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
It is feared that although certain irrigation projects in the State are going to be completed in respect of the reservoirs, the impounded water cannot be utilised for lake of distribution system and it will take many more years to come for irrigation facilities to be made available to the people.

In reply to my question, the hon. Minister has stated :

“The Central Government has advised the State Governments to accord priority for completion of all on-going irrigation projects.”

But my point is that the State Governments ascribe this to shortage of

funds. The Rangali Irrigation Project and the Upper Kolab Irrigation Project of Orissa are examples of this shortage of funds.

In order to prevent national waste and to ensure full utilisation of the investment and the potential created, I emphasise that special assistance should be given to the States under crash programme which will act as an incentive to the State for completion of the distribution of water system. This will save delay in the execution of the projects. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is considering such a special assistance to the States.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The hon. Member has asked the question

regarding the utilisation of potential created. It has always been our policy that the potential which has been created should be utilised as early as possible because very valuable national investments have been made in these projects. For this purpose, the Command Area Development Programme was initiated a few years back and we propose to carry on this Programme in a still more comprehensive way during the Seventh Plan.

As regards the specific problems raised by the hon. Member regarding the Rangali Irrigation Project and, of course, the Upper Kolab Irrigation Project, I have to say that these are multipurpose projects and are already under construction. Whatever Central assistance is permissible according to the approved pattern such assistance would certainly be made available for these projects also.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : The Subarnareka Inter-State Major Irrigation Project of Bihar and Orissa and West Bengal has been started. This is World Bank assisted and it would irrigate a large tribal tract in these States. But the State Governments have sought Special Central Assistance outside the State Plan keeping in view the special needs of the predominantly tribal areas.

I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that this area is a very sensitive tribal area and agitation is going on for the economic development of this area. It is stated in the Approach Paper to the Seventh Plan that priority will be given for the irrigation projects in the drought-prone and backward and tribal areas. The Eastern Zonal Council also has recommended accordingly. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether such assistance, as a special case, will be given. Otherwise, it will take more than a decade for the project to come up.

MR. SPEAKER : You have missed the bus. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्यकरण की जांच करने के लिए उच्चस्तरीय समिति का गठन

*101. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जैसी कि लोक लेखा समिति ने अपने अट्ठारहवें प्रतिवेदन में सिफारिश की थी कि क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से स्वतन्त्र, उनके मंत्रालय वित्त विभाग और दिल्ली प्रशासन के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को मिलाकर एक उच्चस्तरीय निकाय का गठन किया गया है;

(ख) इस निकाय का गठन करने के क्या उद्देश्य थे और उन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या इस निकाय ने कोई प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है और यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) मामले के सभी पहलुओं पर सावधानीपूर्वक विचार करने के पश्चात् लोक लेखा समिति को सूचित किया गया था कि उनके प्रतिवेदन की अधिकांश मद्देन बवेजा समिति तथा गोपाल समिति द्वारा की गई जांच में पहले ही शामिल थी और शेष मद्दों पर मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्रवाई की जा सकती थी, इसलिए दूसरी समिति का गठन करना आवश्यक नहीं था। लोक लेखा समिति इस पर सहमत हो गई और उसने मामले पर आगे कार्रवाई न करने का फैसला किया।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही गहीं उठता।

Assistance to Deep-Sea Fishing Industry

*102 SHRI DAULAT SINGH JI JADAJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether deep-sea fishing industry has been neglected to favour chartered companies;

(b) Whether Government are aware that numerous big units have ceased deep-sea fishing operation in the last three years; and

(c) Steps being taken to revive the sick fishing units and assist deep-sea fishing industry through various financial concessions and in other ways ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir,

While the number of chartered vessels cleared for operation has declined from 83 to 58 during the last 12 months, the number of ownership deep-sea fishing vessels has increased from 68 to 73 during the same period.

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

According to available information only one large business house transferred its two deep sea fishing vessels to another company in July, 1981.

Deep sea fishing industry is relatively new, capital intensive, and has considerable risk. To promote deep sea fishing industry the Government have provided various incentives/facilities some of which are enumerated below :

(i) Augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through Charter, joint venture, import and indigenous construction;

(ii) Provision of soft loan for the purchase of deep sea fishing vessels through the Shipping Development Fund Committee and grant of 33% subsidy to Indian shipyard for construction of deep sea fishing vessels.

Soft loan for acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels is given to public sector undertakings and Small Indian entrepreneurs. Large business houses coming under the purview of the MRTP Act and FERA are not eligible for soft loan. However, 33% subsidy for construction of such vessels on orders from large business is admissible to Indian Shipyards.

(iii) Accelerated resources survey;

(iv) Training of operatives, viz, skippers, Chief Engineers, radio operators, bosuns, deckhands.

(v) Construction of major and minor fishing harbours with suitable infrastructural facilities.

(vi) Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels through enactment of Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act 1981 and the rules framed under it, to deal effectively with the problem of poaching in our waters by unauthorised vessels.

Asian Games Seating Capacity And Tickets Printed

*108. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) what was the total Asian Games seating capacity for all events and all days excluding Yachting;

(b) for what percentage of the total capacity were tickets needed to be printed after keeping some percentage of capacity reserved for invitees;

(c) the actual number of tickets printed by the Special Organising Committee; and

(d) the total sale of tickets of Asian Games ?

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs,
and Works and Housing**

SHRI BUTA SINGH : (a) Total seating capacity for all events and all days excluding Yachting was 28.83 lakhs.

(b) and (c) The special Organising Committee arranged printing of 35.67 lakh tickets against available seating capacity of 24.37 lakhs, as excess printing of tickets was considered to be a functional necessity.

(d) The Special Organising Committee realized net revenue of Rs. 1.77 crores from sale of 19.73 lakh domestic tickets. In addition, 18,362 tickets were sold abroad for US \$ 66,340.

New Forest Policy

***109 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state : (a) Whether his Ministry has drafted the new forest policy to replace the 1952 forest policy;

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

(c) whether the 1952 forest policy did not mention about "tribal population" although "local population" word was there :

(d) if so, what was the impediment in implementing the policies and programmes recommended from time to time by different committees and commissions relating to tribals living in and around forests; and

(e) what are the proposals of the Ministry of Home Affairs and other agencies relating to the development of the forest and protection of tribal interest in forest ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE :**
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
(a) and (b) : The existing National Forest Policy was laid down in 1952. Since then, forests throughout the country have suffered serious depletion on account of intense pressures arising from the ever-increasing demands for firewood timber and fodder, as well as the inadequacy of protective measures, the sacrifice of forest lands to non-forest purposes and the tendency to look upon forests as a revenue earning resource. In this background, the existing National Forest Policy is being reviewed.

(c) and (d) Although the 1952 Policy does not mention specifically "tribal population", it clearly recognises the importance of meeting the needs of the local population and the village communities in the neighbourhood of forests as well as the need for getting their support and cooperation. Hence, the 1952 Policy has not been an impediment in implementing programmes relating to tribals living in and around the forests and such programmes have been taken up by the States.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(i) Elimination of contractor-agency from all forestry operations.

(ii) Harvesting and extraction of forest produce through the agency of forest labourers cooperative societies.

(iii) Augmenting the production of minor forest produce and its scientific management for socio-economic uplift of the tribals.

(iv) Gainful employment of the tribals through beneficiary-oriented forest development schemes.

(v) Promoting forest-based cottage industry for the amelioration economy of the tribals.

(vi) Rehabilitation of tribals after weaning them away from their present pernicious practice of "shifting cultivation".

(vii) Conferring heritable but inalienable rights to tribal occupants of land in forest villages and extending to them developmental benefits as available in other villages.

(viii) Scientific management of woodlot holdings of tribals with a view to improving their economy.

(ix) Organisation of all forestry operation with a view to generating sustained employment for the tribals.

(x) Strengthening of the tribal development organisations at the Centre and in the States.

Import of Oilseeds during 1984

*110 SHRI RAMSWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to import oilseeds during the current year ;

(b) if so, the reasons necessitating such imports ;

(c) the volume and value of such oilseeds imports; and

(d) the details of different oilseeds proposed to be imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD):

(a) : No, Sir.

(b) to (d) : Do not arise.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को आवास योजना निर्माण संगठन बनाना

*111. श्री भीम सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनेक संगठनों ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को केवल आवास-योजना निर्माण संगठन के रूप में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाए;

(ख) यदि हां, तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यह सुझाव देने वाले संगठनों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा अपने सुझाव के समर्थन में उन्होंने क्या तर्क पेश किए हैं;

संसदीय, कार्य खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

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

Production and Demand of Pulses

*112. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN : SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay statement showing :

(a) the production of pulses during 1982-83 as against the anticipated target and demand;

(b) the quantity (with value) of pulses imported to meet the demand; and

(c) the estimated rise in the demand of pulses by 2001 with the increasing population in the country and measures contemplated by Government to increase production within the country to meet the demand to the maximum and to reduce imports ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The all-India production of pulses during 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Provisional) is estimated at 11.57 million tonnes and 12.68 million tonnes respectively. The national target for production of pulses was fixed at 13 to 13.5 million tonnes for the year

1983-84. The national targets are fixed taking into consideration various factors including production potential and overall consumption requirements.

(b) The import of pulses during 1982-83 (April to September, 1982) was of the order of 28.5 thousand tonnes valued at Rs. 884.7 lakhs. Data on imports of pulses beyond September, 1982 are not yet available.

(c) The demand for pulses in 2001 A.D. is projected to be between 17 to 18 million tonnes. Steps taken to boost the production of pulses are as under :

- (i) Bringing additional area under (a) short duration varieties of urd, moong, etc. in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture in rabi season; and (b) in summer season with irrigation after oilseeds, sugarcane, potato and wheat;
- (ii) Introduction of pulses crops in irrigated farming systems;
- (iii) Inter-cropping of arhar in soyabean, bajra, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut both under irrigated and unirrigated conditions;
- (iv) Multiplication and use of improved pulses seeds;
- (v) Adoption of plant protection measures;
- (vi) Use of phosphatic fertilisers and rhizobial culture;
- (vii) Improved post-harvest technology;
- (viii) Public policies including pricing and marketing of pulses.

Rise in Prices of Vegetables and Fruits in the Capital

*113. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of *Agriculture* be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that for reasons unknown, the prices of seasonal vegetables seemed to have skyrocketed this year and in some parts of the Capital no seasonal vegetables are available for less than Rs. 6 a kg;

(b) whether this trend is also noticeable in the rates of fruits this year; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) and (b) The prices of seasonal vegetables and fruits have not skyrocketed this year in the Capital. Vegetables are generally available in the Capital at retail prices much below Rs. 6 a kg.

(c) Does not arise.

Floods Caused by D.V.C. in West Bengal by Releasing Water from its Dams

*114. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent havoc caused by the D.V.C. in West Bengal by releasing water from its dams, as it did so many times in the past, in the midst of heavy rain and flood; and

(b) if so, steps taken so far by Government as permanent remedial measures for stopping its recurrence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :

(a) and (b) : The severe floods that have occurred in Damodar Valley were

as a result of very heavy rainfall in West Bengal. During the floods, Damodar Valley reservoirs have helped in mitigating the flood damage by withholding waters behind the dams.

To mitigate the damage due to flood in the Valley, the Government of India in agreement with the Government of Bihar and West Bengal had constituted the Damodar Valley Corporation by an Act of Parliament in 1948. Under the aegis of the authority, four multi-purpose storage reservoirs viz, Maithon, Panchet, Tillaya and Konar have been constructed in the Valley. These dams have afforded reasonable flood protection for the areas in West Bengal. West Bengal Government have also contemplated a scheme of drainage improvement in the lower Damodar areas since 1972. The first stage of the scheme is almost complete and the phase II and III of the scheme are not finalised so far.

Increase in Allotment of Funds to Orissa for Minor Irrigation

*115. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister OF IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase allotment of funds to Orissa for minor irrigation in view of a number of sanctioned projects pending execution; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) : Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are implemented by the State Governments out of their overall development plans. Central assistance to the States is provided in the form of block loans and block grants and is not tied to any sector or projects. It is for the Government of Orissa to provide increased allocation for minor irrigation, taking into consideration the availability of resources and the need of a particular sector.

'Tungro' Viral Disease of Rice in Tamil Nadu

*116. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in 'Hindu' dated 4 July, 1984 that 'Tungro' a serious viral disease of rice, has been noticed in several hectares and almost all varieties to rice grown in Chingleput and North Arcot districts of Tamil Nadu, have been affected in that region; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the report, if any, submitted by Tamil Nadu Government to the Centre in this regard ?

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

(b) All varieties of paddy except I.R. 50 have been affected by the Tungro disease in Madurai, North Arcot, South Arcot and Chinglepet, in about 5,000 hectares, as reported by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The State Government have also reported that the disease is now under control.

Master Plan to Arrest Floods in Brahmaputra

*117. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the floods in the Brahmaputra basin cause tremendous loss of life and property during the monsoon season every year;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is no regularity in flood cycle and during the last two decades floods had been heavier resulting in huge erosion of soil, loss of crops, river banks damage, ecological imbalance, submerging of vast areas, and several other problems;

(c) whether Government propose to draw up a Master Plan for taming the river and harnessing the water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) On the basis of the information given by the State Government, the annual flood damage in Assam including the Barak basin for the period 1953 to 1983 is about Rs. 12.70 crores. Average loss of human lives during the same period is 27 Nos. Floods in Assam or in the Country are an annual phenomenon and are highly variable in nature and magnitude. No increasing trends of heavy floods have been observed during the last two decades.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has already constituted the Brahmaputra Board in December 1981 in pursuance of the Brahmaputra Board Act of 1980 for preparation of a Master Plan for controlling floods, bank erosion and drainage improvement in Brahmaputra basin and for developing the water resources of the basin for other beneficial purposes.

Criteria Followed for Distribution of Land in Kingsway Camp, Delhi

*118. SHRI ANAND SINGH ; Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria followed in the distribution of lands under the resettlement scheme to the inhabitants of Kingsway Camp, Delhi whose houses have been recently demolished; and

(b) whether the laid down criteria have been strictly followed by the Delhi Development Authority ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The following criteria are being followed by the DDA in this respect :—

Plots of 160 Sq.yds. have been are being allotted to the owners of quarters of Outram Lines/Hudson Lines in Dr. Mukherjee and Kingsway Camp Re-development Scheme.

Plots of 80 Sq.yds. are being allotted to the residents of barracks are found eligible in terms of the policy

the Ministry of Works & Housing. The efforts of 25 Sq.yds. are being allotted to the eligible tenants/squatters.

(b) Allotments are being made as per the above criteria, by the DDA.

Supply of Water to Farmers of Irrigation

*119. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the country wide erratic supply of irrigation water to the farmers; and

(b) whether or not Government have collected information on this subject and taken remedial measures to mitigate this problem of poor peasantry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Erratic supply of irrigation waters is experienced by farmers due to many reasons such as irratic behaviour of monsoon resulting in inadequate and irratic water supply to the canal system, lack of effective arrangements for efficient and equitable distribution of water in canals and inadequate and at time erratic power supply in the case of lift irrigation schemes etc. To remedy the situation, steps such as modernisation of irrigation systems to suit the requirements of scientific irrigated agriculture and implementation of Command Area Development Programme including supply of irrigation water under rotational water supply or warabandi system have been taken up in recent years. The States have also been advised to provide adequate power supply to

the lift irrigation schemes. Provision of adequate power lines to take care of the power supply to a group of tube-wells where feasible have also been recommended.

समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये ऋण व्यवस्था की पुनरीक्षा करने हेतु समिति का गठन

*120. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए ऋण व्यवस्था की पुनरीक्षा करने हेतु किसी समिति का गठन किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति कब गठित की गयी थी;

(ग) क्या समिति ने समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ऋण व्यवस्था की खामियों का उल्लेख किया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने अब तक क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ङ) इसके परिणामस्वरूप ग्रामीणों को क्या-क्या सुविधाएं मिली हैं और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) जी हां । समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए ऋण सहायता संबंधी एक उच्च-स्तरीय समिति, समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए ऋण जुटाने के कार्य की समीक्षा करने तथा इसमें निहित समस्याओं की जांच करने के लिए गठित की गई है ।

(ख) 12 अगस्त, 1981.

(ग) इस समिति ने समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए सरलता से ऋण

जुटाने में बाधा डालने वाले कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कार्यात्मक के मुद्दों को बतलाया है तथा समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए ऋण सहायता से संबंधित नीति विषयक मामलों की समीक्षा करती रही है ।

(घ) और (ङ) 1980-81 में 289.04 करोड़ रुपये से 1983-84 में 773.51 करोड़ रुपये तक के ऋण जुटाने में ठोस प्रगति हुई है । आशा है, छठी योजना का 3000 करोड़ रुपये का लक्ष्य संभवतः प्राप्त कर लिया जाएगा ।

इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ऋणों की राशि बढ़ाने के लिए तथा समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लाभभोगियों को अधिकाधिक सुविधाएं देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :

(1) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लाभभोगियों को ऋण की पास-बुकें दी जा रही हैं तकि उनके द्वारा लिए गए ऋणों के ब्यौरों का उन्हें पता रहे, जैसे ऋण-राशि, समायोजित की गई आर्थिक सहायता की राशि, ब्याज-दर, अदायगी का अवधिक्रम आदि ।

(2) शाखा प्रबंधकों को हिदायतें जारी की गई हैं कि समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास के लाभभोगियों से, 5000/- रु० तक के ऋण के लिए, उस ऋण से सृजित परिसम्पत्ति को बंधक रखने के अलावा, किसी अन्य प्रकार की सम्पत्ति की न तो जमानत मांगी जाये, और न ली जाये ।

(3) बैंकों को हिदायतें दी गई हैं कि सृजित आय में होने वाली बढ़ोत्तरी को ध्यान में रखते हुए समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के ऋणों

की अदायगी की उचित अवधियां किसी भी हालत में 3 वर्ष से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए।

- (4) यह निर्णय ले लिया गया है कि समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम का जिला ऋण योजनाओं, वार्षिक कार्य योजनाओं के साथ उचित ताल-मेल रखा जाएगा।
- (5) इसमें भाग लेने वाले बैंकों को स्पष्ट हिदायतें जारी की गई हैं कि सभी समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों की स्कीमों के लिए वार्षिक ब्याज-दर 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होगी।

Printing of Asiad Tickets

1026. SHRI ATAL BIHARI

VAJPAYEE :

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Asiad Special Organising Committee had calculated that just over 2.4 million tickets were needed for Asiad but in fact 3.5 million tickets were got printed;

(b) the reasons why about Rs. 6.4 lakhs were spent on this extra printing; and

(c) what happened to them and what is their value in Rupees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) The Special Organising Committee got 35.67 lakh tickets printed against ticketed capacity of 24.37 lakh, as excess printing of tickets was considered to be functional necessity on account of : (1) different venues were under construction/renova-

tion and possibility of further increases in seating capacity could not be ruled out, (ii) as tickets were to be put on sale throughout India, it would not have been practical to physically transfer tickets from one region to another to meet additional demand of tickets, (iii) tickets are required as samples for training of personnel manning gates, and (iv) to meet unforeseen circumstances arising on account of faulty printing, damaged tickets, loss of tickets in transit, etc

(c) The unsold tickets were destroyed after (i) SOC had reconciled tickets accounts rendered by S.B.I., which showed that nearly 80% of the total ticketed capacity had been sold and after (ii) 100% physical check of unsold tickets of important events and test check of unsold tickets of other events, which did not reveal any discrepancy. Value of unsold domestic tickets was Rs. 1.65 crores and value of unsold tickets meant for sale abroad was US 1.34 lakhs.

Launching of Scavenger Free Programme

1027. SHRI AMARSINH

RATHAWA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be please to state :

(a) whether Government have-launched a "scavenger free programme" in the country;

(b) if so, towns in each state which have been covered under the scheme; and

(c) the steps being taken to launch such programme throughout the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Central assistance for liberation of scavengers has been released in favour of 50 towns/municipalities in 15 States as per the statement attached.

(c) In the context of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme, low cost sanitation feasibility studies in collaboration with UNDP have been completed for 110 towns in 7 States under the UNDP global project in the 1st phase. Similarly, UNDP has completed feasibility studies for 101 towns in 11 States and 3 Union Territories during the 2nd phase. The 1st phase of the Feasibility Reports of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu for 15 and 13 towns respectively have been included in the respective IDA assisted

water supply and sanitation projects for implementation. The feasibility report of Kerala for 10 towns is yet to be finalised.

HUDCO has already sanctioned 11 schemes for conversion of dry latrines into sanitary latrines for 11 towns in two States. Loan assistance is also provided for low-cost sanitation projects under the Centrally sponsored Scheme for the integrated development of small and medium towns.

Statement

Statement Showing the Names of the States and Towns/Municipalities

S. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Selected Towns/ Municipalities
1.	BIHAR	1. Bihar Sharif 2. Purnea 3. Madhubani 4. Daltonganj 5. Chaibasa 6. Bhagalpur 7. Gaya 8. Chapra 9. Muzafarpur 10. Hazaribagh
2.	TRIPURA	11. Agartala
3.	RAJASTHAN	12. Bhilwara 13. Makrana 14. Bharatpur
4.	UTTAR PRADESH	15. Barabanki 16. Badaun
5.	ANDHRA PRADESH	17. Warrangal 18. Eluru
6.	MAHARASHTRA	19. Khamgaon 20. Udgir

1

2

3

7. MADHYA PRADESH

8. ORISSA

9. KERALA

10. ASSAM

11. TAMIL NADU

12. HARYANA

13. WEST BENGAL

14. HIMACHAL PRADESH

15. KARNATAKA

21. Malkapur

22. Kamptee

23. Raipur

24. Shajapur

25. Bilaspur

26. Durg

27. Satna

28. Jabalpur

29. Bhubaneswar

30. Cuttack

31. Calicut

32. Cochin

33. Palghat

34. Nalbari

35. Mangaldoi

36. Karimganj

37. Hailakandi

38. Udumalpet

39. Hodal

40. Gharaunda

41. Sonamukhi

42. Murishidabad

43. Shantipur

44. Ghatal

45. Bolpur

46. Simla

47. Basavakalyan

48. Nanjangud

49. Kushalnagar

50. Tiptur

**Water Connection/Meter Security
Deposits in N.D.M.C.**

1028, SHRI RAMPRASAD

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

(a) the amount of security being charged by the New Delhi Municipal Committee from its consumers in Delhi in respect of water connections of different type;

(b) the amount accumulated with NDMC on account of water connection meter security deposits and to what use is this money is being put to;

(c) the market rate of interest payable to an individual on deposits and

(1)	½" connections	Rs. 125/-
(2)	¾" to 1" connections	Rs. 300/-
(3)	1¼" and 1½" "	Rs. 600/-
(4)	2" "	Rs. 825/-
(5)	3" "	Rs. 1000/-
(6)	4" "	Rs. 1350/-
(7)	5" & 6" "	Rs. 2200/-
(8)	8" "	Rs. 3800/-
(9)	Temporary connection (½" to 1") (for exhibition, fair or circus)	Rs. 800/-

(b) The amount for security deposits for water/electric connections forms part of NDMC funds and its account is not being maintained by them separately.

(c) No interest is being paid by the NDMC on security deposits against electric/water connections.

(d) As reported by NDMC, the security against water connections is

how has interest been paid/credited/adjusted to the consumers account in the past on their security deposits; and

(d) the relevant statutory rules, regulations, bye-laws or order under which such security deposit is collected from consumers as also regarding the non-payment of interest on such deposits ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) The NDMC have stated that the rate of security deposits for water connections in their area, as approved by Delhi Administration, is as under :—

demanding according to clause 6-2(d) of Bye-laws to regulate the filtered water supply in NDMC area, framed under the provisions of clause (1) & (V) of Section 188 and Sub-Section (1) of Section 199 of Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

There is no provision in the NDMC Bye-laws for payment of interest on security deposits for water connections.

Shortfall in production of Sugar and other Sweetening Agents

1029. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a shortfall in the production of sugar during 1983-84 as against the target;

(b) whether during the same period the production of other sweetening agents also recorded a shortfall; and

(c) if so, whether steps are being taken to improve the production of sugar and other sweetening agents in the country and details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :

(a): There is no annual target fixed for Sugar production. The sugar production in 1983-84 season is expected to be about 59 lakh tonnes as against 82.32 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 season.

There are wide variations in the production sugarcane from year to year due to a variety of reasons including weather conditions, rainfall etc. leading to fluctuations in sugar production from season to season. It is, therefore, not feasible to fix the target of sugar production as such on a year to year basis although the target of sugar requirement for the season 1983-84 as provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan was 73 lakh tonnes.

(b) The production of other sweetening agents namely gur and Khandsari is in unorganised sectors and the figures of gur and Khandsari production separately are not available.

(c) The production of sugar and other sweetening agents, namely gur and khandsari, depends on the production of sugarcane. Gur and khandsari fall under unorganised sectors and so far as the

sugar factories are concerned, the payment of remunerative cane prices to the growers is being ensured besides making available adequate credit facilities to the factories enabling them to liquidate the cane price arrears expeditiously. These measures are expected to increase the production of sugarcane as a agents viz, sugar, gur and khandsari will also increase.

Assessment of Tribal Lands Affected by Shifting Cultivation in Orissa

1030. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment about the total hectares of land along the hill slopes in tribal areas in Orissa that are affected by shifting cultivation;

(b) the comprehensive programmes proposed to be implemented for prevention of shifting cultivation in Sixth Plan; and

(c) the amount of Central Assistance provided to Orissa for implementing the above programme in the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) The State Government of Orissa, have assessed an area of 1,84,018 hectares having tribal population as affected by "shifting cultivation" in ten out of thirteen districts.

(b) and (c) A Central Sector Pilot Project for control of "shifting cultivation" was launched in the Fifth Five Year Plan and continued till the end of 1978-79 in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh and in the Union Territories of the North-eastern region. However, in accordance with the decision of the National Development Council, this project was transferred to the State Sector from 1-4-1979. Accordingly Central assistance to the concerned States including Orissa was not provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The States

Government of Orissa has discontinued this project during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Amendment of Co-operative Credit Stabilisation Arrangements Scheme

1031. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been any request for the amendment of the existing Co-operative Credit-Stabilisation Arrangements Scheme in regard to the loss sustained by agriculturists due to natural calamities; and

(b) if so, the details of the request and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The existing Credit Stabilisation arrangement is linked with the declaration of 'Annewari' and suspension of land revenue by the State Governments. As this procedure is time consuming and cumbersome, a proposal was mooted by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development to delink the Credit Stabilisation Arrangement from the declaration of 'Annewari' and suspension of land revenue by the State Government and instead, to entrust the responsibility to a small local Committee consisting of the representatives of Credit institutions at the district level. The proposal is being processed in consultation with the credit institutions for taking a final decision.

Violation of Conditions of Charter Fishing by Companies

1032. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that numerous companies have violated conditions of charter fishing by not buying Indian fishing boats;

(b) whether it is a fact that they have sought protection by stating that Indian yards cannot supply such boats;

(c) the particulars of companies which have violated the conditions of charter and sought protection under such reasons; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) As on 1.7.84, five Indian chartering companies should have acquired or should have made irrevocable arrangements to acquire vessels as provided in the charter permission. The names of these companies are—

- (i) M/s. Metropolitan Trading Co.
- (ii) M/s. Bottle Glass (P) Ltd.
- (iii) M/s. Tropical Shipping Co.
- (iv) M/s. Varuna Marine products (P) Ltd.
- (v) M/s. Golden Fisheries (P) Ltd.

Letter of intent for import of 8 vessels have been issued to these companies. In addition Govt. has recommended grant of loans to the shipping Development Fund Committee to four out of five companies for acquisition of eight deep sea fishing vessels from Indian Shipyards. Government has also recommended grant of 33% subsidy to Indian yards on whom the companies have placed orders for construction of vessels. No vessel has been acquired as yet.

Sl. (i) above at one time indicated that indigenous vessels acquired on ownership basis may not be economically viable. Others have approached the government for import as well as indigenous construction to meet the 'pari-passu' condition.

(d) Each case of delay in making irrevocable arrangements for acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels or failure to

convert the letter of intent into import authorisation for import of vessels is examined on merit and necessary action like suspension/cancellation of charter permits and invocation of bank guarantee is taken. Permits for nine vessels were suspended/cancelled for the failure of the charterers to acquire ownership vessels. Bank Guarantees of Rs. 12 lakhs were invoked out of which Rs. six lakhs have been received.

Permission to Kerala to Purchase Rice from Andhra Pradesh

1033. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :
PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have allowed Kerala Government to procure 40,000 tonnes of levy free rice from Madhya Pradesh for distribution in Kerala;

(b) whether Government are aware that the preference of people in Kerala is for parboiled Andhra rice;

(c) whether Kerala Government have brought the aforesaid preference to the notice of Union Government; and

(d) whether Government will allow Kerala to procure rice from Andhra Pradesh instead of Madhya Pradesh and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Consumers in Kerala prefer parboiled rice.

(c) The Government of Kerala informed that they wanted to purchase parboiled rice from Andhra Pradesh because of consumer preference and lower transport cost.

(d) Permission for Inter-State purchase of rice is given as a special case

after reviewing the supply demand conditions of the surplus States. Since a substantial quantity of rice has moved from Andhra Pradesh to Kerala and other States through normal trade channels, bulk purchase by Kerala Government from Andhra Pradesh was not considered desirable.

Expansion of Marketing Operation by Iffco in Orissa and other Eastern States

1034. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative (IFFCO) has not so far taken any effective steps to strengthen and expand its operations in Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government will instruct IFFCO to boost its sales in the Eastern Region States and expand its services; and

(c) the number of co-operative societies brought by the IFFCO under its 5-year programme undertaken in collaboration with the National Co-operative Development Corporation in the comparatively backward areas of Orissa to popularise consumption of fertilizers for increased production by providing financial assistance in the form of margin money and subsidy for agricultural implements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) IFFCO has been taking effective steps to expand its operations in the Eastern Region.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the NCDC-IFFCO sponsored scheme for establishment of Cooperative Farmers' Service Centres, 100 Cooperative societies in Orissa State, are to be assisted over a period of three years commencing from 1983-84. Against this target, 16 societies have been indentified and approved for implementing the scheme.

Benefit of bank Loans to Small Farmers

1035. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that though banks are giving loans to the small farmers to select dairies, poultries, digging wells etc. large number of them are not getting any profits;

(b) if so, whether Government are also aware that it is all due to lack of scientific approach in rearing milch animals or running poultries; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or arrangements made by Government to guide and protect the interest of people in rural areas in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Loans under the project approach followed by the banking institutions for digging wells, dairy, poultry and similar purposes, technically viable schemes are prepared on scientific basis to ensure reasonable return on investment to borrowers. The success of the programme depends on the aptitude of the borrower, extension, supervision and availability of infrastructural facilities. The studies conducted by National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development, State Governments, banking institutions and other agencies show that the borrowers are, by and large, getting benefits from programmes like digging of wells, poultry, dairy etc.

Tissueculture Technique to Grow Rice plants Developed by Scientists of Colorado State University

1036. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new technique called tissue culture has been developed by the scientists of Colorado State University (CSU) in the United States to grow rice plants;

(b) whether any experiment has been made in India, if so, the result achieved; and

(c) if successful, what steps are being taken to popularise it in the country ?

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

(b) and (c) In India, Research on tissue culture has been going on at a number of places. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had sponsored research schemes at the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack; Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and Bose Institute, Calcutta on tissue culture of rice. The work conducted so far in the country has led to the standardization of the tissue culture technique. Further research work is in progress to perfect this technique and make it applicable to the plant improvement programmes. If the results are promising, steps would be taken to integrate the tissue culture technology in practical rice improvement programmes.

Meeting of Consultative Committees

1037. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meetings of different Consultative Committees held during the past six months till June, 1984; and

(b) the number of participants in each meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) A total number of 60 meetings of Consultative Committees attached to various Ministries were held during the period from 1-1-1984 to 30-6-1984.

(b) A statement showing the names of Consultative Committees, dates of

their meetings during the period from 1-1-1984 to 30-6-1984 and the number of

Members who participated in each of these meetings is enclosed,

Statement

Statement showing the names of Consultative Committees, dates of their meetings during the period 1-1-1984 to 30-6-1984 and the number of Members who participated in each of these meetings.

S.No.	Name of the Consultative Committee.	Date of meeting	Number of Member who participated in the meeting
1.	Agriculture	13-2-1984	16
2.	-do-	23-4-1984	8
3.	Atomic Energy and other Scientific Departments	28-4-1984	9
4.	Civil Aviation	27-1-1984	30
5.	-do-	5-5-1984	13
6.	Chemicals and Fertilizers	13-2-1984	8
7.	-do-	3-5-1984	4
8.	Commerce and Supply	27-1-1984	26
9.	-do-	2-5-1984	16
10.	Communications	17-2-1984	6
11.	-do-	9-5-1984	3
12.	Defence	27-1-1984	25
13.	-do-	7-4-1984	15
14.	Education and Culture	18-2-1984 & 19-2-1984	19 & 12
15.	-do-	24-2-1984	4
16.	Energy	18-2-1984	19
17.	-do-	3-5-1984	10
18.	External Affairs	28-1-1984	22
19.	-do-	24-4-1984	16

1	2	3	4
20.	-do-	27-6-1984	26
21.	Food and Civil Supplies	6-2-1984	5
22.	-do-	8-5-1984	3
23.	Finance	25-1-1984	13
24.	.do-	9-5-1984	3
25.	Health and Family Welfare	22-2-1984	6
26.	-do-	25-4-1984	3
27.	-do-	20-6-1984	8
28.	Home Affairs	10-2-1984	21
29.	-do-	27-4-1984	11
30.	Industry	9-2-1984	23
31.	-do-	7-5-1984	13
32.	Irrigation	24-1-1984	10
33.	-do-	26-4-1984	7
34.	-do-	30-6-1984	11
35.	Information and Broadcasting	9-2-1984	14
36.	-do-	26-4-1984	10
37.	-do-	28-6-1984	21
38.	Labour and Rehabilitation	6-2-1984	10
39.	-do-	30-4-1984	3
40.	Law, Justice and Company Affairs	31-1-1984	10
41.	-do-	25-4-1984	8
42.	-do-	13-6-1984	10
43.	Planning	6-2-1984	8
44.	-do-	27-4-1984	6
45.	Railways	8-2-1984	34

1	2	3	4
46.	-do-	20-6-1984	33
47.	Rural Development	8-2-1984	10
48.	-do-	4-5-1984	2
49.	-do-	30-6-1984	12
50.	Shipping and Transport	6-2-1984	16
51.	-do-	7-5-1984	10
52.	Steel and Mines	8-2-1984	15
53.	-do-	7-5-1984	12
54.	-do-	29-6-1984	15
55.	Sports	7-2-1984	8
56.	-do-	24-4-1984	4
57.	Tourism	28-1-1984	14
58.	-do-	28-4-1984	4
59.	Works and Housing	9-2-1984	12
60.	-do-	26-4-1984	4

Outstanding Rent Dues against Ex-Ministers Ex-M.Ps.

1038. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4806 on 26th March, 1984 and state :

(a) the amount of rent and other dues like water, electricity charges, etc. outstanding as on June 30, 1984 against ex-Ministers/ex-M.Ps. for occupying Government accommodation in Delhi even after they ceased to be Ministers/M.Ps.,

(b) particulars of ex-Ministers and ex-Members who are in occupation of Government accommodation even now

and the particulars (rent, address etc.) of the accommodation held by each of them; and

(c) particulars of bungalows in Delhi that have been taken over by State Governments in which they have Offices residences etc. or by any Central Government Public Undertaking and rent charged from State Governments or Public Undertakings for each of the bungalows etc. and period of lease and other terms and conditions regulating the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Rs. 15,44,076.41

(b) The requisite information is indicated in the statement attached.

(c) None of the bungalows in occupation of ex-Ministers and ex-Members have been taken over the State Government. However, shri A.P. Sharma, Ex-MP and now Governor of West Bengal has been permitted to retain the bungalow on payment of standard rent under FR-45-A. Shri Bhishama Narain Singh, Ex-MP and Now Governor of Assam

and Meghalaya has also requested for returntion of the bungalow and his request is engaging the attention of the Government. Sh. S.S. Sisodia, Ex-MP and now Chairman of the Food Corporation of India was permitted to retain the accommodation till 2.6.84 on payment of market rent. Department of Food and Civil Supply have again requested for the retention of the bungalow for another year which is engaging the attention of the Government.

Statement

No.	Name of Ex-Ministers/ Members	Particulars of General Pool accommodation in occupation	Rent charged
1.	S/Shri Dinesh Singh	1, Thyagaraja Marg	Double the normal rate.
2.	Om Mehta	30, Prithavi Raj Road	Normal Rate
3.	A.P. Sharma	17, Akbar Road	Std. D.F. under FR-45-A
4.	S.S. Sisodia	11, Talkatora Road	Market rate
5.	D.P. Chattopadhyay	AB-24, Mathura Road	„
6.	Virbhadra Singh	AB-20, Mathura Road	„
7.	Fateh Singh Rao Gaekwad	7, Dupleix Lane	„
8.	D.K. Barooah	23, Tughlak Road	Normal Rate
9.	Late Shri C.M. Stephen	9, Krishan Menon Marg	Market Rate
10.	Charanjit Chanana	7-B, Telegraph Lane	„
11.	Bhisham Narain Singh	1, Teen Murti Marg	„
12.	R.R. Morarka	7, Dupleix Road	„
13.	Dayanand Sahay	3, Kushak Road	„
14.	J.K.P.N. Singh	5, Safdarjang Lane	„
15.	N.P.C. Naidu	1, Teen Murti Lane	„
16.	Dr. Sarup Singh	21, Willingdon Cresent	„
17.	Era Sezhiyan	29, Mahadev Road	„
18.	Dr. H.K. Mallick	25, Ashoka Road	„
19.	B.P. Maurya	5, Dupleix Road	„

संसद सदस्यों को फ्लैटों का आबंटन करने की योजना

1039. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने संसद सदस्यों को दिल्ली में फ्लैटों का आबंटन करने की एक योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या संसद सदस्यों ने इस संबंध में आवेदन दिए हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) उन संसद सदस्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; जिन्हें 15 जुलाई, 1984 तक फ्लैट आबंटित किये गये हैं ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि संसद सदस्यों को फ्लैटों का आबंटन करने के लिए कोई अलग योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है ।

(ख) से (घ) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर के देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) दो सूचियां संलग्न हैं जिनमें दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की सामान्य आवास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत 81 संसद सदस्यों और स्व-वित्त पोषित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत उन 29 संसद सदस्यों का विवरण दिया गया है जिन्हें फ्लैटों का आबंटन किया गया है ।

विवरण

उन संसद सदस्यों की सूची जिन्हें सामान्य आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत फ्लैटों का आबंटन किया गया है ।

क्रम सं० नाम

क्रम सं० नाम

1. श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी
2. श्री (डा०) के० एल० राव
3. श्री महाराज सिंह
4. श्री नाथू राम
5. श्री एम० रंगास्वामी कृष्णा
6. श्री वदीवल मायावन
7. श्री ई० के० नाथ विठ्ठल राव विखे
8. श्री राम सिंह भाई
9. श्री हुकम चन्द कचवाई
10. श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार केसरी मल सकलेचा
11. श्री आर० के० सिन्हा
12. श्री शिव नाथ सिंह

13. श्री (प्रो०) राजा राम शास्त्री
14. श्री चन्द्रिक प्रसाद
15. श्री शमीम अहमद शामिन
16. श्री सोलंकी पी० नटवर सिंह
17. डा० कैलाश एन० एन०
18. श्री लालजीत भाई
19. श्री अमृत नाहटा
20. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा
21. श्री एस० एम० चौधरी
22. श्री बनामती पटनाईक
23. श्री ओ० वी० अलावासान
24. श्री सी० डी० नाटा राजन

क्रम सं०	नाम	क्रम सं०	नाम
25.	श्री ज्वाला प्रसाद दुबे	54.	श्री स्वामी सिंह सिसोदिया
26.	मो० क्वाहामायुल्ला	55.	श्री मनी राम बागड़ी
27.	श्री प्रभु दास पटेल	56.	श्री बापू चन्द्र सेन
28.	श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी	57.	श्री गुलाम मो० खान
29.	श्री मनी लाल	58.	श्री अन्नत डी० वर्ध
30.	श्री आर० के० शर्मा	59.	श्री वृज भूषण तिवारी
31.	श्री सरत कुमार कौर	60.	श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव
32.	श्री फकीर अली अंसारी	61.	श्री गंगा सिंह
33.	श्री एम० सी० शेखर	62.	श्री पी० पार्थसारथी
34.	श्रीमती आर० बारकाटकी	63.	श्री एल० एल० कपूर
35.	श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी	64.	श्री एम० ए० हसन अलहज
36.	श्री जी० भौवाराहन	65.	श्री निरंजन प्रसाद
37.	श्री इकबाल सिंह ढिलन	66.	श्री श्याम सुन्दर लाल
38.	श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी	67.	श्रीमती ऊमामा बशीर विधवा श्री बशीर अहमद
39.	श्री सूरज भान	68.	श्री लाखन सिंह
40.	श्रीमती हीराल पटवारी	69.	श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार
41.	श्री मुताइजा प्रसाद	70.	श्री सईद मुर्तजा
42.	श्री के० रामामूर्ति	71.	श्री पीयूष टिकी
43.	श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह	72.	मो० शमशुन हसन खान
44.	श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा	73.	श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र
45.	श्री चमन नरजारी	74.	श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद
46.	श्री अब्दुल रहमान शेख	75.	श्री राम किकर
47.	श्री बापू कालडेट	76.	श्री मुल्तान सिंह
48.	श्री रामजी लाल यादव	77.	श्री विजय कुमार एन० पाटिल
49.	श्री राघवजी	78.	श्रीमती अजीज अमा
50.	श्री एस० करनसैदा	79.	श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी
51.	श्री बी० राज गोपाल राव	80.	श्री आनन्द राम जायसवाल
52.	श्री बायबी सिंह	81.	श्री श्याम सुन्दर लाल सुमानी
53.	श्री आरिफ बेग		

विवरण

स्व-वित्त पोषित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत संसद सदस्यों को किए गए नियतन का विवरण ।

श्रेणी-II

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|----|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1. | श्री जगजीत सिंह आनन्द | मुनीरका |
| 2. | श्री मोह० युनुस सलीम | मुनीरका |
| 3. | श्री सतीश अग्रवाल | ईस्ट आफ कैलाश |
| 4. | श्री के० पी० मल्लिकार्जुन | बसन्त विहार |
| 5. | कु० असराउलहक | सुखदेव विहार |

श्रेणी-III

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|-----|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 6. | श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार | बसन्त कुंज |
| 7. | श्री धर्म चन्द जैन | ईस्ट आफ कैलाश |
| 8. | श्रीमती कनकमा | शालीमार बाग |
| 9. | श्री रतन लाल किशोरी लाल | बसन्त विहार |
| 10. | श्री कृष्ण चन्द पाण्डे | सरिता विहार |
| 11. | श्री आर० एल० पी० वर्मा | मोतियाखान |
| 12. | श्री सैयद सहाबुद्दीन | सरिता विहार |
| 13. | श्री एम० एस० रामाचन्द्रन | बसन्त कुंज |
| 14. | श्री चिगंवज कन्यार | बसन्त कुंज |
| 15. | श्री के० वी० आर० एस० बालासुबाराव | बसन्त कुंज |
| 16. | श्री बारी राम चन्द्र राव | सरिता विहार |
| 17. | श्री अरुण कुमार नेहरू | बसन्त कुंज |
| 18. | श्रीमती माग्नेट अलवा | मोतियाखान |
| 19. | श्री हरी सिंह नलवा | बसन्त कुंज |
| 20. | श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा | „ |
| 21. | श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह | „ |

22. श्री दया राम शाक्य ,,
23. श्रीमती मनोरंजन कौर ,,
24. श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद राघव ,,
25. श्री जे० के० जैन ,,
26. श्री दीनबन्धु वर्मा ,,
27. श्री मनोरंजन भक्त ,,
28. श्री तययाब हुसैन ,,
29. श्री जी० सी० भट्टाचार्य ,,

Refund of earnest Money on Cancellation of plots in Rohini Residential Scheme

1040. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority sent cheques prepared as far back as April, 1984 for the refund of earnest money in respect of cancellation of registration of plots applied for in the Rohini Residential Scheme to the persons concerned towards the end of May, 1984 thus resulting in loss of interest of those persons for more than 1 month or so;

(b) if so, where had these cheques been laying during this period and whether any responsibility for this lapse had been fixed and if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether DDA will now consider the expediency of paying more than one month's interest from the date of issue of cheques to the affected persons who had been made to suffer the pecuniary loss without any fault of theirs and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI

MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Despatch of some cheques was delayed primarily on account of franking machine having been taken from the Central Office to Rohini Project site for issuing several hundred letters of possession of plots in that project on priority basis. The question of fixing responsibility for any personal lapse does not, therefore, arise.

(c) No, as the delay was generally for less than a month.

Request for Paddy Seeds for Flood Hit Areas of West Bengal

1041. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a request has been received for paddy seeds for re-sowing in the flood hit areas in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the quality of paddy seeds made available for re-sowing in the flood affected areas of West Bengal and other assistance rendered in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Cricket Tour by Australia

1042. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Australian Cricket Board had agreed to tour India in September this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : The Board of Control for Cricket in India have not sought clearance of the Government for such a tour.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation of Amount to States for Drinking Water Supply Schemes

1043. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any allocation has been made by Government for the execution of drinking water supply scheme to the various States in the current financial year;

(b) if so, the exact allocation for each State/Union Territory;

(c) whether the State Governments have also projected any demands for special allocations in view of their commitment to provide at least one source of drinking water to every village upto 31 December, 1985; and

(d) if so, the exact demand from each State/Union Territory and the response of Central Government thereto ?

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

(b) Allocation under the Central Sector ARWSP to various States/Union Territories during 1984-85 and the first instalment of the grant released are given in the statement attached.

(b) No, Sir. However the ARP allocation for 1984-85 for each State/UT was decided keeping in view the target of problem villages expected to be covered by the State, the resources provided under the Minimum Needs Programme by the State Government over and the over all amount under the central sector available for all States/UTs.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement**ARP ALLOCATION—1984-85**

(Figure in lakhs)

S.No.	State	Allocation	Releases 1st instalment
1.	Andhra Pradesh	743.23	370.00
2.	Assam	981.03	490.00
3.	Bihar	1046.10	520.00
4.	Gujarat	500.74	250.00
5.	Haryana	364.70	180.00

1	2	3	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	378.90	188.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1801.56	900.00
8.	Karnataka	950.19	475.00
9.	Kerala	1121.30	560.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1669.56	834.00
11.	Maharashtra	975.40	475.00
12.	Manipur	158.36	75.00
13.	Meghalaya	602.11	300.00
14.	Nagaland	307.18	153.00
15.	Orissa	1062.38	530.00
16.	Punjab	276.00	135.00
17.	Rajasthan	3363.83	1680.00
18.	Sikkim	272.39	135.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	943.53	470.00
20.	Tripura	149.75	74.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4091.16	2045.00
22.	West Bengal	1931.93	965.00
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	56.56	28.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	157.77	—
25.	Chandigarh	—	—
26.	Delhi	—	—
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	51.07	25.00
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—
30.	Mizoram	17.67	8.00
31.	Pondicherry	25.60	12.00
TOTAL		24000.00	11877.00

Allocation of Funds to States for Rural Development

1044. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for rural development to each State and the amount of it they utilised during the year ending 31st March, 1984 and thereafter upto 30th June, 1984; and

(b) the programmes for rural development undertaken by them and their progress ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the library, See No. LT. 8492/84]

Incentives to tribal Youths for Games

1045. SHRI BHEEKHBHAI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any programme for providing incentives to tribal youths for playing games; and

(b) whether any coaching centres are proposed to be opened in blut dominated areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) Under the Scheme of All India Rural Sports Tournaments, a major segment of our youth in rural and tribal areas is sought to be involved in sports activities. Under this Scheme, competitions are organised by the State Governments at Block, District and State levels. The Central Government provides financial assistance to the state Government on flat rate basis for organising tournaments in various sports disciplines. Also, under the Scheme of Grants to State Sports Councils for development of sports and games, Central Government provides financial assistance towards establish-

ment/maintenance of rural sports centres in rural and tribal areas.

Under the Sports Talent Search Scholarships Scheme, students who are talented in sports including youths from rural/tribal areas are awarded scholarships.

Non-Availability of Pure Cotton Seeds to Cotton Growers

1046. SHRI T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cotton growers in Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and Maharashtra have not been able to secure adequate quantities of pure cotton seeds;

(b) whether the paucity of pure cotton seeds has resulted in the production of about 170 Kg. of cotton per hectare in India as against the global average of 466 Kg. per hectare; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to make available adequate quantities of pure cotton seeds to growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to the State Governments of Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra and Punjab, there was no shortage of cotton seeds in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Punjab. In Haryana, some shortage was experienced on account of infestation of Kharif '83 crop by boll worms.

(b) Lower productivity of cotton in India is because of pre-ponderance of rainfed area under cotton to the extent of 71% causing uncertainty in sowing time, heavy incidence of pests and diseases, lower level of use of inputs due to poor economic conditions of farmers, etc.

(c) The Government of India endeavour to produce and distribute increasing quantities of certified cotton seeds including hybrid seeds under Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development

Programme. In addition, private agencies are also producing hybrid cotton seeds.

Adoption of Revised Mater Plan by D.D.A.

1047. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has adopted a revised Master Plan for Delhi;

(b) the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether his Ministry has given concurrence to the said Master Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes,

(b) The Perspective Development Plan for Delhi will cater to the needs of an estimated population of about 128 lakhs in the year 2001 (122 lakhs urban and 6 lakhs rural) in respect of housing, community facilities, transportation work and recreational areas, etc.

(c) Govt. have not received the plan.

Progress in the Implementation of the NREP in Bihar

1048. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in the NREP in Bihar in the last three years, amount spent, employment generated and permanent asset created, facts in detail with year-wise break-up thereof; and

(b) whether there is any system of evaluation of the progress by the Centre, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :

(a) A statement indicating the funds allocated, expenditure incurred, employment generated and assets created under National Rural Employment Programme during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 is attached.

(b) The progress of implementation of the programme in different States/UTs, is reviewed from time to time, on basis of the monthly/quarterly progress reports received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Programme guidelines also provide for conducting of periodical evaluation studies of works executed under the programme by the States/UTs. The Central Government also get evaluation studies conducted through reputed Organisations/Institutions of the National/State level. Presently, evaluation studies are being conducted by Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission in 11 States including Bihar.

Statement

Statement showing the funds allocated, expenditure incurred, employment generated and assets created under National Rural Employment Programme in Bihar during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84

Year	Funds allocated including State share (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment generated (Lakh Mandays)
1981-82	4840.00	2579.42	318.70
1982-83	5080.00	5137.65	450.64
1983-84	5744.00	4737.71	354.16

Assets created

S.No.	Nature of assets	Unit	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1.	Area covered under afforestation and social forestry works on Govt. land	Hect.	364	6208	15984
2.	Trees Planted	(Lakh Nos.)	—	—	290.68
3.	Drinking water wells, community irrigation wells constructed group housing and land development for SCs/STs.	(Nos.)	194	5276	7536
4.	Construction of village tanks	(Nos.)	5071	8077	3144
5.	Area benefitted through minor irrigation works including those relating to flood protection, drainage and ante-water logging works, construction of intermediate and main drains, field channels and land levelling in the command area of irrigation projects	(Hects.)	21167	91520	1,92,499
6.	Drinking water wells, ponds etc.	(Nos.)	—	—	581
7.	Area benefitted through Soil and water conservation and land reclamation.	(Hects.)	30	40	10
8.	Rural roads constructed/improved	(Kms.)	1501	4296	2312
9.	School and Balwadi buildings, Panchayatghars, community centres, drinking water sources for wild animals cattle ponds, pinjrapoles, gaushalas, community poultry and piggery hoses bathing and washing platforms etc.	(Nos.)	287	1051	1948
10.	Other works	(Nos.)	64	1347	2234

Setting up of an Institute in West Bengal for Dissemination of Knowledge of Induced Hatching of Prawns

1049. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals for setting up any institute or organisation in West Bengal for disseminating knowledge of induced hatching of prawns as is being done by the C.M.F. R.I. at Cochin; if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, how the knowledge and technique of induced hatching will be introduced in West Bengal;

(c) whether any assessment has been made of the potential of prawn culture in West Bengal; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what steps are being taken to promote prawn cultivation in West Bengal ?

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

(b) The knowledge and technique of induced hatching of prawns is presently being disseminated through the Krishi Vigyan Kendras as well as through other extension activities of the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore.

(c) The country has no firm data base based on micro level survey on brackishwater physical resources. The available estimates however give a figure of about 4 lakhs ha. in West Bengal.

(d) A scheme for the development of brackishwater fish farming with area development concept was sanctioned by the Ministry of Agriculture in September, 1982, with a capital outlay of Rs. 996 lakhs to be shared by the Government of India and the States on 50 : 50 basis. The purpose is to develop 1500 ha. of brackishwater area during

the Sixth Plan period benefiting about 1000 fish farmers in eight maritime States including West Bengal, 3 inland States and 4 Union Territories. For development of brackishwater fish farms, it is proposed to lease out about 1 to 1½ ha. per fish farmer family for culture of prawns. Preference would be given to those belonging to the weaker sections of the society with very low level of income to sustain their families. Recently, an aquaculture consultant has been appointed to help the State Governments in formulating projects on brackishwater fish farms.

Proposals for New Sugar Mills for Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

1050. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of proposals for opening of new sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) the steps taken by Union Government on these proposals;

(c) whether there are any specific proposals before Government for a new sugar factory in Maharajganj Tehsil of Gorakhpur District of Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal and reaction of Central and State Government thereto and its present position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJBEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) 15 applications for establishing new sugar mills have been received for consideration by the Central Government from Uttar Pradesh so far during the Sixth Five Year Plan, out of which Letters of Intent/Licences have been granted in 9 cases, 4 cases have been rejected while 1 application is under examination. One application has been returned to the Government of Uttar Pradesh with the advice to resubmit the same, if consider-

ed necessary, after the revised guidelines for licensing additional capacity during the remaining period of the Sixth Five Year Plan are finalised and notified by the Government, as the Central Government is reviewing the progress of implementation of Licences/Letter of Intent already granted during the first three years of the Sixth Plan Period, Two applications have been received from Bihar which are under examination. A

Statement giving the details of these applications is attached.

(c) No application for the establishment of a new Sugar factory in Maharajnj Tehsil of Gorakhpur District of Uttar Pradesh has been received in this Ministry so far.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement giving the details of applications received for grant of Licences for the establishment of new sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the Sixth Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	Proposed location of sugar factory with District.	Date of receipt of the application in the Deptt of Industrial Development	Remarks
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Sitarganj, Distt. Nainital	30-10-80	L.I. granted on 16-1-81
2.	Hansa (Semi-Khera), Distt. Bareilly	30-6-80	L.I. granted on 28-3-81
3.	Akbarpur, Distt. Faizabad	31-10-80	Rejected
4.	Ghosi, Distt. Azamgarh	14-10-80	Licence granted on 31-12-80
5.	Jansath, Distt. Muzzaffarnagar	30-10-80	L.I. granted on 31-12-80
6.	Pooranpur, Distt. Pilibhit	30-10-80	L.I. granted on 9-3-82
7.	Behjoi-Bharatpur, Distt. Moradabad	4-11-80	Rejected
8.	Math, Distt. Mathura	3-11-80	Rejected
9.	Partapur-Saidpur, Distt. Bulanshahr	3-11-80	Rejected
10.	Nanpara, Distt. Bahraich	1-12-80	L.I. granted on 23-3-81
11.	Powayan, Distt. Shahjahanpur	17-12-80	Under Examination

1	2	3	4
12.	Tehsil, Ghatampur, Distt. Kanpur	29-1-82	L.I. granted on 10-6-83
13.	Sampurnanagar, Tehsil Nighason, Distt. Kheri.	15-2-77	L.I. granted on 9-3-82
14.	Gadarpur (Bazpur unit), Distt. Nainital	9-7-82	L.I. granted on 10-6-83
15.	Fazalpur (Najibabad), Distt. Bijnor	16-8-83	Returned to the State Government.

Bihar

1.	Teh. Tamkhui Tand (Dhanha) Distt. West Champaran	28-10-83	Under Examination
2.	Teh. Supaul, Distt. Sahara	28-11-83	Under Examination

L.I.—Letter of Intent

नार्थ एवेन्यू और साउथ एवेन्यू में
संसद सदस्यों फ्लैटों के बाहर
बाड़ लगाना

1051. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या
निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में (विशेष रूप से
साउथ और नार्थ एवेन्यू में) संसद सदस्यों
के सरकारी फ्लैटों में बाड़ नहीं लगाई गई
है और इस सम्बन्ध में बार-बार याद दिलाए
जाने के बावजूद न तो इन फ्लैटों में कोई
सुरक्षा व्यवस्था सुलभ की गई है और न ही
उनका ठीक से रखरखाव किया जा रहा है
और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;
और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही
कब तक की जाएगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप
मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क)

और (ख) संसद सदस्यों के फ्लैटों के चारों
ओर सुधार के लिए कोई बाड़ नहीं लगाई गई
है/तथापि, फ्लैटों की खिड़कियों में सुधार के
लिए ग्रिल लगाई गई हैं ।

संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के भीतर फ्लैटों
का अनुरक्षण सन्तोषजनक ढंग से किया जा
रहा है ।

**Grant of Subsidy to States for IRDP,
NREP and Trysem**

1052. SHRI D.S.A SIVAPRAKA-
SHAM : Will the Minister of RURAL
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether grants or subsidies are
given to the State Governments to im-
plement IRDP, NREP and TRYSEM;

(b) whether the Government have
taken proper precautions that State
Governments do not misuse the grant;
and

(c) whether any complaint about
misuse of funds was received by Govern-
ment from Tamilnadu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The Central assistance is allocated to the States/Union Territories to implement National Rural Employment Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme and Training of Rural Youth for self-Employment and an equal amount is also provided by the State Governments for the same.

(b) Yes, Sir. To ensure proper utilisation of the funds, constant monitoring is done through reports and returns submitted by the State Governments on a regular basis. In addition, officials of this Ministry undertake tours to States/Union Territories for on-the-spot inspections. In the case of IRDP and TRYSEM, funds are released on the basis of audit reports.

(c) One complaint was received under NREP from Tamil Nadu regarding improper utilisation of some funds and the matter was brought to the notice of the State Government for remedial action.

Slaughter House near Bhivandi

1053. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2461 on 12 March, 1984 regarding Slaughter House near Bhivandi and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has been collected by now;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Necessary information has since been laid on the Table of the house on 24.7.1984.

Resignation from Selection Committee of AAFI

1054. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI :
SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that Shri Milkha Singh has resigned from the Selection Committee of Athletics for the Los Angeles Olympics;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for his resignation;

(c) whether it is true that there has been certain differences over the Selection of Managers for the Indian team; and

(d) names of the athletics selected for olympics along with the names of the Coaches and Managers to accompany the team?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c) According to information furnished by the Amateur Athletic Federation of India, who are concerned with the matter, Shri Milkha Singh has resigned from their Selection Committee. He was opposed to the selection of Manager and Coach for the Athletic team as finalised by it.

(d) The following athletes and sports officials have gone to Los Angeles as part of the Indian contingent :—

Athletes :

Men.:

1. Chand Ram
2. Charles Borromeo
3. Gurtej Singh

Women :

4. P.T. Usha
5. Shiny Abraham

6. M.D. Valsamma
7. Vendhan Rao
8. Geeta Zutsi

Officials :

1. Shri V.K. Verma—Manager
2. Shri J.S. Saini—Coach
3. Shri O.P. Nambiar—Coach
4. Shri A.K. Kutty—Coach

**Destruction of Unsold Tickets for
Asian Games**

1055. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH :

SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI MANOHAR LAL

SAINI : Will the Minister of SPORTS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no proper accounts were maintained by the agencies entrusted with sale of tickets for the Asian Games and that huge stock of so called 'unsold' tickets was destroyed without completion of the audit formalities; and

(b) If so, what are the details thereof and the amount involved in the number of so called 'unsold' tickets destroyed; reasons for destroying these tickets without completing audit formalities and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) Proper accounts were maintained by the agencies entrusted with sale of tickets for the IX Asian Games. Government have noted that Special Organising Committee issued instructions for disposal of 15.22 lakh unsold domestic tickets worth Rs. 4.65 crores and 0.53 lakh unsold tickets meant for sale abroad worth US \$ 1.34 lakh on a representation from the State Bank of India that they were not in a position to continue keeping unsold tickets in their strong rooms, and after (i) special Organising Committee had

reconciled ticket accounts rendered by the State Bank of India, which showed that nearly 80% of the available ticketed capacity had been sold and (ii) after 100% physical check of unsold tickets of important events and test check of unsold tickets of other events by a Committee set up for this purpose, which did not reveal any discrepancy. The audit by Chartered Accountants appointed by the Society was progressing simultaneously and they have not made any observations/comments about the sale and disposal of tickets in their final audit report.

Decentralisation of Economic Activities

1056. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to promote decentralisation of economic activities from Delhi and ban the location of new offices and enterprises in the city; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, selective decentralisation of economic activities from Delhi is contemplated, including of new offices and enterprises from the city. New offices of Central Government, public sector undertakings and autonomous bodies are allowed to be located in Delhi only after approval by Government. Under the industrial policy of Delhi Master Plan, large and medium industries are not permitted in Delhi.

बनस्पति के मूल्य में वृद्धि का
अनुत्पादक होना

1057. श्री मनोहर लाल सेनी :

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : क्या
साध और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की
हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ध्यान वनस्पति निर्माता संघ के प्रवक्ता के इस वक्तव्य की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि वनस्पति के मूल्यों में हाल में मंजूर की गई वृद्धि अनुत्पादक है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एस० एम० संजीवी राव) : (क) मे (घ) उक्त वक्तव्य 22 जून 1984 के "इकानामिक टाइम्स में प्रकाशित हुआ है। अखबार में इस वक्तव्य को देखने के तत्काल बाद वनस्पति विनिर्माता एसोसियेशन ने अखबार में इस खबर को देने वाली एजेन्सी, अर्थात् "यूनाइटेड न्यूज आफ इण्डिया" को पत्र लिखा है, जिसमें उन्होंने इस बात से इंकार किया है कि उनके किसी भी प्रवक्ता द्वारा ऐसा वक्तव्य जारी किया

गया है। वनस्पति विनिर्माता एसोसियेशन ने उक्त न्यूज एजेन्सी से इस बात पर अपना क्षोभ व्यक्त किया है कि उन जैसी जिम्मेदारी एसोसियेशन को ऐसा वक्तव्य देने के लिए उत्तरदायी ठहराया है जो उन्होंने वास्तव में नहीं दिया है।

Slow Progress in Respect of Cotton Production of Gujarat

1058. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been slow progress of cotton production in Gujarat during the three Plan Periods, despite introduction of hybrid seeds giving more yield; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) and (b) The average area, production and productivity of cotton in Gujarat during the last 3 plan periods is as below :

Plan Period	Area (lakh ha.)	Production (lakh bales of 170 kgs. each)	Yield (kg. per ha.)
1	2	3	4
IV Plan			
1969-70 to 1973-74)	17.46	17.79	173
V Plan			
(1974-75 to 1978-79)	17.37	17.61	172
VI Plan			
(1980-81 to 1983-84) (Provisional)	15.00	17.00	193

The yield of cotton in Gujarat has shown a significant rise during the Sixth Five Year Plan period so far, compared to the earlier two Plan periods.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के
बागवानी डिवीजन में मालियों
की पदोन्नति

1059. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के बागवानी डिवीजन के मालियों की पदोन्नति के लिए इन्टरव्यू लिए गए थे।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसका परिणाम घोषित कर दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वरिष्ठता को ध्यान में रखते हुए चुने गए मालियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) यदि परिणाम घोषित नहीं किया गया है, तो विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम विभाग में निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उम्मीदवारों की संख्या अत्यधिक होने के फलस्वरूप उनके चुनाव को अन्तिम रूप देने में समय लगा।

**Revolution in Milk Processing by IIT,
Delhi**

1060. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi has revolutionised milk processing by eliminating need to pasteurise milk (Telegraph dated 6 July, 1984);

(b) whether this process will be extended all over the country under Operation Flood;

(c) whether Government propose to apply this process to milk transported from Anand to Delhi which is being pasteurised 3-4 times; and

(d) whether the three new processes developed by Indian Institute of Technology are being adopted by Amul-Co-operative ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) to (d) Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi in collaboration with School of Applied Research, Sangli (Maharashtra) and Institute of Home Economics, (University of Delhi) have developed a milk preservation technique with the help of pressure cooker. This in-bottle sterilisation of milk could not be the answer to the large scale processing requirements of the organised dairy sector. Hence the question of its application on a wider scale all over the country does not arise at this stage.

Shortage of Sugar in the Country

1061. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) The overall availability of sugar this year in the country through production plus carry-over stocks plus imports, separately;

(b) whether there is overall shortage of sugar relative to its demand; and

(c) how Government are going to combat the deliberate withholding of supplies from the market by persuading the private traders who have created an

artificial scarcity and fuelled an inflation out of nothing ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Sugar production in the current 1983-84 season is expected to be around 59 lakh tonnes and taking into account the net unreleased carry-over of about 39.25 lakh tonnes with the factories at the beginning of the season, i.e. as on 1.10.1983, the total availability of sugar during 1983-84 season works out to about 98.25 lakh tonnes.

Out of the 3.54 lakh tonnes of sugar so far contracted for import, about 1.25 lakh tonnes is expected to arrived in the current sugar year ending on 30th September, 1984.

Although the availability of indigenous sugar has been sufficient to meet the requirement during the current 1983-84 season, the import of sugar has been made to augment the supplies during the initial period of the next sugar season 1984-85 when a number of important festivals also fall.

(c) In order to check speculative hoarding of sugar by the traders, Govt. have reduced the stock-holding limits of recognised dealers and also made it obligatory for them to turn over their stocks within 10 days of receipt. State Govt. have also been advised to carry-out dehoardings operations. There is free availability of sugar at reasonable prices in the market.

Failure of U.N. Sugar Conference in Geneva for fixing Sugar Quota

1062. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.N. Sugar Conference in Geneva failed to reach a fresh agreement for fixing sugar quota;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. N. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Negotiations failed due to inflexible attitudes shown by some major exporting countries.

(c) The existing International Sugar Agreement, 1977 expires on 31st December, 1984 and after that the world sugar export would be controlled by the norms of free trade practices. India would therefore be able to export or import any quantity of sugar after December, 1984 depending on her need and the international price level.

Irregularities in the payment of Wages to the Workers of NBCC

1063. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious irregularities in the payment of wages so the workers of National Building Construction Corporation working under Nalco Smelter Division and township, Anugul in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons of not making regular payment to those workers; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the payment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No. The NBCC has reported that payments to workers at Angul in Orissa are being made regularly.

(b) and (c) In view of reply to (a) above, question does not arise.

Asian Games Tickets Destroyed

1064. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) how many tickets of different denominations of the Ninth Asian Games were destroyed as 'unsold' tickets;

(b) who ordered for such destruction; and

(c) who supervised such destruction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c) The Special Organising Committee issued instruction for disposal of 15.22 lakh unsold domestic tickets worth Rs. 1.65 crores and 0.53 lakhs unsold tickets meant for sale abroad worth US \$ 1.34 lakh, after (i) it had reconciled ticket accounts rendered by the State Bank of India, which showed that nearly 80% of the available ticketed capacity had been sold and (ii) after 100% physical check of unsold tickets of important events and test check of other events by a committee set up for this purpose, which did not reveal any discrepancy. The destruction of unsold tickets was supervised by a team set up by the Special Organising Committee.

विषय :— दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उपाय

1065. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए देश अनुसंधान केन्द्रों से कुछ सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो देश में इस समय दालों की खपत कितनी है;

(ग) क्या देश दालों के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) दलहनों की प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन उपलब्धि 30.9 से 45.5 ग्राम के बीच है । जैसा कि भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान परिषद, नई दिल्ली द्वारा आंका गया है, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर दलहनों की सामान्य आवश्यकता प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन 47 ग्राम बैठती है ।

(घ) दलहनों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने की दृष्टि से निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं :

- (1) सिंचित क्षेत्रों में दलहनों का विस्तार;
- (2) रबी मौसम में अवशिष्ट नमी का उपयोग करके चावल की परती भूमि में दलहनों की अल्पावधि किस्मों के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र लाना;
- (3) तिलहनों, गन्ना, आलू, गेहूं के बाद गर्मी में सिचाई करके मूंग की अल्पावधि किस्मों की अन्तर्वर्ती फसल के रूप में खेती करना;
- (4) सिंचित और असिंचित दोनों परिस्थितियों में सोयाबीन, बाजरा, कपास, गन्ना और मूंगफली में अरहर की अन्तः फसल उगाना;
- (5) उन्नत दलहन के बीजों का गुणन तथा प्रयोग, फास्फेट युक्त उर्वरकों तथा रिजोबियम कल्चर का उपयोग, वनस्पति रक्षण उपायों को अपनाना. मूल्य समर्थन तथा नवीनतम प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रचार करना । केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित तथा केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के माध्यम से दलहनों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए अनेक विकास कार्यक्रम लागू कर रही है । दलहनों के विकास सम्बन्धी केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के तहत प्रमाणीकृत/ठीक तरह से लेबिल लगाए गए बीज, रिजोबियम कल्चर, वनस्पति रक्षण

रसायनों, उपकरणों और संचालनात्मक व्ययों, प्रदर्शन करने, प्रजनक/आधारि बीजों के उत्पादन, सिंचाई व्ययों, तथा ग्रीष्म-कालीन दलहनों के उत्पादन के प्रचार पर राजसहायता के रूप में सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ताकि किसानों को उन्नत पैकेज पद्धतियों को अपनाने के लिए प्रेरणा मिल सके केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के अन्तर्गत एक मिनीकिट प्रदर्शन कार्यक्रम लागू किया जा रहा है जिसके तहत उन्नत किस्मों को लोकप्रिय बनाने तथा इसके अन्तर्गत अधिक क्षेत्र लाने के लिए किसानों को दलहनों के बीज के पैकेट निःशुल्क वितरित किये जाते हैं। 1983-84 से छोटे और सीमांत किसानों की सहायता सम्बन्धी एक नई योजना शुरू की गई है जिसमें दलहनों और उर्वरकों के मिनीकिट सप्लाई किये जा रहे हैं।

Loan by World Bank for Slum Improvement Projects in Maharashtra

1066. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank is likely to advance loans to Maharashtra Government for Slum Improvement Projects;

(b) if so, the details of this loan; and

(c) the details of this Slum Improvement Project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) The State Government have informed that there

is no proposal to obtain loan from World Bank for Slum Improvement Scheme. Discussions are, however, in progress with the World Bank for assistance to an Urban Development Project in Bombay, which is likely to include components such as site and services, slum upgradation, improvement of municipal infrastructure, etc. The details of of the components and the amount of loan have not yet been finalised.

Consumers Items under ISI Certification

1067. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to bring a number of additional consumer items under the compulsory certification of ISI;

(b) if so, the list of items which are presently under the compulsory certification of ISI;

(c) whether Government are aware that several firms are selling their products without the marking of ISI on which ISI certification is compulsory; and

(d) if so, what steps Government contemplate to take against these firms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of items which are presently under the compulsory ISI certification is given in the statement attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement**STATUTORY RECOGNITION OF ISI CERTIFICATION MARK**

Products for which ISI Mark is obligatory in the country

**Product and
Provisions Under which Marking made Obligatory**

LPG CYLINDERS

Indian Gas Cylinder Rules, 1940

SAFETY HELMETS FOR USE IN MINES

Mines Act 1952, Administrative Order of Director General, Mines Safety, vide Circular No. 35 of 1973 dated 20 August, 1973

MINERS' CAP, LAMP BATTERIES

Mines Act 1952, Administrative Order of Director General, Mines Safety, vide Circular dated 19 December, 1968.

MINERS' SAFETY LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES

Mines Act 1952, Administrative order of Director General, Mines safety, vide Circular No. 9 of 1972 dated 29 April, 1972

PLAMEPROOF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Mines Act 1952, Administrative Order of Director General, Mines Safety, vide Circular No. 1003-22/EHQ dated 22 August, 1973.

WIRE ROPES USED IN MINES

Mines Act, 1952, Administrative Order of Director General, Mines Safety, vide Circular No. 22 of 1966 dated 23 April, 1966.

FOOD COLOURS AND FOOD COLOUR PREPARATIONS

Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Rules, 1974.

WHITE PRINTING PAPER

Essential Commodities Act 1955 : Paper (Control and Production) Order, 1974

STEEL AND STEEL PRODUCTS (APPENDIX I)

- (a) Public Notice No. SC(i)-2 (44)/63-II, dated 4 January, 1965 of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering.
- (b) Public Notice No. SC(i)-2 (44)/63-IV, dated 26 March 1971 of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering.

MILD STEEL TUBES

Mild Steel Tubes (Quality Control) Order, July 1978 under Essential Commodities Act.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE, FOOD GRADE

Notification No. 33, dated 31 January 1979 und PFA Act 1954 (First Amendment 1979)

CEMENT

Notification No. dated 3 June, 1983 under 6 Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

INDIAN STANDARDS ON STEEL FOR WHICH COMPULSORY CERTIFICATION MARKING HAS BEEN INTRODUCED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. IS : 226—1975 | Structural steel (standard quality) |
| 2. IS : 277—1977 | Galvanized steel sheets (plain and corrugated) |
| 3. IS : 279—1972 | Galvanized iron and steel wire for telegraph and telephone purposes |
| 4. IS : 280—1978 | Mild steel wire for general engineering purposes |
| 5. IS : 432 (Parts I & II) | M.S. and medium tensile steel bars and hard drawn steel |
| 1966 | Wire for concrete reinforcement |
| 6. IS : 513—1975 | Cold rolled carbon steel sheets |
| 7. IS : 961—1975 | Structural steel (high tensile) |
| 8. IS : 1029—1970 | Hot rolled steel strips |
| 9. IS : 1079—1973 | Hot rolled carbon steel sheets and strips |
| 10. IS : 1139—1966 | Hot rolled mild steel and medium tensile steel deformed bars for concrete reinforcement |
| 11. IS : 1148—1973 | Rivet bars for structural purposes |
| 12. IS : 1149—1973 | High tensile rivet bars for structural purposes |
| 13. IS : 1786—1966 | Cold twisted deformed steel bars for concrete reinforcement |
| 14. IS : 1875—1978 | Carbon steel billets, blooms, slabs and bars for forgings |
| 15. IS : 1977—1975 | Structural steel (ordinary quality) |
| 16. IS : 1990—1973 | Steel rivet and stay bars for boilers |
| 17. IS : 2002—1965 | Steel plates for boilers |
| 18. IS : 2062—1969 | Structural steel (fusion welding quality) |
| 19. IS : 2073—1970 | Carbon steel bars for production of machined parts |
| 20. IS : 2830—1975 | Carbon steel billets for re-rolling into structural steel (standard quality) |
| 21. IS : 2831—1975 | Carbon steel billets for re-rolling into structural steel (ordinary quality) |
| 22. IS : 2879—1975 | Mild steel for metal arc welding electrode core wire |

23. IS : 3502—1966	Steel chequered plates
24. IS : 3748—1978	Tool and die steels for hot work
25. IS : 3749—1978	Tool and die steels for cold work
26. IS : 3930—1979	Flame and induction hardening steel
27. IS : 4368—1967	Alloy steel billets, blooms and slabs for forgings for general engineering purposes
28. IS : 4397—1972	Cold-rolled carbon steel strips for ball and roller bearings cages
29. IS : 4398—1972	Carbon-chromium steel for the manufacture of balls, rollers and bearing races
30. IS : 4430—1979	Mould steel
31. IS : 4431—1978	Carbon and carbon-manganese free cutting steel
32. IS : 4432—1967	Case hardening steel
33. IS : 4882—1968	Low carbon steel wire for rivets for use in bearing industry
34. IS : 5489—1975	Carburising steels for use in the bearing industry
35. IS : 5517—1978	Steels for hardening and tempering
36. IS : 5518—1979	Steel for die blocks for drop forgings
37. IS : 5522—1978	Stainless steel sheets, coils and circles for utensils and hospitalware

सन्देश पम्पिंग योजना को मंजूरी

1068. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में भोजपुर जिले की 'सन्देश पम्पिंग योजना' काफी समय से केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के पास मंजूरी के लिए पड़ी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की लागत और अन्य ब्यौरा क्या हैं और इसे कब मंजूरी मिलने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) बिहार

सरकार ने भोजपुर जिले में सोन नदी से संदेश पम्पिंग स्कीम पर एक आशोधित परियोजना रिपोर्ट सितम्बर, 1983 में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को प्रस्तुत की थी। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग ने आशोधित परियोजना रिपोर्ट पर राज्य सरकार से कुछ स्पष्टीकरण जनवरी, 1984 में मांगे थे जिनकी अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। इस परियोजना में भोजपुर जिले में सोन नदी के जल को पम्प करके प्रति वर्ग करीब 6,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई करने की परिकल्पना की गई है तथा इसकी अनुमानित लागत 124 लाख रुपए है। राज्य सरकार से स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् प्रस्तावों की तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता स्थापित हो जाने पर इस परियोजना को मंजूरी दी जाएगी।

Exploitation of Consumers by Manufacturers and Traders

1069, SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of exploitation of consumers by the manufacturers and traders in regard to weights, measures, adulteration and in other forms and shapes; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken by Government to protect the consumers from such unfair trade practices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Government has already enforced various enforcement laws to protect the consumers. In addition, Government will introduce the Standards of Weights and Measures Enforcement Bill in the current Session of the Parliament.

ICAR Research Centre for Livestock and Poultry Development

1070. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the species-wise population in India in Seventies and Eighties of cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats, horses, pigs, camels, rabbits, chicken and other domesticated animal species and number of research centres/institutes ICAR supports on proposes to initiate, species-wise; and

(b) the details of State-wise operations of these centres in Seventies and Eighties with details re; outlays in Sixth Plan vis-a-vis amounts utilised and outcome therefrom :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) and (b) The species wise population in India of different livestock species in the Seventies as per the 12th Livestock census 1977 is given below :—

Species	Number (in million)
Cattle	180.00
Buffalo	61.96
Sheep	40.87
Goats	75.36
Horses	0.88
Donkeys	1.00
Pigs	7.67
Camels	1.07
Poultry	159.22
Yark	0.03
Other livestock (Mithun)	0.09

For the eighties these censuses are yet to be completed. No census has however been conducted to ascertain the number of rabbits in the country.

There are 10 Animal Sciences Research Institutes including National Research Centres, Bureaus, etc. These are located in different states of India. The main functions of these Institutes are to conduct basic and applied research, impart education and training, and carry out extension activities in the field of animal sciences. The major outcome of these efforts by these Institutions has been the technologies for increasing livestock productivity and creation of superior germ plasm. For example, in cattle, two superior dairy strains viz., Karan Swiss and Karan Fries capable of producing 3200 litres and 3500 litres of milk per lactation have been evolved at the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal. Two high yielding sheep strains viz., Avikalin and Avivastra producing 2 kg. of superior carpet wool and 2.5 kg. of apparel wool have been evolved at the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar. One layer strain ILI-80 has also

been released for commercial exploitation with annual hen house egg production exceeding 260. Two broiler strains, namely, IBL-80 and IBB-83 have also been released for commercial exploitation that are capable of attaining over 1500 gms. of live weight during 8 weeks of age with a feed efficiency of 2.4. Similarly, technologies for utilisation of non-conventional feed resources, economic feeding, improvement in reproductive performance, disease diagnosis, control and eradication have been

evolved and are the basis of our livestock development programmes.

Some of the Institutes/Bureaus/National Research Centres have been set up during the Sixth Five Year Plan while there are other which have been established during earlier plan periods.

The Sixth Plan outlay and amount utilized Institute-wise are given as under :—

S. No.	Name of the Institute/Bureau/ National Research Centre.	Sixth Plan Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount utilised (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (UP)	850.00	383.16
2.	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.	700.00	515.25
3.	Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar (Rajasthan)	210.00	165.49
4.	Central Institute for Research on Goat; Makhdoom (UP)		
5.	Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar (UP)	152.00	130.76
6.	Central Institute for Research on Buffalo, Hissar (Haryana)@	150.00	Nil
7.	National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources and the Institute of Animal Genetics, Bangalore Karnataka)@	87.00	Nil
8.	National Research Centre@ on Camel, Bikaner (Rajasthan)	50.00	Nil
9.	National Research Centre@ on Mithun & Yak, Arunachal Pradesh & Nagaland.	20.00	Nil
10.	National Research Centre@ on Equine, Hissar (Haryana)	42.00	Nil

@These are to be established during current year.

Legislation against Usury

1071. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had issued guidelines in 1975 to all States and Union Territories for enacting suitable legislation against usury; if so, specific details thereof and the enactments made by States;

(b) whether Patna High Court, Supreme Court and other High Courts have decided in favour of mortgaged ornaments, utensils etc. to be returned by the money lenders to the poor debtors; if so, legal and administrative steps to enforce the same; and

(c) whether any updated and more effective guidelines are proposed to be issued; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Although Debt Relief is a State subject, the Government of India had issued guidelines to the State Governments and Union Territories asking them to enact suitable legislation giving relief to the rural poor by liquidating the non-institutional debts of landless labourers, rural artisans & marginal farmers whose annual household income from all sources did not exceed Rs. 2400/- per annum; and scaling down the non-institutional debts of small farmers. State-wise details regarding the enactments made by the State Governments and Union Territories are indicated in the statement laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. LT 8493/84).

(b) Yes, Sir, Patna High Court and other courts have decided that the definition of debt includes ornaments and utensils and that the provisions of the Debt Relief Act apply to them. Follow up action to enforce the decision is to be taken up by the State Governments.

(c) At the moment, there is no proposal to issue fresh guidelines. All the State Governments and Union Terri-

tories have, however, been recently requested to review the existing debt relief measures and also to tone up institutional agencies in order to minimise the dependence of weaker sections in rural areas on non-institutional sources of credit.

Silting in D.V.C. Reservoirs

1072. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the heavy silting in and consequent reduction of capacity of the D.V.C. reservoirs;

(b) if so, whether Government have contemplated and remedial measures;

(c) if so, the details thereof and when will such measures be executed; and

(d) if not, whether Government will do so without any further delay in view of the repeated flood caused by the D.V.C. discharges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION ((SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Sedimentation Surveys carried out for Maithon and Panchet Hill Reservoirs of D.V.C. in 1971 indicated that the average annual loss of live storage was 0.6% in Maithon Reservoir and about 1% in the case of Panchet Reservoir. The average annual loss in flood storage was found to be negligible in the case of Maithon whereas in the case of Panchet Hill Reservoir, the loss in the capacity was 0.09%.

(b) to (d) Catchment Treatment measures are being implemented in identified priority treatable areas under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchment of River of Valley Projects by the Ministry of Agriculture. The measures would help check accelerated erosion in the catchment resulting from degradation and further deterioration.

New Varieties of Seeds Identified

by I.C.A.R.

1073. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether productivity of newer varieties of seeds identified by ICAR does not show the same level of superiority as was found in commonly used varieties in sixties and seventies;

(b) the yield per hectare of commonly used good varieties in sixties before Kalyan, Pune and other came up and corresponding yield of varieties evolved during 1970, 1975, 1976 and 1980 separately, together with corresponding area under each.

(c) what agronomic practices recommended for better varieties in sixties, seventies and eighties by ICAR and how far they could be introduced; and

(d) what major thrusts in wheat productivity were proposed, Plan-wise from Fourth Plan and how much could be achieved and Plan funds correspondingly utilised ?

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

Exploitation of Ground Water in Hard Rock Areas

1074. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of exploitation of ground water in hard rock areas against its potential;

(b) whether increasing stress is being laid on ground water exploitation in hard rock areas in the Seventh Plan; and

(c) if so, the details of the likely programme in the Seventh Plan for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, M.P., Maharashtra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu are underlain by hard rock areas in the greater part. Against the the estimated irrigation potential of 11.7 million hectares from ground water, a potential of 5.7 million hectares had been created upto March 1984 in these states which is about 50% of the potential.

(b) and (c) For accelerating the programme of exploitation of the ground water resource and proving the areas for development, the Central Ground Water Board is procuring 13 Down the Hole Hammer rigs suitable for drilling in such areas during the current year. There are proposals for procurement of more rigs of this type during the VII-th Plan. The report of the Working which is dealing with this subject is expected to be submitted shortly.

Selection of Teams to Participate in Olympics

1075. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether selection of teams to participate in the coming Olympics has been made; and

(b) if so, the events in which India will participate ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India is participating in the following events :

(i) Athletics

(ii) Shooting

- (iii) Weightlifting
- (iv) Boxing
- (v) Hockey
- (vi) Wrestling
- (vii) Yachting
- (viii) Tennis (Demonstration Game)

**Printing Machineries of G.O.I. Press,
Minto Road Lying IDLE**

1076. SHRI BALKRISHNA

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

(a) whether more than 50 per cent printing machineries worth crores of rupees of Government of India Press, Minto Road are lying idle since long;

(b) if so, whether newly installed printing and mono casting machines are also completely idle;

(c) whether most of printing works are being allotted to the private printers by the Directorate of Printing and the workers of the Government presses are made to sit idle;

(d) if so, whether it is a tremendous loss to Government; and

(e) who is responsible for this negligence and action Government propose to take against such responsible officers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d) No.

(e) Does not arise in view of replies to part (a) to (d).

Popularity of Anand pattern of Cooperative Movement

1077. SHRI CHINTAMANI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Anand pattern of co-operative movement is gaining popularity among farmers in different States;

(b) if so, the names of the States where Anand pattern has been put on experiment;

(c) the steps taken by the Centre to popularise such co-operative movement; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) The names of States/Union Territories where Anand pattern dairy cooperatives are being organized under Operation Flood are as follows :—

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat; Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar, Goa, Manipur, Mizoram, Pondicherry.

(c) and (d) The policy of the Government is to develop Dairy Industry in the country on cooperative lines as far as possible. Operation Flood Project has been launched envisaging organization of Dairy Cooperative Societies on Anand pattern.

Demolition of Basket Ball Court in National Stadium

1078. SHRIMATI PARMILA

DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Basket Ball Court in the National Stadium constructed at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh has been demolished;

(b) whether the boards costing about Rs. 2000/- have also been demolished;

(c) whether the court is now being used by cricketers as practicing field; and

(d) whether the management of the National Stadium had objected to this demolition ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (d) In consultation with the management of the National Stadium the old Basket Ball Court there has been relocated to a site within the National Stadium campus. This has been done with a view to providing better facilities for coaching in Basket Ball and to avoid risk of injury to trainees. The old Basket Ball Court had been constructed at an approximate cost of Rs. 35,000/- out of which the boards of the old Basket Ball Court will be utilised at the new Court. The area of the old Basket Ball Court has been added to the cricket practice field to provide better facilities to cricket trainees also.

उत्तरी क्षेत्र के आटा मिलों को खुले बाजार से गेहूं खरीदने की अनुमति

10/9. श्री बापूसाहिब पारुलेकर :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा : क्या

खाद्य और नागरिक आपूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तरी क्षेत्र के आटा मिलों के संघ (फ्लोर मिल्स चैम्बर) ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि उन्हें खुले बाजार से गेहूं खरीदने की अनुमति दी जाय;

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

(ग) उनके गेहूं की आवश्यकता और सरकार द्वारा उन्हें सप्लाई की जा रही गेहूं की मात्रा के बीच कितना अन्तर है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। खुले बाजार से गेहूं की खरीद करने के लिए उन्होंने जो मुख्य कारण बताया है, वह अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करना और अच्छी किस्म के उत्पादों का उत्पादन करना है।

(ग) इस समय उत्तरी क्षेत्र, जिसमें हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, चण्डीगढ़ और दिल्ली आते हैं, की रोलर फ्लोर मिलों को 1,11,970 मीटरी टन प्रति माह की मात्रा आवंटित की जा रही है। इसके प्रति पहले 6 महीनों के दौरान उत्तरी क्षेत्र की रोलर फ्लोर मिलों ने औसतन केवल लगभग 34000 मीटरी टन प्रति माह के हिसाब से गेहूं उठाया था। इस प्रकार, रोलर फ्लोर मिलों की गेहूं आवश्यकता और सरकार द्वारा उन्हें की गई गेहूं की आपूर्ति के बीच कोई अंतर नहीं है।

भाखड़ा नहर में दरार और परिणामस्वरूप इसके पेयजल का संकट

1080. श्री रामलाल राही :

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भाखड़ा नहर में 1600 फुट की दरार पड़ जाने के कारण चार हजार गांवों को पीने के पानी के संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) भाखड़ा नहर में दरार पड़ने के क्या कारण थे और क्या इसमें निर्माण संबंधी कोई दोष थे; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा निर्माताओं के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की गई है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास त्रिधा) : (क) से (घ) भाखड़ा मुख्य नहर में 6 जून, 1984 को एक दरार आ गई थी जिसे 10 जुलाई, 1984 तक बन्द कर दिया गया था। 21 जुलाई, 1984 को पुनः दूसरी दरार पड़ गई। पंजाब सरकार ने इस दरार को बन्द करने का कार्य हाथ में ले लिया है। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि दरारों के पड़ने के कारणों का जांच-कार्य चल रहा है।

हरियाणा तथा राजस्थान के कुछ गांवों को पीने के पानी की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा होगा। राज्य सरकारों ने प्रभावित गांवों को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए समुचित सम्भव व्यवस्था की है।

Proposal to Increase Production of Basic Seeds

1081. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to increase the production of basic seeds which are needed for multiplying seeds for supply to the farmers for cultivation of various crops; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Continuous efforts are being made to increase production of basic (foundation) seeds. As a result of these efforts, the estimated production of foundation seeds in the country at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan is likely to be of the order of 4.5 lakh quintals against the production of 0.92 lakh quintals in 1979-80.

(b) In order to increase the production of basic (foundation) seeds, the Government of India have been assisting 12 Agricultural Universities to have adequate infrastructure, like, processing plants, development of farms, etc. under the National Seed Project—a World Bank Aided Project. Under this Project, these Universities are getting grants from the Government of India to the tune of 25% of the investment for this purpose. In addition, the Government of India have been assisting State Farms Corporation of India for development of farms for production of foundation and certified seeds. The State Farms Corporation of India have been asked to produce increasing quantities of foundation seeds in their farms.

पंजाब में गेहूं की खरीद कार्यक्रम पर आंदोलन का प्रभाव

1082. श्री नरसिंह सकवाना : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष पंजाब में कितने गेहूं की खरीद की गई और खरीद कार्यक्रम किस तारीख को शुरू तथा पूरा किया गया;

(ख) क्या पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में गेहूं की खरीद इस वर्ष अधिक या कम हुई है; और

(ग) क्या पंजाब से अन्य राज्य को गेहूं ले जाने को रोकने के पंजाब में चल रहे आंदोलन का गेहूं की खरीद पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

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

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवो राव) : (क) पंजाब में चालू बिपणन मौसम के दौरान 24.7.1984

तक 49.57 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं वसूल किया गया बताया जाता है। वसूली अभियान 14 अप्रैल, 1984 को शुरू किया गया था और वह अभी भी चल रहा है। गेहूं की वसूली करने के लिए विपणन मौसम मार्च, 1985 के अन्त तक जारी रहेगा।

(ख) इस मौसम में अब तक पिछले मौसम की उसी अवधि की तुलना में कम वसूली हुई है।

(ग) और (घ) जी नहीं। यह सूचित किया गया है कि वसूली में यह कमी अंशतः कुछेक जिलों में कम उत्पादन होने और अंशतः गेहूं की कुछ मात्रा को सीमावर्ती जिलों से पड़ोसी राज्य की मंडियों को लेजाने के कारण हुई है।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा
किसानों को मुआवजा

1083. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा किसानों की भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर लिये जाने के बाद वर्षों तक उनको मुआवजा अदा नहीं किया जाता है;

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

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने कितने किसानों को उनकी भूमि का अधिग्रहण किए जाने पर मुआवजा अदा किया और कितने किसानों को अभी भी मुआवजा अदा किया जाना है तथा इस संबंध में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) दिल्ली के सुनियोजित विकास के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अर्जित भूमि के भूतपूर्व मालिकों को मुआवजे के भुगतान से दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण सीधे ती संबंधित नहीं है। मुआवजे का भुगतान, दिल्ली प्रशासन के उपायुक्त के कार्यालय में भू-अर्जन समाहर्ता द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) निम्नलिखित मामलों में मुआवजा बिना भुगतान के पड़ा हुआ है:—

(i) जहां संबंधित व्यक्ति मुआवजा प्राप्त करने के लिए नहीं आये।

(ii) जहां मुआवजे के भुगतान के विरुद्ध न्यायालय द्वारा स्थगन आदेश जारी किए गए हैं।

(iii) जहां मुआवजा विवादाग्रस्त है; या

(iv) जहां अधिग्रहीत भूमि सौंपी नहीं गई है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा 5296 किसानों को मुआवजे का भुगतान किया गया है तथा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 3305 मामलों/मदों के बारे में निर्धारित मुआवजा अवितरित पड़ा हुआ है।

Dams over River Kosi, Kamala and
Bagmati

1084. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be
pleased to state :

(a) whether suggestion has been received with regard to the multi-purpose dams over rivers Kosi at Barahkshetra, over river Kamala at Sisapani and over Bagmati at Nunther and coordinating Adhwara and Bagmati projects of India therewith;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon with reasons therefor;

(c) whether H.M.G. Nepal had offered the steps in connection with the multi-purpose dam at Nunther to the Government of the U.S.S.R.;

(d) if so, steps taken in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken in the direction of constructing multi-purpose dams at the latest secretary level meeting between two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Shri Bhogendra Jha, M.P. had been urging the Ministry of Irrigation in respect of multi-purpose dams over the river Kosi at Barahkshetra, over the Kamala at Sisapani and the Bagmati at Nunther. Since the project sites are located in Nepal, Nepal will have to agree to take up even the investigation for the projects. So far there is no such agreement. As such the question of taking steps in the direction of constructing these projects does not arise. He has also been urging the Ministry of Irrigation that the project on Bagmati in India should be co-ordinated with the project on the Adhwara group river. Irrigation and Flood Control Projects are planned and executed by the State. Bihar Government is of the view that Flood Control works in Bagmati and those on Adhwara Group of rivers are quite independent of each other.

(c) and (d) HMG Nepal have given no indication in this respect to the Ministry of Irrigation.

Procurement Price of Paddy

1085. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage in the rise of the procurement price of wheat has always been larger than that of the paddy;

(b) if so, whether it proves a disincentive for the paddy cultivation;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the procurement Price of the paddy commensurate with that of wheat; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) An important consideration in the fixation of procurement price is the cost of production of the concerned commodity. Since the increases in the cost of production are of different order in the case of each commodity for a number of reasons, it is not possible nor desirable to increase the procurement price of each commodity by the same proportion every year.

Proposal from FICCI for Consumer Protection

1086. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the FICCI had proposed suggestion for consumers protection and extended help to the Government to protect the consumer's interest;

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

(c) whether any mix of Governmental and trading community has emerged to protect consumer against adulteration and short weights; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Madam. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has suggested its nomination on the Consumer Protection Council.

(b) to (d) Government has suggested to FICCI to evolve a proper Code of Conduct to inculcate self-discipline in trade and industry.

Allocation for Sports in Seventh Plan

1087. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the proposed allocation for sports in the Seventh Plan and whether the draft proposal of Seventh Plan on sports has taken note of mass participation in the sports and games in rural areas; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) The Seventh Plan Working Group on Sports, Physical Education and Youth Services has recommended an allocation of Rs. 541 crores in the Central Sector for promotion of sports and physical education during the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-1990). The actual allocation for the Seventh Plan will, however,

be finalised, in consultation with the Planning Commission, in due course.

The main thrust in the Seventh Plan proposals is on broadbasing of sports and physical education programmes at the grass-root level covering *inter-alia* rural areas as well. Some of the schemes which specially cater to rural areas are, rural sports tournaments, development of physical facilities for sports and games from Taluqa level upwards, rural sports centres.

Assistance to Farmers to Purchase Implements and Farm Inputs

1088. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and details of assistance to be given in coming year to the farmers for purchase of implements and other farm inputs; and

(b) the nature and details of loan to be given for farm inputs during coming year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The nature and details of assistance to farmers for purchase of implements and other farm inputs in 1984-85 is given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library See. No. LT. 8494/84].

(b) Loans are available through the cooperative and commercial banking systems for purchase of farm inputs by farmers. In the cooperative year 1984-85, the cooperatives have a target of Rs. 2500 crores as short-term loan and Rs. 240 crores as medium term loan, which is also utilised for purchase of inputs such as implements and machinery. Further, Government allocates short-term loans to the States for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs for Kharif and Rabi seasons

separately. During Kharif 1984-85 short-term loan amounting to Rs. 125.90 crores was sanctioned to various State Government out of the total budgetary provision of Rs. 200 crores for the year.

**Handing over the Account of the Sale of
Asiad Tickets by S.B.I.**

1089. SHRI SATYASADHAN
CHAKRABORTY :
PROF. RUP CHAND PAL :
Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether the State Bank of India authorities responsible for the sale of Asiad tickets handed over to the Special Organising Committee full computerised accounts for the tickets;

(b) if so, whether the said S.O.C. has conducted audit of the said account by this time;

(c) if so, details of the said audit report; and

(d) if no audit has been conducted so far, by what time the audit is going to be conducted and placed on the Table ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (d) The State Bank of India rendered complete accounts of the sale proceeds of Asiad tickets together with details of unsold tickets in the proforma prescribed by the Special Organising Committee. The unsold tickets lying with the Bank were physically checked by a team constituted for this purpose, which exercised 100% physical check of unsold tickets of important events and test check of other events. No discrepancies were noticed as a result of physical check of unsold tickets by this committee.

Amendment of Famine Code

1090. DR. VASANT KUMAR

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

(a) whether Central Government have written to the State Governments to suitably amend the outdated British regime "Famine Code" which is proving anti-agriculturist in the event of natural adversities;

(b) if so, names of the State Governments which have responded favourably;

(c) whether any State Government have not responded and if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether Central Government have prepared any model "National Famine Code" for consideration of the State Governments; and

(e) whether Government contemplate to amend the "concurrent list" in the Constitution, so as to have one uniform "National Famine Code"; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Central Government had written to State Government during February, 1980, to up-date their Relief Manual, or prepare new Relief Manual were no such Manual existed.

(b) and (c) The State Governments of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal intimated that they are in the process of up-dating their existing Manuals. Reply from other States is awaited.

(d) Central Government have only prepared Guidelines for preparation of New Relief Manuals as well as for reviewing/up-dating the existing Relief Manuals for dealing with natural calamities. These were circulated to the State Governments are referred to in reply to part (a) of the Question.

(c) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government of India as one uniform Relief Code is not likely to meet the requirements of different States under different types of natural calamities.

आश्वस्त सिंचाई सुविधा बाली कृषि भूमि

1091 श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कृषि भूमि का राज्यवार कुल कितना क्षेत्र है;

(ख) स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद 1984 तक छः पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान कुल कृषि भूमि में से कितने प्रतिशत कृषि भूमि में आश्वस्त सिंचाई सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई गई है;

(ग) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 6 पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के लक्ष्य प्राप्त किए गए; और

(घ) सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के अधिका-रियों की जिम्मेवारी निर्धारित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए, अघतन वर्ष जिसके लिए आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, निबल बुवाई क्षेत्र, निबल सिंचित

क्षेत्र तथा निबल बुवाई क्षेत्र की तुलना में निबल सिंचित क्षेत्र की प्रतिशतता के अंतिम राज्यवार आंकड़ों सम्बन्धी विवरण संलग्न है। जबकि प्रथम योजना के आरंभ में निबल सिंचाई क्षेत्र, उस समय के 118.75 मिलियन हैक्टेयर के निबल बुवाई क्षेत्र का 17.5 प्रतिशत आंका गया था, 1980-81 तक यह बढ़कर 140.27 मिलियन हैक्टेयर के निबल बुवाई क्षेत्र का 27.7 प्रतिशत हो गया।

(ग) और (घ) मुख्यतः निम्न कारणों से लक्ष्यों की तुलना में निष्पत्ति पिछड़ गई:—

(1) निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं का अर्धिक मात्रा में होना जिससे उन्हें वित्तीय, प्रबन्धकीय, सामग्री तथा तकनीकी संसाधन आदि पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं कराए जा सके; (2) मजदूरी, सामग्री उपस्कर, अतिरिक्त पुर्जों, भूमि इत्यादि की कीमत में वृद्धि के कारण परियोजनाओं की लागत में अत्यधिक वृद्धि होना; (3) कुछेक परियोजनाओं को हाथ में लेने से पूर्व उनके लिए पर्याप्त जांच करना, जिसके कारण लागत तथा मात्रा का कम अनुभान लगाया जाना; (4) भूमि अधिग्रहण में कठिनाइयां तथा (5) सीमेंट, इस्पात, विस्फोटकों, मशीनरी, अतिरिक्त पुर्जों इत्यादि सामग्री की अनुपलब्धता।

उपर्युक्त को देखते हुए, किसी एक कारण को इसके लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

राज्यवार, निबल सिंचित, निबल बुवाई क्षेत्र—1980-81

(अन्तिम)

राज्य	निबल बुवाई क्षेत्र	निबल सिंचित क्षेत्र	निबल बुवाई क्षेत्र की तुलना में निबल सिंचित क्षेत्र की प्रतिशतता
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	10738	3462	32.2
असम*	2655	572	21.5
बिहार	8315	2953	35.5
गुजरात	9576	2003	20.9
हरियाणा	3602	2134	59.2
हिमाचल प्रदेश	572	92	16.1
जम्मू व कश्मीर	715	304	42.5
कर्णाटक	9899	1361	13.8
केरल	2180	238	10.9
मध्य प्रदेश	18702	2332	12.5
महाराष्ट्र*	18299	1927	10.5
मणिपुर*	140	65	46.4
मेघालय*	193	48	24.9
नागालैंड	148	59	39.9
उड़ीसा	6130	1215	19.8
पंजाब	4191	3382	80.7

1	2	3	4
राजस्थान	15268	2983	19.5
सिक्किम	86	10	11.6
तमिलनाडु	5360	2570	48.0
त्रिपुरा*	246	29	11.8
उत्तर प्रदेश	17221	9453	54.9
पश्चिम बंगाल*	5565	1489	26.8
अखिल भारत	140270	38805	27.7

*वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए आंकड़े उपलब्ध न होने के कारण, अद्यतन उपलब्ध सूचना का उपयोग किया गया है।

Implementation of Rlegg

1092. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the Development Blocks in the Country where the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme announced by the Prime Minister on 15 August, 1983 has been implemented;

(b) the number of persons in the country provided with employment under this Programme so far indicating the total number of days for which employment has been provided to them; and

(c) the amount of loans distributed by the nationalised banks under this Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :

(a) The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme covers the entire country. The allocations under this Programme are made State-wise on the basis of a prescribed formula and not district or block-wise. While formulating projects the States are expected to cover areas where there is a larger concentration of landless labour, particularly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, areas where there are complaints regarding bonded labour and low wage pockets.

(b) The number of mandays generated under this Programme and not the number of persons provided employment is being monitored at present. According to the provisional information available, approximately 52.64 and 102.68 lakh mandays of employment have been generated in 1983-84 and during the first quarter of 1984-85 respectively.

(c) There is no provision for distribution of loans the nationalised banks under this Programme

**Augmenting the production of
Edible Oils**

1093. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR

MEHTA :

SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will
the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative rise in demand of edible oils since 1976-77 as against the domestic production and quantity with value imported during these years (year-wise) to meet the demand;

(b) to what extent demand of edible oils is anticipated to rise within the next 3/4 years stating the extent of which domestic production is comparatively likely to rise and the estimated imports likely to be resorted to;

(c) whether it is a fact that though India has the largest area under oilseeds in the world, the yield is the lowest as compared to China, U.S. and other countries; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to increase the production to minimise imports of edible oils and to meet the demand from within the country to the maximum ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Efforts are being made both by the Central Government and the state Governments to increase production of oilseeds. It is not possible to indicate accurately at this stage the likely demand for edible oils and their production during the next 3/4 years. The quantity of edible oils to be imported is decided by the Govern-

ment from time to time after taking into consideration factors like production of edible oils in the country, demand for edible oils, price trends in the national and international markets availability foreign exchange and such other factors. Thus the quantity of edible oils to be imported during the next 3/5 years will be decided taking into consideration these factors.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Most of the oilseeds crops in India are raised under rainfed condition by small and marginal farmers having small resources and, therefore, the yield of oilseeds is low. Apart from the schemes under implementation by various State Governments, the Central Government are taking following measures to increase oilseeds production :—

- (1) Intensive programme for development of oilseeds in oilseed producing States. The scheme aims at demonstration on the farmers' fields, strengthening of seed production and distribution arrangement, expansion of plant protection measures, extension of irrigated area etc.
- (2) Launching of special projects on production of groundnut in Saurashtra region of Gujarat and Soyabean in Madhya Pradesh.
- (3) Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices.
- (4) Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds.
- (5) Increase in area under non-traditional oilseeds crop like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran etc.

Statement

Statement showing the details of demand of edible oils, production of edible oils, quantity of edible oils imported and value of imported edible oils since 1977-78

Oil Year (November to October)	Demand of of edible oils	Production edible oils	Quantity of oils imported	Value of imported edible oils (in Rs. crores)
		(in Lakh Tonnes)		
1977-78	33.42	26.16	*	*
1978-79	35.91	27.57	8.21	479.83
1979-80	36.45	24.08	11.49	617.18
1980-81	38.05	25.50	10.74	516.00
1981-82	39.71	32.20	9.98	449.69
1982-83	41.43	28.50	11.50	504.46
1983-84	45.00	33.00 (Target)	9.81	764.76
			(upto June, 1984)	

* Import of edible oils was canalised through STC since December, 1978.

Floods in Damodar Valley Due to Excessive Discharge of Water from Dams

1094. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the devastating floods caused during the last 2 months in the lower basin of the Damodar Valley due to excessive discharge of water from the Panchet and Maithon dams;

(b) whether he is aware that over Rs. 70 crore damage has been done to various crops and lakhs of people have

been rendered homeless in Hooghly, Howrah, Burdwan, Nadia and Midnapore districts; and

(c) whether the flood control aspect of the D.V.C. project has proved a total failure and D.V.C. authorities pay no heed to the demonstrations of the West Bengal Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Severe floods have occurred in Damodar Valley as a result of the very heavy rainfall in West Bengal. Reservoirs in Damodar Valley during

this period have helped the areas in West Bengal in mitigating the flood damages by withholding waters behind the dams.

(c) The four storage reservoirs of the Damodar Valley Corporation afford reasonable protection to the areas in West Bengal to the maximum extent possible. Besides, the moderation of the floods by the reservoirs of the Damodar Valley Corporation, restrictions on the encroachment of the flood plains and also tackling the acute drainage congestion require consideration by the Government of West Bengal.

Facilities for Production of Cereals

1095. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are affording any facility/facilities for increasing the production of cereals in the country, in the shape of subsidy, irrigation facilities and cultivation on scientific basis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) For increasing production of cereals in the country, Government is giving various facilities to the farmers under different Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(1) A large number of minikits of rice, wheat and coarse cereals are distributed free of cost to the farmers.

(2) Subsidy of Rs. 1500 per hectare is given for raising rice community nurseries and sharing the seedlings amongst the farmers not having their own irrigation resources.

(3) With a view to popularising improved method of cultivation of maize in tribal areas, farmers are given assistance of Rs. 815/- per hectare for taking maize demonstrations.

(4) A large number of extension officers from various States are trained every year in improved production technology of cereals who in turn train the local farmers.

(5) Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Pest Control subsidy is given to the farmers for taking pesticides application against insect—pests, diseases and weeds.

(6) Subsidy is provided under "Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing agricultural production" for minor irrigation scheme as per IRDP pattern. Subsidy on minor irrigation works varies from 25 per cent to 50 per cent.

For assisting small and marginal and other farmers, for encouraging the use of non-conventional sources of energy through lifting devices, subsidy varying from 20 to 75 per cent is provided.

Abolition of Lease System in Delhi

1096. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are seriously considering a proposal to abolish land lease system in Delhi and make the entire land in the Union Territory of Delhi free from lease system;

(b) if so, action taken by Government on the proposal and the details thereof; and

(c) if no action has been taken by Government, when it is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) The question of abolition or modification of the lease hold system relating to residential properties in Delhi is being examined, keeping in view various aspects and likely repercussions on the land tenure system and the social and financial implications. It is not possible at this stage to indicate when a final decision is likely to be taken.

साउथ एवेन्यू में सर्वेट क्वार्टरों की
दयनीयदशा

1097. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस तथ्य की जांच की है कि साउथ एवेन्यू में संसद सदस्यों के फ्लैटों से सम्बद्ध सर्वेट क्वार्टरों में बिजली की इतनी खराब फिटिंग की गई है कि उसमें बार-बार खराबियां उत्पन्न होती रहती हैं और अनेक बार शिकायतें करने के बावजूद इसे ठीक नहीं किया जाता है तथा वहां शौचालय, स्नानगृह और छतें भी साफ नहीं की जाती हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वे गन्दे रहते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रबन्ध करेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) सरकार ने कोई जांच नहीं की है। साउथ एवेन्यू के सर्वेट क्वार्टरों में 1979-80 में पुनः वायरिंग की गई थी। वायरिंग तथा

फिटिंग दोषपूर्ण नहीं है। इन क्वार्टरों का निर्माण 4 या 5 व्यक्तियों वाले परिवार के रहने लायक किया गया है। इन क्वार्टरों में रह रहे व्यक्तियों की वास्तविक संख्या काफी अधिक है। क्वार्टरों में रहने में रहने वाले वायरिंग के साथ छेड़ छाड़ करते हैं और विद्युत स्टावों, विद्युत हीटरो आदि जैसे उपकरणों का प्रयोग करते हैं, जिनके लिए वायरिंग नहीं की गई है। इससे बिजली गुल होने तथा खराबियों की शिकायतों में वृद्धि होती है। सामान्यतः इन शिकायतों को शीघ्र दूर किया जाता है।

सामूहिक शौचालयों, स्नानगृहों तथा छतों की नियमित रूप से सफाई की जाती है तथा उनका उचित रूप से अनुरक्षण किया जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Production of Vanaspati Ghee in Small Polypacks

1098. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be please to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the price revision, the consumers are being forced to purchase the Rath Vanaspati ghee in small packs (Tins) whose prices are more by about Rs. 3/- a kilo than those of polypacks whose production has more or less been curtailed by the manufacturer for business consideration;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to direct the manufacturers to pack more small packs in polypacks than tin packs; and

(c) whether a statement will be laid on the Table indicating the number of tins and polypacks made from 1-6-84 to date in 2 and 5 kg. packs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir. However, there is a price difference of Rs. 3/- in the tin and the polypacks of 5 kg. pack.

(b) There is no such proposal before the Government at present.

(c) The information is being called for and would be laid on the Table of the House.

News-item Captioned 'Producers Warn of Vanaspati Shortage

1099. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item 'Producers warn of Vanaspati shortage' due to closure of vanaspati manufacturing factories for various reasons appearing in the Indian Express of 17 July, 1984; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following steps have been taken to meet the situation :—

(i) Increase in commercial rate allocation upto 20% from August, 1984 onwards.

(ii) Increased allocation of imported oil to units having idle capacity and low production.

(iii) Allotment of imported oil upto two weeks requirements of each

unit as reserve stock for use in case of temporary disruption of supplies of imported oil.

(iv) State Trading Corporation has been advised to plan for imports and movement of imported oil continuously at regular intervals in order to have a comfortable stock position at the STC's depots throughout the country.

(v) The lifting of imported oil by the vanaspati units has been streamlined.

(vi) State Governments/Union Territories advised to exempt vanaspati industry from the purview of power cut/load shedding etc.

(vii) State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to arrange distribution of vanaspati through Public Distribution System by procuring vanaspati (upto 30% of the production) directly from factories within their areas.

(viii) Convening of weekly inter-departmental Coordination Committee meetings to solve out problems regarding vanaspati production and related matters.

World Bank Assistance to Orissa for Granaries

1100. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank has provided assistance to build up godown for granaries in cooperative sector in various parts of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether any programme has been submitted by State Government for building, godowns/granaries; and

(c) the likely date for the beginning of the work ?

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

(b) and (c) Under NCDC-I project financed by the World Bank and which has been in operation since 1979-80, 958 rural (including rehabilitation of 200 old godowns) and 227 marketing godowns, with total storage capacity of 1.66 lakh tonnes, are being constructed in Orissa. NCDC-III project also financed by the World Bank and which has come into operation from 1.7.1984, envisages construction of 741 rural and 484 marketing godowns with a total capacity of 2.626 lakh tonnes in Orissa. This programme is based on specific proposals submitted by the Government of Orissa.

Demolition of Shops in Motia Khan

1101. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3571 on 19 March, 1984 regarding demolition of shops in Motia Khan and State :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, whether the shops/plots to the remaining shopkeepers have since been allotted and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

खाद्यान्नों का क्षतिग्रस्त होना

1102. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खुले स्थानों में रखे जाने के कारण भारतीय खाद्य निगम के भारी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न प्रति वर्ष क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाते हैं;

(ख) इस वर्ष खाद्यान्नों की कितनी अनुमानित मात्रा खुले स्थानों में रखी गई है;

(ग) खाद्यान्नों को क्षतिग्रस्त होने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(घ) क्या इस प्रकार से मामलों में कोई उत्तरदायित्व भी निर्धारित किया जाता है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) खुले भण्डारण में पड़े हुए खाद्यान्नों के स्टॉक को कुछ क्षति पहुंचती है।

(ख) 30-6-1984 की स्थिति के अनुसार 9.26 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों को खुले (कैम्प) में रखा गया है।

(ग) कैम्प भण्डारण के अधीन रखे गए को क्षति से बचाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए जाते हैं: --

(1) तल से क्षति को रोकने के लिए भूमि-स्तर से काफी ऊपर बनाई गई निभार सामग्री के ऊपर खाद्यान्नों के स्टॉक रखे जाते हैं।

(2) गुम्बद के आकार के चट्टे लगाए जाते हैं ताकि शिखर पर पानी के जमाव अथवा साइडों से टपकन को रोका जा सके।

(3) स्टोक को पोलिथीन की चादरों से उचित ढंग से ढका जाता है ताकि स्टोक को वर्षा से बचाया जा सके; पोलिथीन की चादरों पर पोलिथीन के जाल अथवा कवर टाप्स विछाये जाते हैं अथवा और अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा के लिए उन्हें ठीक बांधा जाता है।

(4) धूपदार दिनों में स्टोक को उचित वातन दिया जाता है।

(5) योग्य तकनीकी स्टाफ द्वारा स्टोक का नियमित रूप से निरीक्षण किया जाता है।

(घ) खुले भण्डारण में हुई क्षति के प्रत्येक कारण की जांच की जाती है और जहां यह क्षति स्टाफ की चूक के कारण हुई पाई जाती है तो उस दशा में प्रत्येक मामले के गुण-दोष के अनुसार अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाई की जाती है।

Land Under Oilseeds Cultivation

1103. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated area under the oilseeds cultivation in the country and what is the percentage of the irrigated areas out of it; and

(b) to what extent the lack of irrigation has been a constraint in the production of oilseeds and what measures have been taken by Government so far to remove this constraint ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The area under nine oilseeds in the country is estimated at about 19.1

million hectares. About 14.3% of total area under oilseeds is irrigated.

(b) Lack of irrigation facilities has been a constraint in the production of oilseeds. A number of measures have been taken to overcome this constraint. Extension of oilseeds cultivation to new irrigated areas and increasing the productivity of oilseeds, particularly rabi/summer groundnut, in the existing irrigated areas by adoption of the recommended package of practices, are important elements of the strategy for stepping up the production of oilseeds. Special project of Groundnut in Gujarat provided for subsidies on kharif and rabi/summer irrigation and sprinkler sets. Under the National Oilseeds Development Project from April, 1984, the Government of India provides assistance on irrigation for kharif and rabi/summer groundnut in the States of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Orissa. Assistance has also been provided in this Project for provision of sprinkler sets, in the aforesaid States.

Import of E.D.B.

1104. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5874 on 2 April, 1984 regarding ban on use of pesticide and 10113 dated 7 May, 1984 regarding use of EDB for fumigation of foodgrains and state :

(a) the quantity and value of Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) used as a fumigant in storage of foodgrains imported into India during last three years as is obvious from the records of D.C.I.S. or otherwise;

(b) the number and value of import licences which have been issued in the last two years along with the particulars of licences and the purpose for which each licence has been issued; and

(c) the relevant provisions of import policy under which such imports were made during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) The Department of Food including Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation have not imported any quantity of EDB during the last three years for their use.

Exemption in Purchase Tax given to Sugar production States

1105. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise break-up of the amount given by Central Government to the States, State-wise, during the last three year by way of loan, grant of subsidy to the sugar industry;

(b) whether in addition to this, exemptions in purchase tax is also given to the sugar industry; and

(c) if so, the rate of purchase tax in each of the sugar producing States of

the country and the quantum of exemption given to each State by way of exemption ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No term loans, grants of subsidies have been provided by the Central Government to the State Governments, during the last three years, for the sugar industry. However, during the 1982-83 season 'ways and means' advances were given to some State Governments, in the context of high cane price arrears, as under :-

Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 40 crores
Bihar	Rs. 5 crores
Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 15 crores

(b) and (c) Purchase Tax on sugarcane is levied by the State Governments and grant of exemption in the tax falls entirely within their jurisdiction. The information about the rates of Purchase Tax, etc., as available with the Central Government is given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Rates of purchase tax etc. on sugarcane as furnished by State Government for 1983-84.

(Rs./Qtl. of cane)

States	Purchase tax
1. Punjab	6%
2. Haryana	1.50
3. Rajasthan	—
4. Uttar Pradesh	1.25
5. Bihar	1.00**
6. Gujarat	8.8% on value
7. Madhya Pradesh	3.5% on value

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8. Maharashtra	11.66
9. Karnataka	1.76
10. Andhra Pradesh	1.60
11. Tamil Nadu	12.7% on value
12. Pondicherry	10% on value
13. Assam, Orissa, West Bengal, Nagaland	Nil
14. Kerala	6.15% on value
15. Goa	Nil

NOTES : (1) **In Bihar, purchase tax on sugarcane is Re. 1/- per quintal under the Bihar Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Ordinance 1974 as amended from time to time. Apart from this, sales tax under Bihar Finance Act 1981 at 9% is payable if sugarcane is purchased from sources other than cane growers cooperative societies and on which no sales tax has been paid or is payable and the sugarcane is used in manufacture or is otherwise disposed of.

(2) In the case of states, which have not furnished the information for 1983-84, the latest information earlier to 1983-84 has been shown.

(3) As per the information of the Central Government, the Haryana Government has given exemption from purchase tax on cane during 1983-84. The quantum of exemption given by the State to the factories is not known. No other State has reported to the Central Government about exemption from purchase tax.

Amount Allocated to Orissa Irrigation Projects in 1984-85

(c) the details thereof ?

1106. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Orissa in the financial year 1984-85 for executing medium and major irrigation projects;

(b) the names of the major and medium irrigation projects in Orissa that are getting central assistance in financial year 1984-85 and ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The approved outlay of Orissa in the financial year (1984-85) for major and medium irrigation programme is Rs. 86.00 crores.

(b) and (c) The financial assistance given to the States by the Central Government for plan activities is in the shape of block loans and grants and is not related to any specific sector of

development or project. Central assistance is, however, being provided by the Department of Rehabilitation, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation for the Potteru Irrigation Project which is being implemented for resettlement of displaced persons of erstwhile East Bengal and the tribals, which is being implemented by the Government of Orissa. An amount of Rs. 550 lakhs has been allocated for the financial year 1984-85.

Central Assistance for Rice Production Programme

1107. SHRIMATI JAYANTI

PATNAIK :

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a short term Central loan assistance has been sanctioned for some States to launch special rice production programme;

(b) if so, the names of the States for which such loan assistance has been sanctioned;

(c) the amount of loan sanctioned for each of those States; and

(d) the details of the works proposed to be taken up under the above special rice production plan ?

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

(b) and (c) A statement showing the names of the States and the amount of loan sanctioned for each of those States is attached.

(d) Under the Pilot Project for increasing Rice Production, an amount of Rs. 5.06 crores has been sanctioned as grant-in-aid to the States of Assam Bihar, Orissa, M.P., U.P. and West Bengal in order to step up in the 51 selected block the use of various inputs such as improved seed, fertilizer, plant protection measures and agricultural machinery; and to take up other works such as land development and bunding as well as large scale demonstrations and training of farmers and extension workers in the improved methods of production. In addition, Rs. 10 crores has been provided under a Centrally sponsored Scheme to provide non-overdue over to the Cooperative Credit institutions in these States to enable them to step up their loan disbursement in the fifty one selected blocks.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Name of States	Short term loan earlier sanctioned	Additional Short term loan sanctioned for identified blocks.	Total sanction
Assam	3.45	0.40	3.85
Bihar	8.05	1.00	9.05
Madhya Pradesh	15.60	0.90	16.50
Orissa	7.50	0.70	8.20
Uttar Pradesh	17.50	1.00	18.50
West Bengal	8.00	1.00	9.00
Total	60.10	5.00	65.10

Reduction in Wheat Allocation to Roller Flour Mills in Orissa

1108. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had reduced the wheat allocation from Central pool to rolling flour mills and chakies from 26,130 M.Ts to 12 306 MTs since August, 1980;

(b) whether Central allocation has further been reduced in the subsequent years;

(c) if so, the reasons for reducing wheat quota to Orissa;

(d) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by Orissa Government due to the reduction of wheat quota from the Central pool to rolling flour mills and chakies; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to enhance the allocation in 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The allocation of wheat to Orissa as well as other States was rationalised in August, 1980.

(b) The wheat allocation for roller flour mills to Orissa was further rationalised during September to December, 1980 and finally fixed at 7,600 tonnes from January, 1981 onwards. The allocation has, however, been increased to 9,100 tonnes since January, 1984.

(c) The allocations had to be rationalised in 1980 because of the wide gap between the allocation and its actual utilization by roller flour mills.

(d) and (e) In May, 1983, the Government of Orissa had represented for increase in the monthly allocation for roller flour mills to at least 10,000

tonnes. The allocation has since been increased to 9,100 tonnes per month from January, 1984, and the increased level is being maintained during 1984-85 also. The offtake is, however, less than the allocation.

Central Assistance to States for Construction of Stadia

1109. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been providing funds to the State for constructing stadium;

(b) if so, the amount of Central assistance provided to different States for this purpose in last three years;

(c) the number of stadia proposed to be constructed in Orissa with Central assistance;

(d) the amount earmarked for each of these stadium;

(e) the amount allocated by Centre for constructing those stadia in Orissa; and

(f) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLGT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount of Grants released to State Governments for constructing stadia during last three years is as under :—

Year	Amount of grant sanctioned
1981-82	Rs. 31,57,685/-
1982-83	Rs. 27,72,500/-
1983-84	Rs. 39,54,250/-

(c) Seven stadia are under construction in Orissa with Central assistance.

(d) to (f) A statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing details of grants for construction of stadia in Orissa during April, 1981 to March, 1984.

Sl. No.	Details of stadia under construction	Estimated Cost.	(Amount in Rupees) Details of Central Assistance	
			Grant admissible	Grant released
1.	Stadium at Bhadrak	48,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,00
2.	Stadium at Kantabanji	26,60,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
3.	Sports Complex at Bhubaneswar	6,63,00,000	5,00,000	2,50,000*
4.	Utility stadium at Dhenkanal	12,70,000	1,00,000	50,000+ (2nd and final instalment).
5.	Stadium at Chatrapur	13,96,925	1,00,000	50,000*
6.	Rural Stadium at Athgarh	5,80,389	1,00,000	50,000*
7.	Stadium at Berhampur	60,00,000	1,00,000	50,000*

*1 Balance amount to be released on receipt of utilisation certificates.

+2 Entire sanctioned amount released, as Rs. 50,000 was released earlier.

Wild Life Chapter Missing from SIDA Programme on Social Forestry

1110. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the "wildlife" chapter is missing from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) aided 'social forestry project';

(b) whether wildlife enthusiasts in Orissa are sore over the apathy towards the interests of wildlife shown at the time of preparing the project with the support of the SIDA; and

(c) if so, whether the scope of the above project aimed at providing fuel-wood and small timber will now be extended to cover the interests of the wildlife by selecting such species of

trees as could be useful both for man and animal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) The Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) aided Social Forestry Project is mainly aimed at increasing the production of fuel-wood, small timber and minor forest produce in the rural areas. There is no separate chapter on wildlife.

(b) No such report has been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

(c) Within the scope of the project aimed at providing the needs given at (a) above, the selection of the species of trees will be in accordance with the preference of the villagers.

**Evaluation of the Achievements of
NREP and RLEGP**

1983-84	910.00
1984-85	1036.00

1111. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any evaluation has been made of the achievements of the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme so far as its beneficiaries belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in Orissa are concerned;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the direct benefit accrued to the Scheduled Tribe families from these Programmes; and

(c) the annual allocation made for the National Rural Employment Programme and its break-up amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so far as Orissa is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :

(a) and (b) The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission is currently conducting process evaluation study of implementation of National Rural Employment Programme in Orissa. It will take some time before the results of this study become available. As regards Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, no evaluation study has been conducted so far as the programme was launched only some time back.

(c) As per the guidelines, 10% of the funds allocated under the programme are earmarked for works directly benefiting the SCs/STs but the State Governments can spend more funds on these works. The allocations made to Orissa under National Rural Employment Programme during the years 1980-81 to 1984-85 are as under ;—

Year	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	2117.25
1981-82	820.00
1982-83	865.00

According to the reports received from the Government of Orissa, the SCs/STs had a share of 62.56% and 57% in the employment generated under the programme in the State during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively.

**Follow-up Action on the decision taken
at the Meeting of Foreign Ministers
of South Asian Countries**

1112. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the follow-up action on the decision taken at the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of South Asian countries held at New Delhi in August, 1983 in the field of rural development and the focal points and referral points emerged therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : The meeting of the Foreign Ministers of South Asian Countries held in New Delhi in August, 1983 decided on the launching of Integrated Programme of Action in the agreed areas of cooperation, which included Rural Development.

2. As a follow-up, the Technical Committee on Rural Development met in the month of January, 1984 and identified the focal points and referral points. For India, the Ministry of Rural Development has been identified as Focal Point and the National Institute of Rural Development and Council for Advancement of Rural Technology have been identified as Referral Points.

3. On the basis of the decisions taken in the meeting of the Technical Committee, India organised a Workshop on Poverty Focussed Rural Development Strategy, in March, 1984. India also participated in the SARC Workshop on Problem and Prospects of linkages of Training and Research in the field of rural development held in Bangladesh in June, 1984.

Allocation of Edible Oils and Food-grains to Orissa

1113. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation of various types of edible oils and foodgrains made for supply to Orissa during the current year; and

(b) how far it falls short of the State's demand and the steps being

taken to bridge the gap in the context of very vast majority of the population living there below poverty line ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) During the year 1984 (January, 84 to August, 84) the following quantities of various types of imported edible oils as well as food-grains were allocated to the Government of Orissa :

(Quantity in M. tonne)

Name of oil	Quantity of imported edible oils allocated from January, 1984 to August, 1984
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Rapeseed oil (R)	21,700
Palmolein	2,900
Soyabean oil (R)	1,300
RBD Palm oil	600

Total	26,500
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(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

Name of foodgrains	Quantity allocated from Jan., 1984 to August, 1984
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Rice	43.0
Wheat	144.0

(b) The allocation of imported edible oils and foodgrains to State Governments from Central Government are of supplementary nature. These are not intended to meet the entire demand of any particular State Government. The allocation of foodgrains as well as imported edible oils to the State

Governments for supply through Public Distribution System are made on a month to month basis and it is determined after taking into account a realistic assessment of demand made by the State, market availability in the State and availability of stocks in Central pool. Population is not a criteria to

decide the allocation of imported edible oils and foodgrains.

**Storage Accommodation in Kerala
by FCI**

1114. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-
DASAN NADAR :

PROF. P. J. KURIEN :

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

(a) whether Kerala Government have taken up with Union Government the question of providing more storage accommodation in Kerala by Food Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, details and the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. S. M. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) A request has been received recently from the Government of Kerala for construction of additional storage capacity of 10.0 lakh tonnes by the Food Corporation of India, in that State. The matter is under consideration of the Corporation.

**Assistance to Sportsmen after
Retiring**

1115. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many famous sportsmen of the country have to face financial crisis after retiring from sports;

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any scheme to help them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c) With a view to mitigating hardship sometimes expressed by outstanding sportsmen under certain circumstances. Government have established the National Welfare Fund for Sportsmen with following objectives :

- (i) To provide suitable assistance to sportsmen injured during training for international competitions and also during the competitions, depending upon the nature of injury ;
- (ii) to provide suitable assistance to outstanding sportsmen who bring glory to the country in the international field and who are disabled as an after-effect of their strenuous training or otherwise and to provide them assistance by way of medical treatment or through grant of monthly pension or both, depending on merit of the case;
- (iii) to administer and apply the funds of the Welfare Fund to promote welfare of the sportsmen generally in order to alleviate distress among them and their dependents in indigent circumstances; and
- (iv) to do all other things which are incidental to the above objects.

**Finalisation of Equipment and Unit
Cost of Minor Irrigation by State
Governments**

1116. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have suggested to the States that the block-wise programme and technical specifications of the minor irrigation structures equipment and unit costs

should be finalised by the State in consultation with the regional office of NABARD so as to ensure that they are generally in conformity with the norms prescribed for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the reaction of the State Governments in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAMNIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) In pursuance of the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Agriculture in June, 1983, regarding the implementation of the massive national programme of assistance to small and marginal farmers, NABARD has requested State Agricultural production Commissioners of all major States in August, 1983 that they may prepare minor irrigation schemes on a block-wise basis giving such details as diameter and depth of well, size of pumpsets and details of accessories alongwith unit cost in consultation with the regional offices of NABARD. The disbursement by banks conforming to technical parameters and unit costs as finalised are eligible for refinance assistance from NABARD. The response of the various State Governments to the above NABARD's proposal has been found to be encouraging and the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, Orissa and the Union Territory of Pondicherry have finalised their programme for availing institutional support from banks during the current year.

Utilisation of River Water

1117. SHRI ATAL BIHARI

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

(a) whether Indian rivers carry about 1450 m a f. of water per year;

(b) how much of this water is put to use and how much goes to seas;

(c) how much, State-wise, storage capacity has been created to utilise more river water; and

(d) value of the present sea going river water in terms of area that may be irrigated and power that may be generated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) The surface water resources of the country which include river flows and water resources of lakes and ponds, are assessed at about 178 million hectare meters (1440 m. acre feet). However, owing to several limitations only about 67 million hectare metres (540 m. acre feet) are utilisable. About 27.1 million hectare metres (220 m. acre feet) of the surface water resources are assessed as being utilised at present.

The State-wise break-up of storage capacities, as available, for major and medium projects is given in Statement.

The extent of benefits from balance of utilisable waters will depend on factors like techno-economic considerations, status of technology at the time of actual development and possibilities for large scale inter-basin transfer.

Statement

Statements referred to in reply to part (a) to (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 1117 to be answered in the Lok Sabha on 30.7.1984

State-wise Storage in India

Sl. No.	States	Live storage M. cu M.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21591.33
2.	Bihar	4956.99
3.	Gujarat	13084.14
4.	Himachal Pradesh	14512.44
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.49
6.	Karnataka	16271.55
7.	Kerala	4018.79
8.	Madhya Pradesh	13219.15
9.	Maharashtra	17750.79
10.	Meghalaya	475.91
11.	Orissa	9790.17
12.	Punjab	19.74
13.	Rajasthan	3694.41
14.	Tamilnadu	5985.71
15.	Uttar Pradesh	16315.17
16.	West Bengal	1027.49
	Total	142715.32 (114 MAF)

**Carrying out of Repairs in Flats
Leased by DDA**

1118. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA is going to evolve

a system under which repairs of flats of non co-operating allottees will be first undertaken by DDA and thereafter cost would be recovered from the concerned persons; and

(b) if so, details of the actual system in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) ; (a) DDA has reported that no system has been evolved for repairs for its allotted flats.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

Set Back to Aus Crop in West Bengal

1119. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Aus crop in West Bengal has suffered a great set back this year;

(b) whether the main cash crop jute has been the worst affected by the early floods this year because all the districts where the crop is planted have been inundated;

(c) whether as a result of this, scarcity situation in raw jute is likely to continue throughout in 1984-85; and

(d) if so, the assistance which Government have rendered and propose to render to West Bengal to tide over the difficult situation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) According to information made available by the State Government, some area under 'aus' crop and jute are reported to be affected by recent floods in the State.

(c) Extent of damages to jute crop is yet to be assessed by the State Govt. It is too early to estimate the size of jute crop production during 1984-85. However, the raw jute production during current year is expected to be of the order of last year.

(d) No request for Central assistance from the State Government of West Bengal has been received so far. The State has a margin money of Rs. 13.60 crores to meet the natural calamities. The State, has, however been advised to take up crop rehabilitation measures with the help of margin money at their disposal.

Development of Fisheries in West Bengal

1120. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has lately been a decline in fish production and a rise in its demand ;

(b) whether fish, recognised as a highly desirable and nutritious food can play a crucial role in future in feeding the hungry and undernourished people, particularly in the coastal areas in the country ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to develop fisheries, particularly in West Bengal and also to produce fish at a price that people can afford ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) Instead of fall there is an increase in Fish Production in 1983 as compared with that in 1982. Figures of Annual fish production in India in the last two years available with the Ministry, as computed from the data received from the State Government, are as follow :

Year	Fish production (lakh tonnes)
1982-83	23.35
1983-84 (Estimate)	26.04

With the increase in population and their income, demand for fish been rising.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Some of the important steps taken to increase fish production with special reference to West Bengal are as follow :

- (i) Mechanisation of fishing craft through loans/subsidies.
- (ii) Augmentation of fisheries Survey and assistance for construction of fishing harbours at Major and Minor Ports and providing landing and berthing facilities at smaller fishing centres.
- (iii) Implementation of Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981.
- (iv) Operation of an Inland Fisheries Project of fish culture in tanks and ponds with World Bank assistance in West Bengal during the Sixth Five Year Plan.
- (v) Establishment of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FFDAs) in 14 districts of West Bengal.
- (vi) Establishment of Fish Seed Development Corporation in West Bengal.
- (vii) Scheme on Brackishwater Fish/Prawn farming in Sunderbans with area development approach.
- (viii) Inclusion of Fisheries Component in the Sunderbans Development Project with assistance from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).
- (ix) Raising the productivity of ponds and tanks by introducing composite fish culture.

These steps are expected to increase production and availability of fish at reasonable price.

Procurement Price of Jute

1121. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :
SHRI CHHITUBHAI
GAMIT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended an increase of Rs. 10 a quintal in the statutory minimum support price for raw jute (W-5 variety) for the next season (1984-85) against the present price of Rs. 185 a quintal ;

(b) whether Centre has since taken any decision on APC's recommendations on the raw jute floor price, as the new season is starting now ; and

(c) if so, what and if not, the reasons for the delay ?

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

(b) and (c) The Government have accepted the recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commission and fixed the statutory minimum price of W-5 grade of raw jute in Assam at Rs. 195 per quintal for the 1984-85 season. The prices of other varieties of raw jute will be fixed by the Jute Commissioner in the light of relevant market differentials.

News-Items "Blackmail Bid"

1122. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN
DEV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noted the news item in "Patriot" dated 4 July, 1984 captioned "Blackmail Bid" which pertains to the current policies of his Ministry with reference to fishing ;

(b) the steps being taken to ensure that big business does not scuttle the efforts of Government to save our marine resources ;

(c) whether efforts by the foreign chartering lobby are on to change the policy in their favour ;

(d) the reasons for the inaction against violations of this policy ; and

(e) the details of measures being taken to ensure that further damage by foreign charter boats is curtailed ?

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

(b) and (c) Government have received representations from a few Indian chartering companies as well as the Association of India Fishery Industry against the notification of the Government that the chartered fishing vessels shall fish beyond the territorial waters or beyond depths of 40 fathoms whichever is farther. Representations are decided on merits of the case.

(d) There is no inaction against the violation of the charter permits.

(e) The following measures are already in existence to safeguard against any damage to the marine resources :

(i) Effective measures against poaching under the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act., 1981.

(ii) Chartered vessels are not allowed to do shrimping.

(iii) Chartered Vessels can operate only beyond the territorial waters or beyond depths of the 40 fathoms whichever is farther.

(iv) Charterers have been asked to use fishing nets of appropriate size. Fishing gears & types are mentioned in the charter permits.

Shortage of Fertilizers

1123. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether acute shortage of fertilizers was felt in the current sowing season and large imports of fertilizers, were made ;

(b) whether the shortage of fertilizers has led to a large scale adulteration in certain States ;

(c) whether from Pune a report has come that spurious fertilizers have made their appearance ;

(d) if so, whether State Governments have been asked to check adulteration in fertilizers ;

(e) the States where shortage of fertilizers has been felt ;

(f) steps Union Government proposes to take to supply fertilizers to farmers in time ; and

(g) the total fertilizers supplied to each growing State during the months to June and July, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) The overall availability of fertilizers has been satisfactory for meeting the requirements of the States for the

current Kharif 1984 season so far. This has been ensured through supplies from indigenous sources and requisite imports.

(b) No complaints of large scale adulteration in fertilizers have been received.

(c) and (d) No report has been received from Pune that spurious fertilizers have made their appearance. However, with a view to ensure supply of quality fertilizers to the farmers, the Central Government have time and again been emphasising with the State Governments to take effective measures against adulteration or malpractice in sale of fertilizers, brought to notice, if any.

(e) The overall availability of fertilizers during the current Kharif 1984 season has been by and large satisfactory so far. However, a few State such as Assam, Andhra Pradesh,

Haryana, Karnataka and Bihar have asked for expeditious supplies of fertilizers for meeting their requirements for the remaining period of Kharif 1984 season. These have been arranged for.

(f) The States and the fertilizer suppliers, namely, the indigenous manufacturers and handlers of imported fertilizers have been given instructions to maintain adequate levels of stock of fertilizers in the States so as to ensure timely availability of fertilizers to the farmers. The availability is also being regularly reviewed and monitored both at the Central and State levels and wherever additional supplies are needed, these are rushed from indigenous sources and/or from imported stocks.

(g) Statements indicating supplies made during June and July 1984 as per information received so far, are attached.

Statement

Supplies of Fertilizer made during June 1984
(as per information received so far)

(’000 tonnes)

Name of State	N	P	K
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	45.92	33.98	18.03
2. Karnataka	20.87	21.12	6.80
3. Kerala	5.76	2.76	7.19
4. Tamil Nadu	21.36	10.91	11.85
5. Gujarat	20.02	14.76	2.93
6. Madhya Pradesh	23.79	10.71	2.19
7. Maharashtra	65.19	15.99	7.03

1	2	3	4
8. Rajasthan	8.05	4.61	0.44
9. Haryana	20.52	5.94	0.62
10. Punjab	43.92	3.00	1.01
11. Uttar Pradesh	89.53	10.74	2.34
12. Himachal Pradesh	1.22	—	0.21
13. Jammu & Kashmir	2.75	—	0.13
14. Assam	0.05	0.12	3.30
15. Bihar	15.37	4.07	1.65
16. Orissa	1.39	1.13	0.38
17. West Bengal	6.42	3.17	3.20
18. Tripura	—	—	0.06
19. Meghalaya	—	—	0.09
20. Manipur	—	—	—
21. Nagaland	—	—	—
22. Sikkim	—	—	—
Total	392.13	143.01	69.45

Statement

*Supplies of fertilizers made during July 1984 as per
information received so far*

('000 tonnes)

Name of State	N	P	K
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	13.77	3.11	1.76
2. Karnataka	2.00	0.11	0.03

	1	2	3	4
3. Kerala		0.89	1.56	3.48
4. Tamil Nadu		6.89	1.10	8.80
5. Gujarat		4.91	0.57	0.63
6. Madhya Pradesh		4.93	0.66	0.38
7. Maharashtra		7.64	1.65	6.78
8. Rajasthan		6.18	1.65	0.30
9. Haryana		3.36	0.01	—
10. Punjab		42.76	0.10	—
11. Uttar Pradesh		20.56	0.32	0.96
12. Himachal Pradesh		2.54	—	—
13. Jammu & Kashmir		1.77	—	—
14. Assam		0.01	—	3.90
15. Bihar		9.37	3.68	1.92
16. Orissa		0.69	0.46	—
17. West Bengal		3.48	0.55	4.32
18. Tripura		0.65	0.20	0.20
19. Meghalaya		—	—	—
20. Manipur		0.07	—	—
21. Nagaland		—	—	—
22. Sikkim		—	—	—
Total		132.47	15.73	33.46

**Ban on starting Vanaspati Industry
in South India**

1124. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL
NAIDU : Will the Minister of FOOD
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to
state :

(a) whether there is ban to start
Vanaspati Industry in South India ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir. However, a licence under the IDR Act, 1951 would be necessary for setting up such an industry.

(b) Does not arise.

Teams sent abroad During 1982-83 and 1983-84

1125. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state the details of Indian teams who went abroad to play during 1982-83 and 1983-84 different games/events showing yearwise :

- (i) name of the game,
- (ii) name of the countries visited,
- (iii) number of matches played with results,
- (iv) total expenditure for each event and
- (v) advantage gained ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : Required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों द्वारा सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के एजेंट के रूप में काम किया जाना

1126. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के मुख्य माध्यम के रूप में देशके शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों

में उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों की राज्यवार कितनी शाखाएं खोली गई हैं और वर्तमान उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों को किस तरीके से मजबूत बनाया गया था ;

(ख) इसके ऊपर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है और प्रत्येक पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है ;

(ग) आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान राज्य-वार कितनी उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियां खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) इन समितियों द्वारा खरीदी जाने वाली वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं और ये वस्तुएं कहां से खरीदी जाएंगी ।

इनेकडानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) से (घ) राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Proposal to form National Minor Forest Development Corporation

1127. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when Government are going to form the proposed National Minor Forest Development Corporation;

(b) whether the concerned States have got such corporations for minor forest development and marketing;

(c) if so; the names of the States and the aims and objectives of these corporations;

(d) the total forest area leased out to these corporations by the Forest Departments since inception of the corporations, State-wise;

(e) whether some corporations have relinquished some forest areas and minor forest produce to Forest Department and it was leased out to the private parties; and

(f) if so, the names of the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) No final decision about the establishment of a National level corporation has been taken.

(b) Some State Governments have set up corporations for collection and marketing of selected items of Minor Forest Produce.

(c) and (d) On the basis of available information a statement is given in the annexure.

(e) No such instance has come to the notice of the Central Government.

(f) Question does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Agencies for collection of Minor Forest Product	Name of Items	Area of operation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Girijan Cooperative Corporation and Forest Development and Cooperatives	Gum, Tamarind seed, Broom grass, Adda leaf, nux vomica, Mahua seed, Myrobolans, soapnut pungam seed, honey, Kusum seed, sheekai, Kendu leaves.	Entire State	—
2.	Bihar	Bihar State Forest Development Corporation, Forest Department and Tribal Development Corporation.	Sal seed, Mahua seed, Kusum seed, Palas seed, Myrabolans, Kendu leaf, Barabatti, Tassar cocoons.	Entire State	—
3.	Gujarat	Gujarat Forest Development Corporation	Tendu leaves, oil-seeds, Mahua flowers and seeds, gums and nearly 40 other items.	Entire State	—
4.	Kerala	Cooperative Societies and individual tribals	All items of minor forest produce except bamboo	Entire State	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Forest Department, Forest Corporation, MFP Federation, Tribal Corporation, Cooperative agencies.	Tendu leaves, sal seed, bamboos, Harra, Katha.	Entire State	—
6.	Maharashtra	State Cooperative Tribal Development Corporation & cooperative institutions, Forest Department	Gums, Mahua, Harra, Chironji Tendu leaves	Tribal areas for some item. Entire State for Kendu leaf	—
7.	Karnataka	Cooperative Institutions	Honey, Avajam bark, Date leaves, Karai grass, Gallnut, Tamarind, Myrobolans, Antauria, soap-nut, Goose-berry, chillondabeeja, Hongi seeds, Mogaliburu, Bolarbook.	Tribal areas	Preference is given to tribal cooperatives
8.	Rajasthan	Tribal Area Cooperative Corporation	Gums, grasses, fruits, Medicinal plants.	Tribal areas	—
9.	Tamil Nadu	Cooperative Societies	Grasses Gallnut, Medicinal plants.	Kalrayan Hills	—
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Tribal Development Corporation, Forest Department	Tendu leaves, sal seed.	Tribal areas	—
11.	West Bengal	Tribal Development Corporation	Kendu leaves, oilseeds, sabati grass, Myrobolan.	Tribal areas	—

The aims and objectives of these organisations generally are elimination of middlemen and ensuring fair prices to the primary collectors.

Submergence of Villages in Revised Project Report of Neradi Barrage

1128. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) areas in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa which come under submergence in the revised project report of Neradi Barrage on river Vansadhara;

(b) the cultivable and uncultivable lands to be submerged in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa in different project reports prepared by the Government of Andhra Pradesh from 1961 upto the present report of Neradi Barrage;

(c) whether both the States have completed the survey of the area separately and jointly as agreed to in the last meeting;

(d) if so, the details thereof as reported by the concerned State Governments;

(e) whether there is any move to discuss the disputes in tripartite meeting; and

(f) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) According to the revised project report on Neradi barrage on Vansadhara river received in July, 1982 from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in Central Water Commission 1266 acres of land in Orissa and 447 acres in Andhra Pradesh are likely to come under submergence.

(b) Separate details of cultivable and non-cultivable lands coming under submergence in these two States are not given in the concerned project reports. The total area of land coming under submergence in the two States was indicated in the project reports as under :

	In Orissa	In Andhra Pradesh
1. As per project report 1978	540 acres	760 acres
2. As per revised project report of July 1982	1266 acres	447 acres

The Inter-State agreement of 1961, indicated an area of 106 acres of land as coming under submergence in Orissa.

(c) and (d) After the last meeting held in Central Water Commission among the technical officers of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh on 10th January, 1984 a joint inspection of the site by the officers of both the States with the officers of the Central Water Commission was carried out in February, 1984. Further survey work for establishing bench marks has since been completed by the officers of Central Water Commission. The survey of the river cross section is also reported to have been undertaken by the officers of the two State Governments,

(e) and (f) Discussions at technical officers level have been taking place. A meeting at the Ministers level is not proposed at this stage.

Illegal Occupation of Tenements of Slum Department of DDA at Phoos Sarai

1129. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of newly constructed tenements of the slum department of DDA at Phoos Sarai were illegally occupied by some persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action taken by Government to get the illegally occupied tenements vacated and to allot them to the eligible persons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The DDA have reported that on 28.5.84 and 29.5.84 the residents of the Boulevard Road Transit Camp broke open the locks of 31 newly constructed slum tenements of Sarai Phoos and occupied them unauthorisedly and forcibly.

(c) According to the DDA all the unauthorised occupants were evicted with police assistance on 31.5.84 and possession of these quarters was resumed by the Slum Department. The DDA have since verified the eligibility of the most of persons to whom these quarters are to be allotted.

Loss of Crops due to Floods

1130. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise loss of crops due to heavy floods, during last two years and its rupee value; and

(b) the Central assistance given to the States State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) A statement giving information on cropped area affected due to floods/cyclone etc., and its rupee value is attached in Statement-I.

(b) A statement giving the ceilings of Central assistance sanctioned for floods/cyclone is attached in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Statement showing the details of loss of crops state-wise during the year 1982 & 1983

Sl. No.	Name of State	1982		1983	
		Cropped area damaged lakh hectares	Value in Rs. lakhs*	Cropped area damaged in lakh ha.	Value in Rs. lakhs*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.43	228.00	27.28	31290.01
2.	Assam	0.96	890.00	1.38	1474.34
3.	Bihar	3.23	9700.38	3.71	2343.36
4.	Gujarat	N.R.	10528.28	2.18	3751.58

1	2	3	4	4	6
5.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	2.32	3228.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	3.84	2730.71
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	22.90
8.	Karnataka	0.59	235.99	0.50	263.49
9.	Kerala	0.008	59.98	0.002	70.70
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4.30	2523.00	0.71	711.20
11.	Maharashtra	0.03	189.60	9.05	5375.06
12.	Manipur	0.19	266.60	Neg.	2.25
13.	Meghalaya	N.R.	N.R.	2.01	48.00
14.	Nagaland	N.R.	N.R.	0.02	N.R.
15.	Orissa (Flood)	11.25	N.R.	0.88	326.00
	(Cyclone)	1.59	N.R.	—	—
16.	Punjab	Neg.	0.29	N.R.	735.09
17.	Rajasthan	0.52	439.50	0.17	272.14
18.	Sikkim	N.R.	N.R.	0.20	647.32
19.	Tamil Nadu	0.002	2.85	6.22	10254.40
20.	Tripura	0.42	321.88	0.45	1543.12
21.	Uttar Pradesh	33.00	33087.00	24.99	61910.00
22.	West Bengal	0.31	466.31	0.57	956.11

*Value of damage to crop—Source=Central Water Commission.

Statement-II

Statement showing the Ceilings of Central Assistance Sanctioned to States for Flood, Snowstorm, Cyclone etc — During 1982-83 and 1983-84

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	State	1982-83	1983-84
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	96.70
2.	Assam	9.47	11.07
3.	Bihar	17.48	—
4.	Gujarat	41.94	39.22
5.	Haryana	1.75	17.07
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.03	8.29
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	1.00
8.	Karnataka	4.42	3.29
9.	Kerala	0.11	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2.07	5.69
11.	Maharashtra	—	24.68
12.	Manipur	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	0.33	1.90
14.	Nagaland	—	0.77
15.	Orissa	170.52	—
16.	Punjab	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	0.32	8.93
18.	Sikkim	—	4.40
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	41.18
20.	Tripura	0.56	4.50
21.	Uttar Pradesh	67.23	65.79
22.	West Bengal	7.57	—

Loss of Cultivable Land due to Sand Casting by Floods

1131. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise loss of cultivable land due to sand casting by heavy floods during last three years and its rupee value;

(b) the Central assistance given to the States, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to save poor farmers from flood devastation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Central assistance sanctioned to various States for cyclone/flood during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 is given in the statement attached.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to prevent the loss caused by floods and to rehabilitate the affected farmers are as under :

(i) Outlay for flood control sector during the Sixth Plan has been increased.

(ii) The State Governments have been requested to prepare comprehensive Master Plans for flood control in the flood prone basins/areas.

(iii) Government of India have constituted the Ganga Flood Control Commission in 1972 to prepare a comprehensive Master Plan for the Ganga-basin States and a Brahmaputra-Board in 1981 for the Brahmaputra basin.

(iv) The Government of India have also taken up the expansion and modernisation of the flood forecasting net work on the various inter-State rivers during the Sixth Plan.

(v) The Government of India constituted the Rashtriya Barb Ayog in 1976. Instructions have been issued to the various State Governments and the concerned Central Agencies for the expeditious implementation of the recommendations of the Ayog.

(vi) Subsidy for agricultural inputs.

(vii) Assistance in exceptional circumstances is given for application of booster dose of fertilizers to rejuvenate and revival of the crop affected by floods.

(viii) Assistance to the affected farmers for clearing the sand and removal of Silt/salinity.

(ix) Assistance for conversion of short-term loan of medium term loan.

(x) Subsidy for raising alternative crops.

(xi) Assistance for repair of oil engines, electric motors and agricultural wells.

(xii) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of flood prone rivers of Gangetic basin was launched during Sixth Five Year Plan in the catchments of eight flood prone rivers namely Upper Yamuna (above Tajewala), Upper Ganga (above Rishikesh), Sahibi, Gomati, Sone, Punpun, Ajoy and Roop Narayan in seven States of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi.

Statement

Statement showing the Ceiling of Central Assistance Sanctioned to States for Flood, Cyclone etc. during 1981-82 to 1983-84

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	State	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.82	—	96.70
2.	Assam	—	9.47	11.07
3.	Bihar	20.74	17.48	—
4.	Gujarat	—	41.94	39.22
5.	Haryana	—	1.75	17.07
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.41	4.03	8.29
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.40	—	1.00
8.	Karnataka	2.81	4.42	3.29
9.	Kerala	8.43	0.11	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	2.07	5.69
11.	Maharashtra	—	—	24.68
12.	Manipur	1.60	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	—	0.33	1.90
14.	Nagaland	—	—	0.77
15.	Orissa	0.56	170.52	—
16.	Rajasthan	45.06	0.32	8.93
17.	Sikkim	2.22	—	4.40
18.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	41.18
19.	Tripura	—	0.56	4.50
20.	Uttar Pradesh	45.46	67.23	65.79
21.	West Bengal	18.18	7.57	—

Time Limit for Construction of Government Quarters and Allotment Thereof

1132. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Government quarters are under construction for Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat pool in Delhi/New Delhi; the number of quarters to be constructed, category-wise;

(b) if so, where and time by which construction of these quarters will be completed and the expected date by

when these quarters will be ready for allotment to the employees of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat; and

(c) if no time has been fixed for completion of these quarters, whether Government propose to fix any time limit for construction/completion of these quarters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The information is given in the statement.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

The number of quarters in construction category-wise for Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Sectt. Pool in Delhi/New Delhi are as follows :

Location	Type	No. of Qrs.	Likely date of completion
D.I.Z. Area	III	60	Construction work completed. Quarters could not be handed over due to shortage of water. The matter has been taken up with the NDMC/DMC.
Vasant Vihar	I	45	31.10.1984
	II	75	31.3.1985
	III	75	31.3.1985

The quarters will be handed over for allotment immediately on completion subject to availability of water and electricity.

Objectives and Achievements of Brahmaputra Board

1133. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the primary objectives for setting up the Brahmaputra Board ;

(b) the details of financial resources to carry out the objectives entrusted to the Board ;

(c) the evaluation, if any, made in regard to the activities and achievements of the Brahmaputra Board ; and

(d) the proposal for streamlining the functions and powers of the Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Brahmaputra Board are to carry out surveys and investigations for preparation of the Master Plan for controlling floods, bank erosion and drainage improvement in Brahmaputra basin taking into consideration the utilisation of the water resources of the Brahmaputra for other beneficial purposes, such as irrigation, hydro-power and navigation etc. The Board has also to prepare the detailed Project Reports and estimates of dams and reservoirs and also take up execution with approval of the Central Government.

(b) Central Government provides grants-in-aid to the Brahmaputra Board for its activities and grants of Rs. 12.30 crores have been provided upto March 1984.

(c) The Government of India has constituted a High Powered Review Board to oversee the work of the Statutory Board headed by the Union Minister for Irrigation with Chief Ministers of the States and Ministers and officials of the concerned Central Ministries/organisations as Membars.

(d) The Board is already functioning and deriving its powers as defined in the Brahmaputra Board Act of 1980 and Brahmaputra Board Rules, 1981.

Demolitions in Kingsway Camp, Delhi

1134. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of demolitions has taken place under the resettlement programme of the inhabitants of Kingsway Camp, Delhi.

(b) whether an unauthorised open air restaurant and a number of unauthorised shops in Dr. Mukharjee Nagar have been spared from the demolition operation ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) if not, when Government propose to demolish those constructions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The DDA have informed that no demolition has been taken up by them in Dr. Mukharjee Nagar.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The DDA have reported that there is no proposal to take up demolition in Dr. Mukharjee Nagar under the Kingsway Camp resettlement scheme.

औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों का पता लगाना और उनका विकास

1135. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह जिम्मेदारी दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और सरकार की है कि वे "मास्टर प्लान" के अनुसार औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों का पता लगाए और उनका विकास करने तथा उसके बाद इन उद्योगों को नए विकसित क्षेत्र को अन्तरित कर दें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1970 से अब तक कितने औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों का पता लगाया गया है और उनका विकास किया गया है तथा वहां कितने उद्योग अन्तरिकृत किए गए हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या हैं ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1970 से अब तक वर्ष-वार कितने गैर-लाइसेंसशुदा उद्योग स्थापित हुए हैं और सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने 12 औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों को

विकसित किया है। इन औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों का विकास सातवें दशक में आरम्भ किया गया जो आठवें दशक में भी जारी रहा। प्लोटों की संख्या क्षेत्र इत्यादि के ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिए हैं। 95 प्रतिशत से अधिक प्लोटों को अननुरूप उद्योगों में आवंटन द्वारा या नए उद्योगों के लिए नीलामी द्वारा बेच दिया गया है।

(घ) दिल्ली नगर निगम के लाइसेंस विभाग द्वारा इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना नहीं रखी जाती है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	योजना का नाम	योजना का कुल क्षेत्र (एकड़ में)	प्लोटों की कुल संख्या
1.	ओखला चरण—I	368.00	1097
2.	ओखला चरण—II	336.00	884
3.	रिवाड़ी लाइन चरण—I	147.65	376
4.	रिवाड़ी लाइन चरण—II	166.31	1337
5.	नारायणा चरण—I	114.56	452
6.	नारायणा चरण—II	34.88	151
7.	नारायणा वेयर हाऊसिंग	35.00	802
8.	कीर्ति नगर वेयर हाऊसिंग	194.19	844
9.	लारेंस रोड	196.20	312
10.	वजीरपुर	210.00	784
11.	जी० टी० करनाल रोड	142.44	429
12.	शिलमिल ताहीरपुर	108.95	238
योग :		2054.08	7706

Implementation of National Forest Policy

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

1136. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the national forest policy is being flouted according to report of AEPRO and if so, the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken ;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a task force consisting of voluntary agencies and motivated individuals to ensure strict implementation of the forest policy ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take immediate steps to protect fast diminishing forests which are raising many other related socio-economic problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No report published by AFPRO has been received by the Government so far.

(b) There is already a high level body called the Central Board of Forestry, which also has non-official representation. Besides, the Parliament and the State Legislatures look into the implementation of Government policies. Apart from this, the Governments of the States/Union Territories have been advised to set up advisory bodies at various levels. Hence, it is not proposed to set up a separate Task Force for this purpose, at present.

(c) The Government is conscious of the need for the protection, regeneration and development of the forests of the country and is already endeavouring to get results.

Failure to Control Pests and Develop Pest Resistant Varieties

1137. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to reports of recent workshop at Kanpur regarding annual loss of Rs. 1000 crores due to failure to control pests or develop suitable pest resistant varieties (Patriot dated 18 June, 1984) ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is poor production of pulses despite claims of 'breakthrough' from IARI ;

(c) whether Government will restrain scientists from making premature claims; and

(d) whether Government propose to bring out a publication giving list of all pulse varieties identified' and released so far with yields claimed and those obtained in the field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government's attention has been drawn to the said reports.

(b) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has never claimed a breakthrough in pulse production. However, improved varieties possessing better yield potential have been developed.

(c) No such instance of premature claims have come to the notice of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(d) Yes, Sir. Technical bulletins have been prepared by the I. C. A. R. on pulse varieties and production technologies for the benefit of farmers and extension workers. Publication on crop varieties, including the pulses which have been released and notified in the country upto 1983 has been brought out by the State Farms Corporation of

India. I. C. A. R. as a regular practice brings out bulletins on different commodities giving information on varieties and production and protection technologies.

Paddy Seed Supply by Bihar Rajya Beej Nigam

1138. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the failure of the Bihar Rajya Beej Nigam to supply paddy seeds in required quantity ;

(b) if so, whether it will lead to shortfall in production and likely imports of rice by Government ;

(c) whether this is a result of export of paddy seeds by the Centre two years back under the garb of rice-in-busk ;

(d) whether it is correct that National Seeds Corporation and State Seeds Corporation are in a position only to meet hardly 1 per cent of the total seed requirements of the country for all crops (grains/vegetables/other commodities) ; and

(e) whether Government propose to put all seed Corporations both at the Centre and States under professional experts and save the country from further imports of grains etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) The Government are aware of the shortfall in supply of paddy seeds to Bihar by Bihar Rajya Beej Nigam with reference to the targetted quantity.

(b) Supply of paddy seeds by Bihar

Rajya Beej Nigam supplemented through supply by National Seeds Corporation and Uttar Pradesh Seeds & Tarai Development Corporation etc., was adequate to meet the demand of the State, and as a such, there is not likely to be any shortfall in production. The question of import of rice by the Government due to shortfall in supply of paddy seeds by Bihar Rajya Beej Nigam does not arise.

(c) There had been no export of paddy certified/quality seeds during 1982-83 and 1983-84.

(d) No, Sir. Excepting potato seeds, the supplies by National Seeds Corporation account for about 10-11% of the total quantum of seeds distributed in the country. National Seeds Corporation and State Seeds Corporations together account for about 51% per cent of the total quantum of seeds distributed in the country.

(e) Management of State Seeds Corporations is done by State Governments and National Seeds Corporation by the Central Government. In all these Corporations, Technical/Professional Officers/Experts hold the key posts in production, quality control, marketing etc. Adequate care is taken to select suitable officers as Chief Executives and in fact in some of the Seed Corporations, Technical Officers have already been appointed as Chief Executive.

**Achievements of Dry Land Farming
under 20-Point Programme**

1139. SHRI AMARSINH
RATHAWA :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the dry land farming scheme which is the first point in the 20-Point Economic Programme has

been successful and achievements have been made during the year 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the details of achievements made ;

(c) what special measures are being taken to popularise this scheme during the year 1984-85 ; and

(d) the provision being made for the Seventh Five Year Plan under the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Vigorous programme of Integrated Watershed Management have been launched for improving and stabilising production in Dryland areas. As this is a resource building and productivity improvement programme, the achievements/benefits will accrue in due course of time.

(c) In addition to general developmental programme Model Watersheds are being developed, training is being provided to field staff and research scientists are being actively involved.

(d) The provision for Seventh Five Year Plan is not yet finalised.

Construction of West Island Freeway Project at Bombay

1140. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have sought the Centre's assistance for construction of the West Island Freeway Project at Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The details of the West Island Freeway Project at Bombay are indicated below :

Section	Length (in Kms.)	Cost (Rs. Crores)
Nariman Pt. to Chowpati	3.60	30.68
Malabar Hill Tunnel	0.66	10.46
Malabar Hill Tunnel to Haji Ali	3.25	26.61
Haji Ali to Worli Drainage Channel	4.00	25.01
Worli Drainage Channel to Bandra	5.35	36.00
Total	16.86	128.76

Production, Allocation and Demand of Foodgrains

1141. SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN :

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the foodgrains production during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and the estimated foodgrains production for 1984-85;

(b) the year-wise allocation of foodgrains for the same period to States; State-wise;

(c) the year-wise demand of foodgrains and the actual supply thereof for the same period from the States, State-wise; and

(d) the reasons for not meeting the demand of States for foodgrains for the same period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Foodgrains production in India during the years 1980-81 to 1983-84 (Provisional) is as under :

(In Million tonnes)

1980-81	...	129.6
1981-82	...	133.3
1982-83	...	128.4
1983-84	...	150.6

(Provisional)

A production target of 153.6 million tonnes has been fixed for all India foodgrains production during the 1984-85. It is too early to estimate the likely level of actual production now.

(b) and (c) A Statement showing Demand; Allotment and Offtake of foodgrains from Central Pool during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 (upto June, 1984) is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8495/84]

(d) The allotments of foodgrains to various States/UTs are made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. The allocations from the Central Pool are only supplemental in nature, to the open market availability.

Supply of Edible Oil to States

1142. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of edible oils supplied to each State from 1980 to 1984;

(b) the quantity of edible oils to be supplied to each State during 1984-85;

(c) the demand of edible oils from each State from 1980 to 1985; and

(d) the reasons for the short supply of edible oils to each State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) A statement showing the details of demand made by the States and quantity of edible oils supplied to each State from the Oil Years 1980-81 to 1983-84 is attached.

(d) The allocation of imported edible oils is supplementary in nature and it is intended to bridge, to the extent possible, the gap between the availability of indigenous edible oils and their demand. It is not possible to meet the entire demand of any State due to limited availability of imported edible oils.

Statement

Statement showing the details of demands made by States and quantities of edible oils supplied to each State during the Oil years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84

S. No.	Name of State	Demand made by States/U.Ts.				Quantities supplied to States/U.Ts.				
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-4	(till 15.7.1984)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	156000	264000	150000	162000	60339	47587	61663	32395	
2.	Assam	18000	6750	36000	30800	5237	4131	6600	2331	
3.	Bihar	36000	12000	9300	60000	2944	3829	4775	5128	
4.	Gujarat	78000	106000	117000	104000	54930	43565	56809	28666	
5.	Haryana	6000	6000	5377	30000	2434	2261	3116	5745	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	16950	16500	21000	24000	4466	7060	7998	3637	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2400	4800	4800	28800	681	1075	1635	1940	
8.	Karnataka	95000	95000	95000	95000	16790	15329	23903	14216	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Kerala	153600	105600	65000	47000	27592	24067	30835	21640
10.	Madhya Pradesh	86000	60000	62000	60000	20039	9297	13309	8538
11.	Maharashtra	99000	156000	75000	148000	65818	60159	75675	63725
12.	Manipur	36000	7200	4200	4200	3935	2396	3046	3263
13.	Meghalaya	41400	9000	9000	9000	2255	2885	3417	3186
14.	Nagaland	12000	3000	2400	12000	1549	440	812	1239
15.	Orissa	25000	96000	48500	96000	5738	9653	8636	10932
16.	Punjab	6000	36000	45300	48000	4552	10873	13227	7695
17.	Rajasthan	5000	25000	30000	30000	2446	2660	3197	3939
18.	Sikkim	3600	3600	4800	4800	796	1456	1259	641
19.	Tamil Nadu	60000	240000	150000	150000	43387	42515	55525	22777
20.	Tripura	5000	420	Nil	1200	Nil	Nil	Nil	327
21.	Uttar Pradesh	20740	42000	42000	105600	19644	21916	29191	21885
22.	West Bengal	125500	125500	126000	126000	72122	67589	75883	50359

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

23.	Arunachal Pradesh	21600	1800	4800	360	443	27	38	58
24.	Chandigarh	900	120	650	420	60	149	160	120
25.	D & N Haveli	Nil	192	240	240	Nil	41	124	146
26.	Delhi	19200	25200	30000	70800	13861	16190	17906	11390
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4000	5100	4800	4800	2599	3973	3690	2539
28.	Lakshadweep	99	216	100	126	63	45	99	64
29.	Mizoram	2450	3000	2400	2400	558	475	712	607
30.	Pondicherry	650	3175	3000	3600	1398	1599	1617	1165

It is not possible to make the forecast of quantity of imported edible oils which will be supplied to each State during the remaining part of the current oil year 1983-84 and 1984-85, because the allocation of imported edible oils is decided on a month to month basis on consideration of various factors, such as, realistic assessment of the demand made by the State, consumption pattern, availability of indigenous edible oils within the State/region, availability of stocks with STC and the pace of lifting of edible oils allocated earlier and other relevant factors.

Survey of Barren Lands

1143. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY :

SHRI RAM VILAS
PASWAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey in regard to the barren lands in the country has since been made;

(b) if so, the details of barren lands in each State; and

(c) whether Government propose to reclaim barren lands to boost the

production of foodgrains in the country and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
(a) to (c) Land Use Statistics for the country are collected and reported in a 9-fold classification including barren and unculturable lands. The State-wise distribution of barren and unculturable land, as per land utilisation statistics available for the year 1980-81, is given in the Statement attached. Barren and unculturable lands cannot be economically brought under cultivation. Hence, there is no proposal to reclaim barren lands.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State/Union Territories	Area in '000 hectares
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2340
2.	Assam	1542
3.	Bihar	1011
4.	Gujarat	2503
5.	Haryana	65
6.	Himachal Pradesh	141
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	231
8.	Karnataka	844
9.	Kerala	86
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2322
11.	Maharashtra	1733
12.	Manipur	1419
13.	Meghalaya	231
14.	Nagaland	—
15.	Orissa	265
16.	Punjab	98
17.	Rajasthan	2917
18.	Sikkim	205
19.	Tamilnadu	577
20.	Tripura	120
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1141
22.	West Bengal	121

1	2	3
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	19
25.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—
26.	Chandigarh	Not available
27.	Delhi	18
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	16
29.	Lakshadweep	—
30.	Mizoram	201
31.	Pondicherry	(a)
32.	All India	20167

(a) Below 500 hectares.

Putting Farmland to Non-Agricultural Use

1144. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing trend in various States in the country of putting farmland to non-agricultural use and thus allowing degradation of soil;

(b) whether Central Government have issued necessary guidelines to States to protect green land, forests and natural environment while planning for industrial and economic development; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government of India have been repeatedly stressing to all the States and Union Territories that good agricultural land should not be diverted for other uses especially when less productive land is available. The increasing requirement of food on account of population increase and attendant developmental activities, make very essential

to conserve as much land as possible for agricultural production and not to permit its diversion to non-agricultural purposes, except when such diversion subserves an important public purposes. Even there, diversion is to be limited to the minimum. States and Union Territories have been further advised to have State Land Use Boards to look into this matter. The National Land Board which is represented by a Minister each, from the States and Union Territories in its first meeting held on 7th March, 1984 recommended that the States and Union Territories will ensure by all possible means that good agricultural lands are not diverted for non-agricultural purpose. In the tenancy laws of a majority of the States, restrictions have been imposed on diversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural use. Laws of some States, however, provide for such diversion under certain circumstances with the permission of the competent authority.

The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 provides that prior approval of the Central Government is necessary before any reserved forest land is dereserved or any forest land is diverted to any non-forest purpose by any State Government or

local authority Guidelines have been issued to the States and Union Territories regarding fellings in forests. The following are some of the important instructions in brief regarding fellings in forests communicated to all State Governments and Union Territories :

- (i) Clear-felling in natural forests should be avoided as far as possible.
- (ii) State Governments should consider banning of all fellings above 1000 m. altitude.
- (iii) Critical areas in hills and plains such as :
 - (a) catchments of river valleys
 - (b) those prone to land-slides and erosion
 - (c) those with unstable geological formation, and
 - (d) those in the vicinity of roads, nullahs, etc.

are protected from falling of trees.

Target of C.A.D. Programme in Gujarat

1145. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the extent of Command Area Development Programme in financial and physical terms (Project-wise) targeted in Gujarat during the Sixth Plan;
- (b) the achievement till today; and
- (c) the reasons for shortfall, if any, and how it is proposed to be covered up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The approved Sixth Plan State outlay for Gujarat was Rs. 18 8 crores. The target for construction of field channels was 0.16 million hectares, for land levelling 0.054 million hectares and no

target was fixed for warabandi. The targets have been fixed State-wise and not projectwise.

(b) The State Plan expenditure from 1980-81 to 1982-83 was Rs. 4.754 crores and the anticipated State Plan expenditure during 1983-84 is Rs. 4.7 crores. Besides this amount, matching assistance was released from Government of India amounting to Rs. 10.99 crores from 1980-81 to 1983-84.

The achievement under construction of field channels till 1983-84 is 0.088 million hectares and under land levelling is 0.023 m. ha. The achievement under warabandi till 1983-84 is 0.098 m. ha.

(c) The progress in the first three years of the Sixth Plan was slow as far as construction of field channels is concerned. However, in 1983-84 because of the incentive scheme for field channels whereby 100% of the cost was reimbursed by Government of India for performance over and above the Annual target for the State, achievement in 1983-84 has been almost double the target for the year. In 1984-85 the State is expected to do very well and achieve about 80 to 90% of the Sixth Plan target.

The progress under land levelling has been slow because of the high cost of the works and the consequent reluctance of the farmers to take up this work and delay in recovery of dues. Other problems like lack of necessary technical support, delay in identification of ineligible and eligible farmers have been sorted out by the State Government to a great extent. The State Government is also taking adaptive trials on the efficacy of the sprinkler system in certain areas as an alternative to land shaping and construction of field channels.

Inclusion of Coconut among Oil-seeds

1146. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister

of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have included coconut among oilseeds and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether Government are providing liberal subsidies for oilseeds crops; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not approving the scheme sponsored by Government of Kerala for Central assistance for the comprehensive coconut development programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
(a) No, Sir, coconut is included as plantation crop under Horticulture.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Scheme sponsored by Government of Kerala for Central Assistance for the comprehensive coconut development programme could not be considered due to (i) insufficient justification of the programme; (ii) economy measures being undertaken by the Government during current year and (iii) in Kerala several schemes are financed by the Central Government through Coconut Development Board and other Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Requirement of Palmolein in Kerala

1147. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR :

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) the monthly requirement of Palmolein in Kerala at the rate of one kilogram per household per month ;

(b) the present level of allotment ;

(c) whether the State Government have requested the Union Government for enhancement of the allotment ; and

(d) if so, details thereof and the action thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Kerala Government has indicated its requirement of imported edible oils at 47,000 M. Ts for the Oil Year 1983-84 (November, 1983 to October, 1984). The monthly average comes to 3,917 M.Ts.

(b) The allocation of imported edible oils to Kerala has been maintained at a substantially high level of 5,000 M.Ts. per month which is more than their demand.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Since November, 1983 to February, 1984 Kerala had been allocated imported edible oil at the rate of 5,000 M Ts per month and it was increased to 5,500 M Ts since March, 1984. From July, 1984, it has been further stepped up to 6,000 M.Ts. as against 5,500 M.Ts. made for June, 1984. Palmolein has been allocated according to availability.

बाणसागर परियोजना को मंजूरी

1148. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिन्धुई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने बाणसागर परियोजना को मंजूरी प्रदान कर दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें इस योजना का लाभ पहुँचाने की संभावना है;

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच हुए समझौते का बिहार द्वारा विरोध किया जा रहा है;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्षा) : (क) से (ग) योजना आयोग द्वारा बाणसागर परियोजना (यूनिट एक) बांध और आनुषंगिक निर्माण-कार्यों को 91.30 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर अगस्त, 1978 में अनुमोदित किया गया था।

इस परियोजना में मध्य प्रदेश के देवलैंड गांव में सोन नदी के ऊपर 63 मीटर उच्च चिनाई-सह-राक फिल बांध का निर्माण करना परिकल्पित है और 4.00 मिलियन एकड़ फुट उपयोज्य जल-संचयन होगा।

इसकी लागत और उपयोज्य जल-संचयन को मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के भागीदार राज्यों द्वारा 2:1:1 के अनुपात में बांटा जाएगा।

(घ) से (च) बिहार सरकार से केन्द्र को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Shortfall in Wheat Production in Punjab

1149. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been serious shortfall in the production of wheat due to agitations in Punjab ;

(b) whether Government have assessed the situation ; and

(c) if so, the present position of wheat stocks and buffer stocks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Production of wheat in Punjab has been increasing during the past few years as may be seen from the Table below :

Production of Wheat in Punjab

(lakh tonnes)

1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Provisional)
76.8	85.5	91.8	94.0

(c) The total wheat stocks with the Central and State Governments is estimated at 169.6 lakh tonnes (as on 1.7.1984), as against 130.1 lakh tonnes a year ago. This includes 50 lakh tonnes of buffer stocks.

देश में आवासीय इकाइयों की भावी आवश्यकता

1150. श्री बापूसाहिब परुलेकर :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भारतीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल संघ के सर्वेक्षण प्रतिवेदन की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है जिममें कहा गया है कि देश को 1990 तक 90 लाख आवासीय एककों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) इस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं;

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) इस प्रकार के मामले में, राष्ट्रीय भवन (निर्माण) संगठन द्वारा तैयार किए गए अनुमानों से सरकार को मार्ग निर्देशन दिया जाता है। संगठन ने आवास की वर्तमान कमी को इस प्रकार आंका है :—

शहरी	57 लाख
ग्रामीण	181 लाख
	—————
योग :	238 लाख
	—————

(ग) आवास की गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कई उपाय किए गए हैं जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :—

- (i) आवास के लिए पूंजी निवेश का स्तर पांचवी योजना में 600.92 करोड़ रुपये से लेकर छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में 1490.87 करोड़ रुपये तक बढ़ाना।
- (ii) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के आवास प्रयासों में समाज के निर्धन वर्गों को और आश्रयविहीन व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता देना।
- (iii) चालू योजना अवधि के दौरान आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम (हुडको) का पूंजी निवेश स्तर 600 करोड़ रुपये तक बढ़ाना। ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों को व्याज की रियायती दर पर ऋणों का प्रावधान करना।
- (iv) आवास के लिए 1982 में उपलब्ध बैंक ऋण 100 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 1983 में 150 करोड़ रुपये करना।
- (v) आवास में निवेश को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कई वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन दिए गए हैं।
- (vi) बड़े-बड़े शहरों में सहकारी सामूहिक आवास प्रयासों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, 9 राज्यों में अपार्टमेंट आर्किटेक्चर एक्ट लागू किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में गेहूं की खरीद
और उत्पादन

1151. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश से 1981-82 के दौरान, कितने हजार मीट्रिक टन गेहूं की खरीद की गई और इसी अवधि में वहां गेहूं का कितना उत्पादन हुआ;

(ख) क्या 1982-83 में गेहूं की खरीद और उत्पादन, 1981-82 में गेहूं की खरीद और उत्पादन की तुलना में कम रहा;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कम उत्पादन होने के क्या कारण थे; और

(घ) यदि उत्पादन कम नहीं था तो फिर उसकी खरीद कम होने के क्या कारण थे और तत्सम्बन्धी अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि वर्ष 1981-82 में 127.5 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं का उत्पादन हुआ था जिसमें से सरकारी एजेन्सियों द्वारा 13.8 लाख मीटरी टन की मात्रा वसूल की गई थी ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Acute Water Scarcity in Delhi
During May-June, 1984

1152. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of

WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite augmentation of water supply in Delhi from Ganges through the new Ganga link, the Capital experienced acute water scarcity during this summer ;

(b) if so, what was the precise water supply and requirement position in Delhi, especially in South Delhi, during the months of May-June, 1984 ; and

(c) steps taken or being taken to augment the water supply position in Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) By and large water supply position in Delhi during summer 1984 was satisfactory except on a few, occasions during the latter part of May and beginning of June, '84 when there was low voltage and electric tripping at the Treatment Plants and Booster Pumping Stations.

(b) The Delhi water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has been producing 332 MGD water since March, 1984. 54 MGD of water is being supplied in South Delhi. Information about the requirement for the months of May-June, 1984 is not available. By 1985, the assessed requirement of water in Delhi would be around 472 MGD and of South Delhi about 84 MGD.

(c) First Phase of the 100 MGD Treatment Plant at Shahdara has been commissioned during March, 1984. Works are in progress in respect of the 2nd Phase which is expected to be commissioned during 1985. Two ranney wells are under construction which are expected to be commissioned progres-

sively by the end of 1984. With the completion of the above two augmentation schemes, the production of water in Delhi will go upto 412 MGD.

Investigations are also in progress for locating additional ranny wells for augmenting water supply by additional 20 MGD.

Increase in Prices of Vanaspati

1153. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments had urged the Central Government in June this year to issue statutory orders enjoining on vanaspati manufacturers to sell 30 per cent of their produce to the concerned State Governments for public distribution ;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto ; and

(c) whether even after the recent increase in prices of vanaspati the commodity was not available and the retail prices soared comparatively much higher as a result of the artificial scarcity ; if so, the actual supply and prices position in Delhi and other States/Union Territories in April, May and June this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) With a view to ensuring easy availability of vanaspati to the consumers at reasonable prices, Government of India advised the State Governments/U.T. Administrations in March, 1984 to procure upto 30% of vanaspati produced in their respective jurisdiction for sale through State Government/U.T. nominees or through Public Distribution System.

(c) During the period April to June,

1984 which includes the period after the recent increase in vanaspati prices, the price position and availability of vanaspati were reported to be generally satisfactory. Sporadic reports of shortages, as and when received, were promptly dealt with by directing vanaspati industry to rush supplies or by taking other remedial measures.

उर्वरकों की ऊँचे मूल्यों

पर बिक्री

1154. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 1983 में उर्वरकों के मूल्य में कमी की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो घोषणा के अनुसार वितरण एजेंसियों के नामों सहित वितरण के लिये विभिन्न एजेंसियों को उर्वरकों की राज्य-वार कितनी मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराई जाती है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उर्वरकों का वितरण करने वाली एजेंसियों ने सरकार द्वारा सारे देश में निर्धारित दरों का पालन नहीं किया और उर्वरकों की बिक्री पुराने मूल्यों पर ही की थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही की थी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग ने 29.6.1983 से उर्वरकों की विभिन्न किस्मों के मूल्यों में 7½ प्रतिशत की आम कटौती की घोषणा की है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास 2 वर्षों से अधिक समय से पड़े यूरिया तथा डी. ए. पी. के भण्डार की सूची लागत को कम करने के विचार से सरकार ने विशेष छूट

की एक योजना की घोषणा की, जिसके तहत इन भण्डारों की खरीद पर उप-भोक्ताओं के लिए 10 प्रतिशत की छूट उपलब्ध थी। यह छूट उर्वरकों की सभी किस्मों पर दी गई 7½ प्रतिशत की आम छूट के अलावा थी।

(ख) 1-7-1983 से 18-6-1984 तक की अवधि के दौरान विशेष छूट की योजना के तहत विभिन्न एजेन्सियों के जरिए वितरित किए गए उर्वरकों की राज्यवार-मात्रा को दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 8496/84)।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित करना

1155. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गई तकनीकी समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस रिपोर्ट के प्राप्त होने के बाद कितनी कालोनियों को नियमित किया गया है; और

(ख) सुदर्शन पार्क कालोनी की ब्लाक वार स्थिति क्या है?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में

उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) तकनीकी समिति की रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। तथापि, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और दिल्ली नगर निगम दोनों इस विषय पर सरकार के मौजूदा आदेशों के अनुसार अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण का कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि शुरू में सुदर्शन पार्क कालोनी को दिनांक 4-8-61 के सकल्प संख्या 580 के अन्तर्गत नियमित किया गया था। सुदर्शन पार्क और सुदर्शन पार्क विस्तार के पुनरीक्षित नियमितीकरण नक्शों का अनुमोदन दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा संकल्प सं० 196 के अन्तर्गत दिनांक 16-8-79 को किया गया था। सुदर्शन पार्क और विस्तार कालोनियों के ब्लाक वार ब्यौरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Target for Employment Generation under the NREP During 1983-84

1156. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target for generating employment under the NREP for the year 1983-84 was fixed at 32.15 crore mandays with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 513 crores ;

(b) if so, whether the target has been fulfilled ;

(c) if not, the achievements under this programme for that year ; and

(d) the reasons for the shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA

MISRA) : (a) to (d) The target of employment generation for the year 1983-84 was fixed at 32.22 crores mandays on the basis of an allocation of Rs. 400 crores including the State share. This allocation was subsequently reduced to Rs. 380 crores. The total employment generated under the programme as reported so far comes to 30.20 crores mandays. Complete information from a few states is yet to be received. Besides reduction in the allocation under the programme, the main reasons for marginal shortfall in employment generation during the year are revision in wage material ratio from 60 : 40 to 50 : 50 in the middle of 1983-84; enhancement in minimum agricultural wages in quite a few States; and increase in cost of material used in the execution of the works under the programme.

Housing Requirements met by DDA in Delhi

1157. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has hardly met 25 per cent of Delhi's housing requirements during the period of the first Master plan (1962-81) ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this big shortfall; and

(c) steps already initiated to narrow the gap ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) DDA is responsible for meeting the housing requirements of those who get themselves registered with it for allotment of houses under different schemes announced by the Authority from time to time. As against the total registration of 3,00,996, allotment/allocation has already been made to 1,13,980 so

far. Thus 38% of the requirements registered with DDA has since been met.

(c) Every effort is being made by DDA to accelerate the pace of construction and reduce the gap between the registered demand and supply.

Restriction on the Height of High Rise Buildings

1158. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any restriction of limiting the height of buildings upto 80 feet is in operation in Delhi ; if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether any relaxation has been made as regards the height and if so, details thereof ; and

(c) whether in cases of relaxation Delhi Urban Art Commission was consulted and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The height restriction of 80 feet is applicable in the following cases :

(i) in case of buildings for 'Institutional Use' the maximum height permissible is 24.4 Metres (80 feet) subject to lifts and other necessary services being provided.

(ii) for residential development on group housing basis a maximum height of 24.4 Metres (80 feet) is permissible where lifts and other necessary services are provided. In case of Government point block buildings

where overhead water reservoirs, lifts and other services are provided, the maximum height permissible for residential group housing blocks is 36.58 Metres (120 feet).

(b) and (c) In these categories the only exception has been reported by Municipal Corporation of Delhi who have sanctioned building plan for 110 bedded G.B. Pant Hospital Block, New Delhi with the height of 103 feet in consultation with the Delhi Urban Arts Commission, New Delhi.

Penalty for Breach in Bhakra Canal

1159. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the length of the cut in the Bhakra Canal by the terrorists in Punjab in the beginning of June, 1984 ; and

(b) whether any punitive/penalty has been imposed or proposed to be imposed on the people of the area near about this cut ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The breach in the Bhakra Main Line which occurred on 6th June, 1984 is reported to have damaged Canal bank and the lining in a length of about 1600 ft. The Government of Punjab have reported that the causes of the breach are still under investigation.

Expenditure of Goat Research Institute

1160. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Goat Research Institute expenditure exceeded 1983-84 budget allocations under other charges upto December, 1983 itself, both under Plan and Non-plan funds ; if so, justification

with preventive action ICAR Headquarters, Finance and Associated Financed had taken ;

(b) whether this trend has continued at Goat Institute from 1979-80 and if so, the sanctioned vis-a-vis actually utilized amounts, separately, under Plan and Non-plan funds for establishment, works, equipment, other charges, year-wise sub-headwise from 1979-80 to 1983-84 with justifications where excess occurred ;

(c) category-wise staff, number of animals, age-wise, sex-wise and genetic-group-wise existing on 1 April, 1984 and 1 July, 1984 vis-a-vis those targetted ; and

(d) whether Government are satisfied with the performance ?

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

National Seeds Corporation Plant to Distribute Hybrid Seeds for Kharif Season

1161. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation has planned to distribute hybrid seeds of paddy and other cereals for the kharif season ;

(b) whether NSC and the Pantnagar seeds establishments are the only two major agencies for inter-State sale and distribution of seeds ;

(c) whether needs of the States are supposed to be met by their respective seeds corporations ;

(d) whether the NSC has distributed hybrid seeds of paddy and other cereals

to the States during May and June 1984 ; and

(e) if so, the total quantity supplied to each State and to what extent this has helped in the better production during kharif season this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) The National Seeds Corporation have no plan to distribute hybrid seeds of paddy. However, they have distributed hybrid and composite seeds of maize, jowar and bajra during Kharif '84.

(b) National Seeds Corporation and

Uttar Pradesh Seeds & Trai Development Corporation are 2 major agencies for inter-State sale and distribution of seeds. The other agencies are State Farms Corporation of India and State Seeds Corporations.

(c) The State Seeds Corporations are supposed to meet major percentage of the seed requirement of respective States.

(d) NSC did not distribute any hybrid seed of paddy during May and June, 1984. However, during the same period, they distributed following quantities of hybrid and composites seeds of maize, jowar and bajra :

(figures in quintals)

Name of cereal	Quantity distributed
Maize	22006
Jowar	23744
Bajra	12094

(e) The estimated statewide supply of seeds by NSC during Kharif '84 is indicated in the Statement attached. The use of these certified seeds will definitely contribute in increasing agricultural production. However, the

extent of increase will not only depend on seeds but also on weather conditions, availability of other inputs, like, fertilizers, irrigation, pesticides, credit etc.

Statement

Statement Showing the Quantity of Different Hybrid, Cereals and Paddy Certified Seed Planned for Supply in the Different States During Kharif, 1984

(qty. in qtls.)

S. No.	Name of State	Hybrid maize	Hybrid jowar	Hybrid bajra	Paddy
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	425	—	1821	500
2.	Haryana	—	—	2998	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Punjab	30	—	—	—
4.	Delhi	250	1	1000	150
5.	Himachal Pradesh	72	—	—	—
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1580	—	200	—
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2689	1666	388	251
8.	Gujarat	695	213	165	417
9.	Rajasthan	600	1460	3482	—
10.	Maharashtra	1000	16670	500	500
11.	Bihar	10000	—	—	8000
12.	Orissa	420	—	—	410
13.	West Bengal	340	—	—	10,000
14.	Sikkim	200	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	225	—	—	—
16.	Assam	1300	—	—	18,000
17.	Manipur	200	—	—	—
18.	Tripura	210	—	—	—
19.	Nagaland	250	—	—	—
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	—	—	200
21.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	600
22.	Tamil Nadu	365	1500	1000	2000
23.	Andhra Pradesh	500	—	100	—
24.	Karnataka	455	2234	440	—
25.	Kerala	—	—	—	1700
26.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	121
Total		22006	23744	12094	42849

**Reorientation of Command Area
Development Project**

1162. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
be pleased to state :

(a) whether re-orientation of the
Command Area Development project is
being considered by his Ministry;

(b) if so, whether more stress is
being planned to be laid on the scheme
which would ensure better utilisation of
the irrigation potential already created
with heavy investment;

(c) if so, the details of the pro-
posals made ;

(d) whether one of the proposals
is to single out the field channel con-
struction programme for added emphasis;

(e) if so, whether an expert group
was set up by the Planning Commission
which has already considered in detail
the overall position of the Command
Area Development Programme; and

(f) the steps being taken for crea-
tion of better irrigation potential during
1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a)
to (e) The Working Group for Com-
mand Area Development, constituted by
the Planning Commission for the Seventh
Plan, has been reviewing the progress of
C.A.D. Programme in the 6th Plan and
the strategy to be adopted in the 7th
Plan Detailed discussions have also been
held with the State Governments. The
Working Group will be submitting its
report shortly.

As far as giving emphasis to the
field channel construction programme is
concerned, an incentive scheme was
launched in 1983-84 whereby 100% of
the costs would be reimbursed to the
State Governments for performance over
and above the annual target. The in-
centive scheme for field channels is be-
ing continued in 1984-85 also.

(f) The States have been asked to
give emphasis, within the available re-
sources, to completion of on-going pro-
jects for creation of better irrigation
potential during 1984-85.

**Clearance of Arrears of NCCF by
State Governments**

1163. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will
the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Coopera-
tive Consumers Federation has warned
that it will stop the supply of controlled
cloth to the State Governments unless
their agencies involved in its distribu-
tion clear their outstanding dues by June
30 this year ;

(b) if so, whether seven State
agencies owe over Rs. 12 crores to
NCCF as payment for supply of con-
trolled cloth;

(c) if so, which are the States in-
volved ;

(d) whether the NCCF has already
communicated its concern to the State
Governments and have also intimated
him about the same ;

(e) if so, whether the Federation
has urged Union Government to provide
a grant of loan of Rs. 20 crores to tide
over the crisis caused by the blocking of
funds; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is reported by the NCCF that agencies nominated by some of the State Governments have to clear dues of National Cooperative Consumers Federation of India Ltd., against supply of controlled clothe.

(c) The break-up of the dues State-wise alongwith period for which these are pending, are given in the statement attached.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) No proposal of NCCF for grant of loan to overcome the problems faced by them due to blockage of funds with State Governments is under consideration.

Statement

Statement indicating the State-wise and period-wise break-up of dues from State agencies regarding supply of Controlled cloth made by the National Cooperative Consumers Federation (NCCF) as on 30.6.1984

(Rs. in lakhs)

S No.	States/U.Ts.	upto 1 month	1—3 months	3—6 months	More than 6 months but less than a year	More than a year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.55	39.51	46.22	4.42	—	92.70
2.	Assam	—	4.38	—	—	—	4.38
3.	Bihar	—	80.41	18.87	13.79	1.05	114.12
4.	Gujarat	54.50	—	23.65	—	—	78.15
5.	Haryana	—	5.52	4.58	0.42	—	10.52
6.	Karnataka	0.21	2.42	5.90	7.87	—	16.40
7.	Kerala	—	42.17	8.89	0.60	—	51.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2.98	4.70	—	3.79	—	11.47
9.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	0.12	—	0.12
10.	Nagaland	—	11.00	—	—	—	11.00
11.	Orissa	—	73.29	6.19	17.09	0.58	97.15
12.	Punjab	6.69	—	—	—	—	6.69
13.	Rajasthan	—	7.17	1.31	—	—	8.48
14.	Tamil Nadu	—	5.80	230.12	0.66	—	236.58
15.	Uttar Pradesh	—	68.88	—	9.31	—	78.19
16.	West Bengal	4.93	17.83	—	—	—	22.76
17.	Delhi	4.56	21.30	—	15.37	—	41.23
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	0.55	0.47	0.43	—	1.45
19.	Mizoram	—	4.29	—	—	—	4.29
Total		76.42	389.22	346.20	73.87	1.63	887.34

गेहूं, चावल और खाद्य तेल का
वार्षिक कोटा बढ़ाने के लिए मध्य
प्रदेश सरकार का अनुरोध

1164. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या
खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने
उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरण
के लिए गेहूं, चावल और खाद्य तेलों के
वार्षिक कोटे को बढ़ाने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार
से अनुरोध किया है।

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

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार ने उस पर क्या
कार्यवाही की है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और
नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (डा०
एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) से (ग)
मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को जुलाई, 1984 में
सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए
18,000 मीटरी टन चावल और 25,000
मीटरी टन गेहूं आवंटित किया गया है
जबकि उन्होंने 30,000 मीटरी टन चावल
और 15,000 मीटरी टन गेहूं की मांग
की थी।

जहां तक खाद्य तेलों का सम्बन्ध है,
राज्य सरकार ने आवंटन को बढ़ाकर
5000 मीटरी टन प्रति माह करने का
अनुरोध किया था। आवंटन को जून,
1984 के 3000 मीटरी टन से बढ़ाकर
जुलाई, 1984 में 4000 मीटरी टन कर
दिया गया है।

ग्रामीण महिला तथा बाल विकास
कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन

1165. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण महिला तथा बालविकास
कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत देश में कितने जिलों
का चयन किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह कार्यक्रम सितम्बर
1982 से चूने गए सभी जिलों में आरम्भ
कर दिया गया है;

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कार्या-
न्वित की गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा
क्या है;

(घ) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्य
प्रदेश में कितने जिलों का चयन किया गया
है तथा वहां पर कार्यान्वित की जा रही
योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत
जिला स्तर पर प्रत्येक जिलों में एक महिला
परियोजना अधिकारी और ब्लाक स्तर पर
एक ग्राम सेविका की नियुक्ति की गई है;

(च) वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84
के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न
राज्य सरकारों को सरकार द्वारा कुल
कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है; और

(छ) क्या यह सहायता इस कार्यक्रम
के अन्तर्गत 50 प्रतिशत व्यय के आधार
पर दी गई है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री
(श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में
महिला तथा बाल विकास कार्यक्रम के

अन्तर्गत देश के 51 जिलों का चयन किया गया है।

(ख) यद्यपि कार्यक्रम सितम्बर, 1982 में आरम्भ किया गया था परन्तु वास्तविक कार्यान्वयन कई जिलों में तत्काल आरम्भ नहीं किया गया क्योंकि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा औपचारिक कार्यवाहियां पूरी नहीं हो पाई थीं।

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिला तथा बाल विकास कार्यक्रम, समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम की एक उप-योजना है। समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्राह्य आय सृजन की सभी योजनाएं इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भी चलाई जा रही हैं।

(घ) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के चार जिलों का चयन किया गया है। आय सृजन की सभी योजनाएं जैसा कि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में उल्लेख किया गया है, शिशु परिचर्या सुविधाओं के अतिरिक्त चलाई जा रही हैं।

(ङ) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक जिले में एक महिला परियोजना अधिकारी के पद की मंजूरी का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिला तथा बाल विकास कार्यक्रम वाले प्रत्येक खण्ड में एक अतिरिक्त ग्राम सेविका का पद स्वीकृत किया गया है तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनकी नियुक्ति की जा रही है।

(च) वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध नहीं की जा सकी क्योंकि कार्यक्रम वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त में मंजूर किया गया था। वर्ष 1983-84 में भारत सरकार

द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को 24.99 लाख रुपए की धनराशि वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में दे दी गयी थी।

(छ) यह सहायता कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत परिव्यय को केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बराबर-बराबर वहन किए जाने के आधार पर उपलब्ध कराई गई है।

स्व-नियोजन के लिए ग्रामीण युवकों को प्रशिक्षण (ट्राईसेम) कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत युवकों को प्रशिक्षण

1166. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान स्व-नियोजन के लिए ग्रामीण युवकों को प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने ग्रामीण युवकों को प्रशिक्षण देने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था;

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने युवकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है;

(ग) उनमें से आदिवासी तथा अनु-सूचित जातियों के युवक कितने हैं;

(घ) क्या ये सभी युवक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के पश्चात अपनी आजीविका कमा रहे हैं;

(ङ) इस प्रकार प्रशिक्षित युवकों में से कितने युवकों ने बैंकों से वित्तीय सहायता ली है और अपना व्यवसाय शुरू कर दिया है; और

(च) क्या सभी राज्यों ने इस संबंध में निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के अनुसार युवकों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए व्यवस्था की है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) ग्रामीण युवकों को स्व-रोजगार हेतु प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम (ट्राइसेम) के अन्तर्गत प्रतिवर्ष प्रतिखण्ड कम से कम 40 युवकों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाना है। तदनुसार, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत लगभग 10 लाख युवकों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाएगा।

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इसकी शुरुआत से लेकर 1983-84 तक प्रशिक्षित किए गए युवकों की संख्या 8.03 लाख है।

(ग) 1982-83 और 1983-84 में "ट्राइसेम" के अन्तर्गत शामिल किए गए आदिवासी और अनुसूचित जाति के युवकों की संख्या क्रमशः 25762 और 80969 है।

(घ) "ट्राइसेम" के अन्तर्गत 1983-84 तक प्रशिक्षित 8.03 लाख युवकों में से 4.38 लाख युवक अपना धन्धा/नौकरी करने लगे हैं।

(ङ) अपना धन्धा करने वाले युवकों की संख्या 3.90 लाख है।

(च) जी हां।

Unfair Dealings in Sales of Tractors

1197. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that representations have been received complaining against the unfair dealings in the sale of tractors to farmers;

(b) if so, the action taken on these representations ;

(c) whether it has been brought to the notice of his Ministry that the entire cost of tractor is got deposited from the farmers much in advance in clear violation and contravention of the instructions and orders issued under the Act of 1971; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take to put an end to such malpractice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the manufacturer concerned and with the Ministry of Industry which is responsible for manufacture and distribution of tractors.

(c) and (d) It has been reported that the entire cost of HMT 5911 model of tractor is being got deposited from the farmers in advance. However, since this model of tractor is not covered under the Tractors (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1971, which is administered by the Department of Heavy Industry, there is no contravention of any provision of the Order.

ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकारों को धन का आबंटन

1168. श्री सत्यनारायण जाटया : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यवार कितनी धनराशि का आबंटन किया गया है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए किए गए आबंटन की तुलना में इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०—8497/84]।

स्वायत्तसाशी यूनिटों के रूप में
नेहरू युवक केन्द्र

1169. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों को स्वायत्तसाशी यूनिट बनाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और क्या इस योजना का ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

खेल विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलौत) : (क) जी, नहीं। तथापि, सभी नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों के लिए स्वायत्त संगठन की स्थापना के प्रश्न की जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Rehabilitation of Persons Deprived of Agricultural Land due to Setting up of Irrigation Projects

1170. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have of late taken any decision to accord rehabilitation to persons deprived of their land for cultivation consequent upon the setting up of irrigation projects, to allot them land for cultivation in compensation, under the command area at the project compulsorily, to rehabilitate them under the Ayacut of the same project, to grant ex-gratia payment to land-less labourer displaced in this context; and

(b) if so, the detailed particulars pertaining to these aspects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects including rehabilitation programme for displaced persons are planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments themselves. A Committee of Ministers from States and the Centre has been constituted by the Ministry of Irrigation to consider the problem and lay down a broad national policy on the rehabilitation measures. Pending the recommendations of this committee, with a view to enabling the displaced persons to share the benefit of the project, the Ministry of Irrigation advised the State Governments in May, 1980 that waste lands in the command area may be assigned to displaced persons and where such lands are not available, the larger land holders in the command area may have to be compelled to give a part of their land for the purpose of resettling the displaced persons. Further, the Ministry of Home Affairs have circulated draft Guidelines to State Governments for comments in February, 1984 regarding rehabilitation of displaced tribals on account of location of irrigation, indus-

trial and mining projects and other development activities.

Law Relating to Reconstruction of Buildings Demolished by DDA

1171. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people whose houses are demolished by the civic bodies/DDA on their being declared as dangerous have the discretion to re-build them properly;

(b) whether in areas where none of the houses has been constructed as per plan approved by civic bodies/DDA plan, approval is not a pre-requisite; and

(c) if so, the orders on the subject and whether copies thereof will be laid on the Table ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :
(a) Yes, provided they obtain due sanction from the competent authority.

(b) and (c) The DDA has reported that under Section 12 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, 'Development', which includes construction of buildings/structures, is to be undertaken with due sanction from the sanctioning authority. If the area is declared as the Development area of the Authority, such permission is to be obtained from the Delhi Development Authority or otherwise from the concerned Local Body. A copy each of Section 2(d) and Section 12 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8498/84]

Strategy for Achievement of Productivity under Diversification of Cropping Pattern in Orissa

1172. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the strategies recommended to the farmers for achievement of productivity under diversification of cropping pattern in Orissa;

(b) the outcome of the implementation of those strategies in Orissa in the Sixth Plan; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) Some of the strategies recommended to the farmers for achievement of higher productivity and diversification of cropping pattern in Orissa are as under :

1. Adoption of suitable cropping system under different land situations; such as,

- (i) Growing millets and pulses in rainfed uplands not suitable for rice crop.
- (ii) Bringing additional area under short duration varieties of Urd; moong, etc., in rice fallows and in summer season with irrigation after oilseeds, potato, wheat, etc.
- (iii) Inter cropping of arhar groundnut both under irrigated and unirrigated, conditions.
- (iv) In July-August flood prone situations taking of early Jute followed by paddy from October to December and after that a short duration rabi crop of pulses or oilseeds.

2. Use of certified/quality seeds and selection of high yielding location-specific varieties.

3. Adoption of recommended package of practices for crop production.

4. Irrigation at critical stages of crop growth.

5. Timely and need based plant protection measures including weed control.

6. Adoption of soil and water conservation practices, etc.

(b) and (c) With adoption of above strategies and the supply of inputs like seed, fertilizer, credit, canal water, electricity, diesel, etc., in time and in adequate amount, it has been possible to increase foodgrains production in the State from 38.72 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to 67.37 lakh tonnes in 1983-84. The crop-wise break-up is as under :

(in lakh tonnes)

Crop	1979-80	1983-84
		(Provisional estimates)
Rice	29.18	50.63
Wheat	0.82	1.50
Coarse grains	3.05	5.78
Pulses	5.67	9.46
Total four grains	38.72	67.37

माडर्न फूड इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के विकलांगों स्टाकिस्टों को रियायतें

1173. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में मदर डेरी तथा माडर्न फूड इण्डस्ट्रीज (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड ने विकलांगों और असैनिकों को मिलक बूथ आवंटित किए हैं और उन्हें माडर्न फूड स्टाकिस्ट नियुक्त किया है; और

(ख) क्या अन्य व्यक्तियों की तुलना

में उपरोक्त व्यक्तियों को कोई विशेष छूट भी दी गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उय मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली की मदर डेरी के बल्क वैण्डिंग बूथों का प्रबन्ध केवल शारीरिक दृष्टि से योग्य भूतपूर्व सैनिकों द्वारा ही किया जाता है। माडर्न फूड इण्डस्ट्रीज (इण्डिया) लि० ने दिल्ली में अपने थोक विक्रेताओं/वितरकों के रूप में 13 भूतपूर्व

सैनिकों और 3 विकलांग व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया है। कम्पनी उन्हें किसी प्रकार की विशेष रियायत नहीं देती है।

जल निकासी और मल व्ययन संस्थान के कर्मचारियों को नियमित करना

1174. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जल निकासी और मल व्ययन संस्थान में दिहाड़ी पर कार्य करने वाले किस तारीख तक के दिहाड़ी कर्मचारियों को नियमित किया गया है और ऐसे कितने कर्मचारियों को नियमित किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या गत अन्य वर्षों से लिपिक और सहायक मीटर रीडर के पदों पर कार्य करने वाले ऐसे कर्मचारियों की सेवाएं अभी तक नियमित नहीं की गई हैं; और

(ग) जिन दिहाड़ी मजदूरों ने लगातार दो वर्षों में 240 दिन की सेवा पूरी कर ली है, उन्हें नियमित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) 31-12-78 तक दैनिक मजदूरी पर काम करने वालों को नियमित कर दिया गया है। उनकी संख्या 2687 है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। सहायक मीटर रीडर चपरासी और अवरश्रेणी लिपिकों के पद

अधिसूचित भर्ती विनियमनों के अनुसार सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरे जाने हैं। उन दैनिक मजदूरी पर काम करने वालों के बारे में जो अपेक्षित अहंताएं पूरी करते हैं, रोजगार कार्यालय और अन्य अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति अभिकरणों द्वारा प्रवर्तित नामों के साथ-साथ इन पदों पर नियुक्त करने के लिए भी विचार किया जाता है।

(ग) दिल्ली जल पूर्ति संस्थान मास्टर रोल/दैनिक मजदूरी पर काम करने वालों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से नियमित कर रहा है।

Removing Restriction on Import and Export of Sugar

1175. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to remove all restrictions on the import and export of sugar from 1985; and

(b) if so, the justification and basis thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Government do not propose to remove the existing restrictions on the import and export of sugar from 1985. However, the negotiations for concluding a new International Sugar Agreement have failed and, therefore, the quotas for export of sugar and regulations inhibiting import of sugar under the existing Agreement which will expire on 31st December, 1984, are not likely to remain in operation after the said date.

(b) In a view of the above, question does not arise.

**Development of Deep Drains for
Providing Approach Roads in
R. K. Puram**

1176. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether time and again it has been asked to develop the deep and wide drain in Sector I, R. K. Puram, New Delhi and to provide approach roads on both sides to enable school going children to reach their school without having to muddle through the mud in rainy seasons; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not attending to this vital important piece of work, the development of which is likely to benefit thousands of families of low paid Government servants ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Demands of F. C. I. Employees

1177. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the charter of demands of Food Corporation of India employees has been accepted;

(b) if so, how many of them ;

(c) whether negotiations have been aloof between FCI employees and its management; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) There are many staff Unions in the Food Corporation of India and demands of

various nature are made by them from time to time. Meetings with the various Unions are held to discuss their demands and, wherever possible, acceptable solutions have been found.

Reports of A.P.C.

1178. SHRI K. T KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether demands have been made for making available to the public the complete reports of Agricultural Prices Commission ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ; and

(c) the number of times both the Centre and the States have accepted in to the recommendations of APC since its first report ?

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

(b) A decision has been taken that beginning with the price policy reports for different crops sown in 1982-83 season, consolidated reports will be made available to the public.

(c) Since its inception in 1965 till 1983-84, the Agricultural Prices Commission has made 296 recommendations on the minimum support/procurement prices of various crops. Of these, Government of India announced the support/procurement prices on 271 recommendations, of which 160 recommendations were totally accepted. Before announcing the support/procurement prices, Government of India taken into consideration the views of the State Governments.

Meeting of the N.C.R. Board

1179. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of

WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the National Capital Region Board was held on June, 28 in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the persons who participated in the meeting ;

(c) the outcome of the meeting ;

(d) the progress so far made towards the setting up of the National Capital Region Authority ; and

(e) the reaction of Government on the outcome of the meeting of the NCR Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The first meeting of the revised Board was attended by Union Ministers for Works and Housing (Chairman) Planning; Union Ministers of State for Shipping and Transport, Home Affairs, Irrigation, Communications, Union Dy. Minister for Works and Housing; Representatives of the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan; Lt. Governor, Delhi; C. E. C. Delhi; and Mayor of Delhi and senior officers of the Ministry of Works & Housing.

(c) There was agreement on the need for comprehensive Planning for the National Capital Region and to regulate the growth of the development within the region so that the burden as well as the prosperity of economic development will be shared by the region. It was decided that action should

be taken to revise the NCR plan approved in 1973 and that the optimum population for Delhi should be decided with reference to its holding capacity in terms of different services and then the consequential decision regarding changes in policies should be taken in order to achieve dispersal of the population.

(d) Action is on hand to complete the requisite formalities for bringing up a legislation in the Parliament for setting up the statutory authority for the NCR.

(e) The discussions at the meeting were very useful and provided an insight on the existing serious problems in the entire region. This will pave the way for immediate necessary action on the part of the authorities concerned

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम का वार्षिक बजट

1180. श्री भोखा भाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम का वार्षिक बजट कितना है; और

(ख) इस निगम में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की कुल कितनी संख्या है और इनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने कर्मचारी हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम का वित्तीय वर्ष जून से भई तक चलता है। निगम के वर्ष 1983-84 के बजट प्राक्कलन अग्रलिखित है :—

(लाख रुपए)			
प्रचालन व्यय, जिसमें खरीद तथा प्रशासनिक खर्चे भी शामिल हैं	3549.44	बिक्री तथा सेवाएं	2780.14
लाभ	49.22	अन्य आय	234.00
		भण्डार में वृद्धि	584.52
	-----		-----
कुल	3598.66		3598.66
	-----		-----

1984-85 का बजट अब निगम के निदेशक मण्डल के पास मंजूरी के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जाना है।

(ख) 1-1-1984 को निगम में कार्य कर रहे अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या (इसके अध्यक्ष को छोड़कर) तथा उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा

अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार थी :—

श्रेणी	कुल	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
अधिकारी (समूह क तथा ख)	519	35	4
कर्मचारी (समूह ग तथा घ)	831	136	4
कुल	1350	171	10

Sugarcane Arrears vis-a-vis Area Under Sugarcane Cultivation

1181. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of arrears at present in payment of price of sugarcane by sugar mills to the sugarcane growers ;

(b) the action Government propose to take to liquidate the arrears and whether any time bound programme has been drawn up ;

(c) whether because of such non-payment less area has been cultivated for sugarcane ; and

(d) if so, what permanent procedure Government propose to evolve to ensure that the backlog of arrears do not go

beyond a few months so that it does not become a disincentive to farmers, compelling them not to go for sugarcane production and go for other crops resulting in shortage of sugar, rise in prices and labour problems in the sugar producing States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The position of sugarcane price arrears against sugar mills, as on 15.6 1984, is given below :

(Figures in Rs./lakhs)

(1) Total cane price payable for the 1983-84 season	109083.66
(2) Arrears for 1983-84	11087.31
(3) Arrears for 1982-83	1314.57
(4) Arrears for 1981-82 and earlier seasons	648.21
Total arrears	13050.09

(b) Ensuring payment of cane price dues is the direct responsibility of the State Governments who have the necessary field organisations and powers to enforce such payments. However, the Central Government has, on its part, taken steps aimed at improving the liquidity of the industry to enable it to pay the cane price. These steps include liberalisation of bank credit facilities, maintenance of a buffer stock against which 100% bank credit is available

and judicious monthly releases of free-sale sugar to maintain a reasonable level of sugar prices.

(c) and (d) There are no reports from State Governments that there has been a decline in the area under sugarcane because of cane price arrears.

The area under cane, in the last five years, is as under :

(Area in thousand hectares)

1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
2610	2667	3163	3365	3171 (Second estimate)

(Second estimate for 1982-83 was 3202.4)

It has been provided, in the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, that interest at the rate of 15% shall be paid on cane price payments delayed beyond 14 days. Cane price arrears are

sought to be kept down by trying to improve the viability and liquidity of the industry and also by continued pressure for clearance of arrears exerted through the State Governments.

Cost of Production of Sugar and Sugarcane vis-a-vis Minimum Statutory Price of Sugarcane

1182. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of production of sugar and sugarcane separately in each of the sugarcane producing States ;

(b) whether due to the low support price of sugarcane the farmers have

been discouraged to bring adequate area of land under sugarcane cultivation ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The latest available estimates of cost of production of sugarcane are given below :

(Rs. per quintal)

State

Cost of production

Andhra Pradesh

14 41

Bihar

12.49

Haryana

12.68

Karnataka

13.57

Maharashtra

15.31

U.P.

11.63

The cost of production of sugar based on statutory minimum price of sugarcane is worked out on the basis of the conversion cost and return as recommended by expert bodies and notified in the shape of levy prices. For 1983-84, the prices were notified vide Order No. GSR 28 (E)/Ess. Com./Sugar published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) on the 11th January, 1984. The Notification was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 27.2.1984.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Government of India fixes only the statutory minimum prices of sugarcane payable by sugar factories. These prices are taken into account for fixing the levy sugar prices and protect the farmer from exploitation in a year of glut. The

statutory minimum prices of sugarcane were increased in 1983-84 from Rs. 13 00 in 1982-83 to Rs. 13.50 per quintal linked to 8.5% recovery. However, the actual prices received by the growers are much higher either under the advice of the State Governments or as a result of the operation of the Bhargava Sharing Formula enshrined in the Sugarcane (Control) Order.

Allotment of Flats to M.Ps. Belonging to Reserved Categories

1183. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Members of Parliament who belonged to reserved categories have not been allotted flats against

their registration ;

(b) whether those who did not register their names have been allotted flats ; and

(c) those who got their names registered subsequently, have been given flats ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) DDA has reported that flats have been allotted to all those members of Parliament who submitted their applications for allocation of flats against quota reserved for SC/ST.

(b) No.

(c) Under the self-Financing Scheme, the flats proposed to be constructed in different localities are advertised through the leading News Papers and the registrants of the various Self-Financing Schemes are asked to submit applications giving preference for localities. The allotments are made taking into account the en-Block seniority of the persons registered in subsequent schemes. However, the persons registered in one particular scheme are treated at par in so far as their seniority is concerned. The persons registered in the earlier scheme who have not been allocated flats are those who have either not applied for allocation or have expressed very limited choice for locality.

Over Staff in D.D.A.

1184. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA is heavily over staffed in comparison to general staffing pattern ;

(b) whether Government have assessed the work load in this particular organisation ;

(c) how does it compare with other institutions of Delhi ; and

(d) whether any Finance Secretary or any expert of Finance Deptt. has been deputed to examine the workload ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The DDA have reported that posts in the regular establishment of the organisation are sanctioned having due regard to the work load and the staffing norms. Their Engineering Division/Horticulture Division, however, resort to appointments on daily wage/work-charged basis depending upon the nature of the requirements.

(b) to (d) A study of the staffing pattern of the DDA has been assigned to the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance and the DDA requested to furnish the requisite preliminary data to the Unit.

Progress of Lift Irrigation and Minor Irrigation in Bihar

1185 SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) progress of lift irrigation and minor irrigation in Bihar in the last three years, with year-wise break-up, with amount spent and additional irrigation potential located, whether the targets have been achieved ; and

(b) whether there is any aid of the Central Government to the State to complete the target set at the national level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Minor Irrigation Programme in the State of Bihar comprises both surface water storage, diversion and life irrigation scheme and all ground water schemes which include construction of dugwells, private shallow tubewells and public deep tubewells. The programme

is financed from plan sector outlays as well as through mobilisation of institutional investments. The progress achieved during the last three years viz. 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 both in financial and physical terms is as under :

Financial

(Rs. in crores)

	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Apprd. outlay	Actual expend	Apprd. outlay	Actual expend	Apprd. outlay	Anticipated actual expend.
Plan sector outlays	28.0	34.95	34.05	46.55	44.00	44.00
Institutional investment	37.0	32.44	24.00	20.55	38.78	38.78

Physical

(Unit '000 ha.)

	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	Surface water	15.0	34.0	26.0	31.0	30.0
Ground water	165.0	115.0	135.0	165.0	220.0	196.00
Total	180.0	149.0	161.0	196.0	250.0	231.64

(b) Central assistance to the States is provided in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to any specific programme.

Production and Export of Agricultural Produce

1186. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total value of production of agricultural produce in the country

during the last three years (give State-wise and item-wise break-up) ;

(b) total value of export of agricultural produce during the last three years giving origin-wise and destination-wise break-up ;

(c) the envisaged increase in agricultural produce which can be achieved during the next five years and also the value of exports during the said period; and

(d) whether any survey has been made in the country for assessing the potential for increasing agricultural production and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The itemwise value of agricultural produce in the country for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82, the latest available, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 8499/84.] Such details for individual States are not compiled and published by the Centre.

(d) Value of exports of agricultural and allied products from India, according to group of items for the last three years ending 1982-83 is given in Annexure II. Similar information for 1983-84 has not yet become available. The origin-wise and destination-wise data are not separately compiled and published.

(c) According to Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan, recently endorsed by the National Development Council, the agricultural production during the next five years (1985-86 to 1989-90) has been envisaged to show a growth rate of 4 per cent per annum. The targets for growth of exports for the same period have not yet been worked out.

(d) Potential for increasing agricultural production depend on the levels of technology and availability of inputs and resources. Taking into account the resource endowments, expected advances in technology, organisational capacity and institutional and infra-structural support, according to the assessment made by the National Commission on Agriculture, the country would be able to realise the production potential of 230 million tonnes of foodgrains with the corresponding increase in cash crops by 2000 A.D.

Non-Crushing of Cane in Certain Sugar Mills of Uttar Pradesh

1187. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number and name of sugar mills which could not start crushing during the crushing season 1983-84 in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) the reasons for their not starting crushing during 1983-84 ;

(c) the position of arrears of sugarcane growers and for loans and overdues on these mills of State Government, financial institutions, banks and the salaries and allowances of their employees, mill-wise, year-wise ;

(d) owners of these mills ; and

(e) whether Government will ensure the clearance of dues of cane growers and salaries of employees and also their proper running for the coming crushing season ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) One sugar factory in Uttar Pradesh viz., Mahabir Sugar Mills Ltd., Siswabazar, did not work during the 1983-84 season.

(b) No information has been received either from the State Government or the sugar factory relating to reasons for non-starting of crushing operations by the mill during 1983-84. However, the sugarcane of the mill area was diverted to neighbouring factories.

(c) Information available with the Central Government is only in respect of cane price arrears. As on 30.6.84, the mill owes Rs. 19.40 lakhs to the cane growers for the cane purchased during the 1982-83 season. Other financial liabilities of the mill are not known.

(d) The Siswabazar factory is owned by the Mahabir Sugar Mills Limited.

(e) Ensuring payment of cane price dues etc. is the direct responsibility of the State Governments who have the necessary field organisations and requisite powers. The Central Government have, however, been impressing upon the State Government of Uttar Pradesh the need to have the cane price dues cleared expeditiously.

As per the information available with the Central Government, the Collector, Gorakhpur had been appointed Receiver of the mill in November, 1983 under Court's Orders. The State Government had sanctioned a loan of Rs. 185 lakhs in November, 1983 to the mill to enable it to clear cane price arrears. Besides, the State Government had sanctioned an additional loan of Rs. 32.65 lakhs for clearing labour dues.

That a sugar mill works is for the State Government to ensure. In case a mill is unable to undertake crushing operations, the bonded cane is diverted to other mills.

Progress of Negotiations with Government of Nepal

1188. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the progress of the negotiation with the Government of Nepal with regard to various irrigation projects, project-wise ;

(b) whether Government hope to finalise agreement on any project during this year ; and

(c) if so, the name of the project and the proposed date or month ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) Major storage projects which will benefit India and Nepal for Irrigation, hydro- power and flood control are :

1. Karnali project on the Karnali.
2. Pancheshwar on the Mahakali.
3. Rapti (Bhalubhang) on the West Rapti.
4. Kosi High Dam on the Kosi.

In addition, the following storages for multipurpose benefit to both countries are also identified :

1. On the Kamala at Sisapani ;
2. On the Bagmati at Noonthar ;
3. On the Babai ;
4. Some storages on the Gandak river may also be possible.

The Committee on Karnali has finalised the Terms of Reference for the consultants for preparation of feasibility report of the project and short-listed the consultants therefor.

In respect of other projects the discussions are continuing and it will not be possible to say whether and when it will be possible to finalise the agreement on them

Poultry Farms at Billiground in Middle Andamans

1189. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs or so has been spent by Government on raising a poultry farm at Billiground in Middle Andamans ; and

(b) if so, details as to the number of birds purchased/maintained at the farm, number of eggs laid and income obtained from the sale of eggs/birds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to Andaman and Nicobar administration no Poultry Farm has been established at Billiground in Middle Andamans.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Number of Litigations in F.C.I.

1190. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of litigation cases relating to personnel matters of Food Corporation of India employees is increasing from year to year ;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases filed in different courts of law from 1980 onwards, year-wise and the number of cases relating to SC/ST matters ;

(c) total number of cases decided by various courts of law and number of cases decided in favour of and against the FCI ;

(d) the reasons for increase in court cases ; and

(e) steps being taken in the matter ?

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

Provision of Civic Amenities to Educational Institutions at Jhandewalan, Delhi

1191. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 3712 on 19 March, 1984 regarding provision of civic amenities to educational institutions of Jhandewalan, Delhi and state ;

(a) whether the requisite information has been collected by how :

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) if not, how much time will it take to collect and compile the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) The requisite information has since been furnished by the DDA and is being laid on the Table of the House.

Cultivation of Vegetables near Big Cities

1192. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given Unstarred Question No. 5922 on 2 April, 1984 regarding cultivation of vegetables near big cities and state the progress of work, state-wise, regarding the Scheme "Intensification of vegetable Production for Internal Consumption and Export" so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The Scheme for "Intensification of Vegetable Production for Internal Consumption and Export" is before the Expenditure Finance Committee for their clearance.

All India Convention of Farmers Held at Parabhani in Maharashtra

1193. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5921 on 2 April, 1984 regarding All India Convention of Farmers held at Parabhani in Maharashtra and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has been collected by now ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Implementation Report relating to the assurance arising out of Unstarred Question No. 5921 dated 2.4.1984 was laid on the Table of the Sabha on 24.7.1984, *vide* Item No. 17 of Set No. III.

Dispute Regarding Revised Projects Report of Neradi Barrage Project

1194. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received the revised project report of Neradi Barrage from Government of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether Govt. of Orissa have also been made aware of the said revised report ;

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have sent the proposal to his Ministry to provide funds for command area development of the Neradi Barrage before clearance of the project for execution ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto and the steps taken by his Ministry to settle the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have submitted the Project Report on Neradi Barrage to Central Water Commission as also to the Government of Orissa in July, 1982.

(c) and (d) No such proposal for providing funds for command area development of the Neradi Barrage has been received from Andhra Pradesh Government and hence there is no question of the Centre taking any view on the same.

There have been differences of opinion between the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa in regard to the area of submergence in Orissa on account of the Neradi Barrage and the flood parameters to be adopted for the design of the Neradi Barrage. A meeting was convened by Central Water Commission with the technical officers of both the State Governments on -10-1-1984 wherein an agreed procedure to determine design flood to be adopted for the Neradi Barrage was evolved. As a follow-up action to the decision taken at this meeting, a joint inspection of the site was carried out by the officers of the two State Governments and Central Water Commission officers on 10-11 February, 1984. The Central Water Commission have, thereafter completed the Bench Mark Survey Work. Joint survey of river cross sections is also reported to have been undertaken by the two States. The Centre has been persuading both the States to come to an early settlement.

Methods to Detect Toxins in Food

1195. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of methods to detect toxins in food has been formulated by the ISI ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to prescribe and implement guidelines for proper storage and handling of commodities likely to develop toxins that make food unsafe for human consumption ;

(c) whether Government propose to educate the people of the dangers of these toxins through mass media ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ISI have prescribed necessary guidelines in this regard. Public analysts are required to carry out tests/estimation of toxins under Section 13 of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1968 ;

(c) Suitable publicity to such measures is given.

Shortage of Vanaspati Ghee

1196. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of vanaspati ghee in various parts of the country and particularly in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and when Government have allowed the vanaspati manufactures a raise in the price of vanaspati ;

(c) the steps Government contemplate to take to ensure easy availability of vanaspati ghee to the common man ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to make

arrangements to sell vanaspati ghee to consumers through the public distribution system ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Availability of vanaspati has, by and large, been satisfactory. However, sporadic report of shortages, as and when received, are promptly dealt with and industry is directed to rush supplies to affected areas. Prices of vanaspati were revised with effect from 24.5.1984.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to ensure easy availability of vanaspati ghee to the common man :

(i) Commercial rate allocation of imported oil to the industry is being increased to 20%.

(ii) Allocation of imported oils is being increased to units having idle capacity and low production.

(iii) An allocation equivalent of two weeks' requirements has been made to each vanaspati unit by way of reserve stock for use in the event of temporary disruption in imported oil supplies.

(iv) Procedure of lifting of imported oil by the units has been streamlined.

(v) State Governments/Union Territories Administrations have been advised to exempt vanaspati industry from the purview of power cuts.

(d) State Governments/Union Territories Administrations have been advised to procure upto 30% of vanaspati produced within their jurisdiction for sale through public distribution system.

**Bringing of more items under the
Public Distribution System**

1197. SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA :
SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI :

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

(a) whether Government have lately been considering the question of bringing more consumer items under the Public Distribution Scheme ;

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in this regard ; and

(c) what steps have been taken in pursuance thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) The Central Government is already supplying seven essential commodities, namely, wheat, rice, sugar, edible oils, soft coke, kerosene and controlled cloth to the State/Union Territories for distribution under the Public Distribution System. While it has not decided to add any other commodity, the States/Union Territories are being advised from time to time to add other commodities of mass consumption for distribution through Public Distribution System, for which they can make arrangement on their own. Many States/Union Territories have been supplying additional items of consumer goods through Public Distribution System. Recently, the Central Government had held discussions with the manufacturers of toilet soap, razor blades, torch cells, matches and cycle tyres and tubes, who have agreed to supply these commodities to the States or agencies nominated by them in this behalf, at the rates they supply to their wholesale distributors, for sale of such products through fair price shops. The States/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to take advantage of this arrangement.

कृषि पर श्वेत पत्र

1198. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राष्ट्रीय नेताओं से कृषि उत्पादन और अनुसंधान, पशु प्रजनन और बाढ़ नियंत्रण के बारे में किए गए प्रयासों की असफलता पर श्वेत पत्र निकालने की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस बारे में श्वेत पत्र कब निकालेगी;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) हाल ही में कुछ समाचार पत्रों में ऐसी मांग छपी है। भारतीय कृषि द्वारा प्रदर्शित समुत्थान शक्ति, क्षमता तथा प्रगति को देखते हुए, जिसका कि भारत तथा विदेश में व्यापक रूप से स्वागत किया गया है, इस सम्बन्ध में श्वेत-पत्र जारी करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Import of Sugar

1199. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

SHRI K.A. RAJAN :

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:

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

(a) whether Government have finally decided about the quantum of sugar that will have to be imported during 1984 ;

(b) whether similarly the targets of export of sugar during 1984 have also been fixed for ; and

(c) if so, the names of the countries from where India propose to import indicating the cost per ton of sugar and the cost of export per ton fixed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Government have finalised contracts for the import of about 3.54 lakh tonnes of sugar for shipment by the sellers upto October, 1984. The quantum of import of sugar is decided from time to time depending on the situation in the domestic and international market. As regards sugar export, under the International Sugar Agreement, 1977 India has been allocated a quota of 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar for export during 1984. As against this, the quantity exported upto 24-7-1984 is 2.51 lakh tonnes.

(c) The purchases have been made from international traders. Therefore, the country-wise particulars are not known. The cost per tonne varies depending on the months of delivery. However, the average price comes to about US \$ 190 per tonne C & FFO.

Levy sugar for export has been procured at the notified ex-factory prices.

Report of Ottawa based International Development Research Centre Re. Killing effect of Pesticides

1200. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a report of the Ottawa based International Development Research Centre (IDRC) pesticides are proving to be greater killers than endemic diseases in the developing countries ;

(b) whether his Ministry's experts have studied this Report and if so, what is their reaction to the pesticide poisoning becoming the most pervasive occupational hazard in the developing nations ; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to check the serious nature of pesticide poisoning by banning the import and use of these death-dealing chemicals which tend to wipe out human lives along with the pests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The IDRC (International Development Research Centre) Reports Volume 12 Number 3—October, 1983 make a mention that pesticides have overtaken endemic diseases as a cause of death in some countries, according to Dr. Wai-On-Phoon of Singapore University.

(b) The officers concerned have studied the Reports and are of the view that if the pesticides, which are allowed to be used in a country after proper scrutiny of their bio-efficacy and toxicity, are handled in a proper and prescribed manner, during the manufacture, transport and use, they are not likely to pose occupational hazards.

(c) In India, only those pesticides are allowed to be imported/manufactured and used which are registered by the Registration Committee, constituted under Insecticides Act, 1968 after satisfying itself regarding the efficacy of the insecticide and its safety to human beings and animals. The Insecticides Rules, 1971 also contain provisions for printing instructions on the labels and leaflets for safe handling and use of pesticides. The packing of every insecticide shall include a leaflet containing, among other things, the details of particulars regarding the chemicals harmful to human beings, animals and wild life, warning and cautionary statements, including the symptoms of

poisoning, suitable and adequate safety measures and emergency first-aid treatment where necessary. The leaflets has, also to contain cautions regarding storage and application of insecticides with suitable warning relating to inflammable, explosive, or other substances harmful to the skin and a statement showing the antidote for the poison. If the insecticide is irritating to the skin, nose, throat or eyes a statement shall be included to that effect. The label has to contain, inter-alia, antidote statement and the appropriate symbols and warning statements. The Registration Committee by deputing its officers imparts training regarding the safe handling as well as the safe use of pesticides and the hazards which may arise due to improper application of pesticides, to the State functionaries who, in turn, give training to the farmers on these matters.

Further, if any adverse report is received about an insecticid already registered for import/manufacture in India, the details are obtained and studied with reference to the effects of its use in India under the agro-climatic conditions of this country. After such a review, an appropriate decision regarding its continued use or otherwise in this country is taken. The Government have the powers to cancel the registrations of pesticides by a notification under Section 27 read with Section 28 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 for reasons of public safety, after following the prescribed procedure.

Criticism of the Decision of Government Regarding Purchase of Sugar from Abroad

1201. SHRI B. V. DESAI
SHRI RAVINDRA
VARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India is rushing to the international spot market to purchase sugar to honour its export obligations of 6.5 lakh tonnes this year ;

(b) if so, whether this decision of Government was criticised by the various agencies as there was no reason of going in for sugar purchase in the open market when there was sufficient stocks with the mills in India ;

(c) if so, the main reasons for buying sugar from abroad ;

(d) whether the sufficient stocks with the mills have not been procured by Government so far ; and

(e) the extent to which the steps taken by Government were helpful ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a), (b) and (c) The Government have finalised contracts for the import of about 3.54 lakh tonnes of sugar for shipment by the sellers upto October, 1984. Although there was sufficient stock of sugar to meet the requirement during the current season 1983-84, the import of sugar has been made to augment the supplies and keep the sugar prices at reasonable levels during the initial period of the next sugar season 1984-85 when a number of important festivals also fall. Therefore, the criticism levelled in certain quarters that the Government are importing sugar to honour the export obligation of 6.5 lakh tonnes this year, is not justified.

(d) and (e) - A monthly levy sugar quota of 3.13 lakh tonnes is being released from the factories for allocation to the State Governments to meet the requirement of public distribution. The quantum of monthly free sale quota for internal consumption is decided in a judicious manner taking into account the interest of consumers, growers and the producers. Thus, a total quantity of 32.90 lakh tonnes of free sale sugar was released from the factories for sale on open market for the first 10 months of the current 1983-84 sugar season, that is, October 1983 to July, 1984.

Further, to check speculative hoarding of sugar by the traders, Government have reduced the stocks holding limits of recognised dealers and also made it obligatory for them to turn over their stocks within 10 days of receipt. State Governments have also been advised to carry out dehoarding operations.

As a result of the above steps sugar is freely available in the market at reasonable prices.

Model Code of Fair Trading Practices for Internal Trade

1202. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of eight-point model code for fair trading practices for internal trade ;

(b) the response of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry thereto ; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement this code for their trading practices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir. No such model code has been evolved by the Government.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Import of Cotton

1203. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in cotton output despite forecast to the contrary, if so, whether this is due to fall in productivity over the last five years; (*Financial Express* of 15 June, 1984) ; and

(b) whether Government are considering import of cotton meet this situation arising from failure to maintain production and productivity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) During the last five years (1978-79 to 1982-83), the production of cotton has not declined sharply but ranged between 76.5 to 79.6 lakh bales per annum except during 1980-81 when the production fell due to decline in area and unfavourable crop condition.

(b) At present, there is no proposal to import cotton.

Clearance of National Cooperative Consumers' Federation dues by States

1204. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether States have to clear dues of National Cooperative Consumers' Federation against supply of controlled clothe ;

(b) if so, the break-up of the dues State-wise ;

(c) the period for which these dues have been pending ;

(d) whether the non-payment is due to poor quality of cloth supplied by National Textile Corporation; and

(e) if so, the corrective steps taken/proposed (*Economic Times*, dated 13 July, 1984) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) It is reported by the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd. that agencies nominated by some of the State Governments have to clear dues of National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd., against supply of controlled cloth.

(b) and (c) The break-up of the dues State-wise alongwith period for which these are pending, are given in statement attached.

(d) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement indicating the State-wise and period-wise break-up of dues from State agencies regarding supply of Controlled cloth made by the National Cooperative Consumers Federation (NCCF) as on 30.6.1984

(Rs. in lakhs)

S No.	States/U.Ts.	upto 1 month	1—3 months	3—6 months	More than 6 months but less than a year	More than a year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.55	39.51	46.22	4.42	—	92.70
2.	Assam	—	4.38	—	—	—	4.38
3.	Bihar	—	80.41	18.87	13.79	1.05	114.12
4.	Gujarat	54.50	—	23.65	—	—	78.15
5.	Haryana	—	5.52	4.58	0.42	—	10.52
6.	Karnataka	0.21	2.42	5.90	7.87	—	16.40
7.	Kerala	—	42.17	8.89	0.60	—	51.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2.98	4.70	—	3.79	—	11.47
9.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	0.12	—	0.12
10.	Nagaland	—	11.00	—	—	—	11.00
11.	Orissa	—	73.29	6.19	17.09	0.58	97.15
12.	Punjab	6.69	—	—	—	—	6.69
13.	Rajasthan	—	7.17	1.31	—	—	8.48
14.	Tamil Nadu	—	5.80	230.12	0.66	—	236.58
15.	Uttar Pradesh	—	68.88	—	9.31	—	78.19
16.	West Bengal	4.93	17.83	—	—	—	22.76
17.	Delhi	4.56	21.30	—	15.37	—	41.23
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	0.55	0.47	0.43	—	1.45
19.	Mizoram	—	4.29	—	—	—	4.29
Total		76.42	389.22	346.20	73.87	1.03	887.34

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Sir, on Thursday and Friday we had raised the issue regarding Karnataka. Today communal riots are going on in Hyderabad. There should be statements from the Home Minister as to what he is doing on these, particularly about Karnataka.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What do you propose I should do about this ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, we are within the four corners of the rules. There is a Constitutional crisis in the State.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : The Constitutional authorities are there. They will take care of it. The Governor is there, the Central authority is there, the State Legislature is there, everybody is there. What can I do about it ? I cannot do anything about it.

(Interruptions)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर हाजी मस्तान और करीमलाला को छोड़ दिया है ।.....
(व्यवधान)..... इनको पालीटीकल प्रेसर में आकर छोड़ दिया है ।... (व्यवधान) ...
हाजी मस्तान को अनआथेराज्जुड आर्म्स रखने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किया गया था ।..... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : This is also a State subject. The same rule applies here also. This is State subject. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Food Corporations Act : 1964, Standards of Weights and Measures Act : 1976 and Sugar Undertaking Taking over of Management Act, 1978.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) The Food Corporation of India (Staff) (Eighty Ninth Amendment) Regulations, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 30/F.No. EP 17 (17)/82 in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1984 under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Food Corporations Act, 1984. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 8474/84].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 83 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 :—

(i) The Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Amendment Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 316 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1984.

(ii) The Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Third Amendment Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 393 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1984. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 8475/84].

- (3) A copy each of the Notification Nos. S.O. 175 (E) to 182 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1984 regarding moratorium of past liabilities together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 381 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1984, under section 21 of the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 8476/84.]

Review of the Working and Annual Report of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., for the years, 1979-80. Statement showing reason for delay in laying Annual Report and Review of the working of Federation of Cooperative Factories Ltd, New Delhi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : 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 Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1979-80.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 8477/84.]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 8478/84.]

Brahmaputra Board (Amendment) Rules, 1982

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) The Brahmaputra Board (Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 813 in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1982 under section 30 of the Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980.
- (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. 8479/84.]

Annual Report of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8480/ 84.]

Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1984

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Act; 1984 (President's Act No. 2 of 1984) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1984, under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1984. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 8481/84.]

Notifications under Income Tax Act, 1961 and Central Excise Rules, 1944

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARRY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income tax Act, 1961 :—

(i) S.O. 2315 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1984

regarding exemption to the 'Arya Vaidyasala, Kottakkal, Karala' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.

(ii) S.O. 2316 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Association for Hindu Dharma (Regd.) Madras, under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.

(iii) S.O. 2317 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Maharashtra State Women's Council Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.

(iv) S.O. 2318 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'The Annie Besant Trust, Madras' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.

(v) S.O. 2319 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India, Bombay' under section 10 (23C)

of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

- (vi) S.O. 2320 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Shri Gadge Maharaj Mission, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.
- (vii) S.O. 2321 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Bharatiya Bhasha Parishad, Calcutta' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1984-85 to 1986-87.
- (viii) S.O. 2328 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'All India Manufacturers Organisation' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.
- (ix) S.O. 2329 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1984 regarding exemption to the "Institute for Motivating Self-Employment, Calcutta' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years

1982-83 to 1984-85.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8482/84.]

(2) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 511 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 276/67-CE dated the 21st December, 1967 so as to delete one of the items specified in the said notification viz. 'Chemical formulations'.
- (i) G.S.R. 512 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to the Furfural Extract intended for use as industrial feedstock in the manufacture of Carbon Black from the whole of the special duty of excise leviable thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 8483/84.]

Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the "Approach to the Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985-86" (Hindi and English versions).

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held today, the 26th July, 1984, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Mental Health Bill, 1981 :—

"That the time appointed for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Mental Health Bill, 1981, be further extended up to the first day of the last week of the Hundred and Thirty-second Session of the the Rajya Sapha."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 1984, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd July, 1984."

Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 1984 as passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 1984, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The House cannot interfere in the internal working of the State. We have got a

Constitution. (Interruptions) अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने सब कुछ कह कह लिया । वहां सब कुछ है । विधान के अनुसार हरेक मशीनरी है । अगर उसके मुताबिक काम नहीं होगा तो वहां गवर्नर भी है । Now, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy,

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record except Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. (Interruptions)**

I will adjourn the House if you do not allow me to run it according to the rules. (Interruptions)

देखिए मेरी बात सुनिये...I cannot transgress the Constitution.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : न मैं आपकी बात मान सकता हूं और न उनकी बात मान सकता हूं । ला एण्ड आर्डर प्राबलम यहाँ का विषय नहीं है । अगर आप हाउस को चलने नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो मैं इसे एडजोर्न कर देता हूं । (व्यवधान)

Not allowed. I am convinced on this. This is the State Government which to control. (Interruptions) If you want me to adjourn the House I will adjourn the House. Do I take it that I adjourn the House now. Mr. Lakkappa, I cannot charge the rules.

Now, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. Let him read out.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) : Sir, if there is no Opposition in the House, the House would become very boring.

Sir, I rise on a personal explanation under Rule 357.

12.10 hrs.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION
BY A MEMBER**

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : On July 25, 1984 during the course of his speech on the Motion on the Punjab White Paper, Shri Nihalsinghwal, M.P. made two allegations against me. The first allegation is that while I was in Golden Temple, I had allowed bodily search to be made on me on six occasions before being allowed to meet Sant Bhindranwale. The second allegation is that after returning from the Golden Temple, I had declared that there were no guns and no criminals inside the Temple.

The first allegation is completely incorrect. I had stayed in the Golden Temple as the guest of Sant Harchand Singh Longowal for three days, April 24-26. During my stay, I had two long meetings with Sant Bhindranwale in the Akal Takhat. I was never searched nor I would have allowed it. Both Longowal and Bhindranwale had extended all the courtesy to me.

I also refute the allegation that I ever said that there were no arms in Golden Temple. As regards presence of criminals in the Golden temple, I wish to reiterate as a three-day resident of the Golden Temple I was not in a position to ascertain if criminals were hiding in the Temple complex, nor did I make any statement that there were no criminals in the complex.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, there is a correction in the statement of the Hon'able Member. He has said in his last sentence that he was the resident of the Golden Temple. It is totally wrong. There cannot be anybody being the resident of the Golden Temple.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I said the 'the Golden Temple complex,

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, please let me have a minute of the House. Sir, there are continuous incidents of violence of killings of minorities in Hyderabad and 4 MLs have been arrested. This is a very serious matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard it. It is the State Government's subject. I cannot have two different versions for this.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, you have allowed the discussions in this House on the killings of Harijans and the minorities in other parts of the country.

MR. SPEAKER : That we are going to have, but not about the specific subject of this State. We are going to have it. Today in the Business Advisory Committee, you come and see.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Next item—Rule under 377. Mr. Tewari—absent. Mr. Yadav—he is also not here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody.

*(Interruptions)***

12.14 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need for more railway facilities at Tarighat Station (U.P.)

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूर्व रेलवे का ताड़ीघाट स्टेशन, गाजीपुर शहर से लगे गंगा के उस पार स्थित है। गंगा पर सड़क के पुल बन जाने से इस स्टेशन का महत्व काफी बढ़ गया है।

बड़ी संख्या में लोग ताड़ी घाट से ब्रान्च लाइन द्वारा दिलदार नगर जाकर रेलगाड़ियां पकड़ते हैं। ताड़ा घाट से बड़ी संख्या में जाने वाले पैसिजरो की सुविधाओं के लिए मेरे निम्नलिखित सुझाव हैं :

1. ताड़ीघाट रेलवे स्टेशन का फिर से पुनर्निर्माण कराया जाए, इसमें सभी प्रकार की यात्री सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हों।

2. स्टेशन को गंगा पुल के मार्ग से सीधे जोड़ दिया जाए।

3. ताड़ीघाट से दिलदार नगर तक दिन में तीन बार चलने वाली रेल सेवाओं को पांच बार कर दिया जाए।

4. ताड़ीघाट से लखनऊ के लिए नई रेलगाड़ी चलाई जाए। यदि यह संभव न हो तो मुगलसराय-लखनऊ पैसैजर को ताड़ीघाट से चलाया जाए।

5. गाजीपुर, आजमगढ़ और बलिया जिलों के बड़ी संख्या में पटना कलकत्ता, आसाम, दिल्ली और पंजाब जाने वाले यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए दिलदार नगर जंक्शन स्टेशन पर, आसाम मेल, तूफान

मेल तथा मगध एक्सप्रेस का ठहराव किया जाए।

मेरा रेलमंत्री से निवेदन है कि वह व्यापक जनहित की दृष्टि से इस दिशा में शीघ्र कार्यवाही करें।

(ii) Need to instal a High power T.V. transmitter at Gwalior and Low Power Transmitter at Shivpuri and Guna

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna) : Gwalior with a population of more than 5½ lakhs is a rapidly growing city. With the establishment of the Mirage-2000 and the fast expanding industrial townships at Banmore and Malanpur, it would become desirable to have a wider TV coverage.

At present, most parts of Gwalior-Chambal Division remain deprived of the benefits of television facilities. Shivpuri with its National Park and idyllic surroundings has been selected by the Government of India as the site for the first tourist village in the country and the project will be completed by the first half of 1985. Similarly, the construction of Rs. 650/- crore gas-based fertiliser plant in the public sector at Guna would lead to the rapid industrialisation of the area.

Hence I would like to urge upon the Government to instal—

(a) a high power TV transmitter at Gwalior which would be capable of covering Gwalior,

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

Morena and Bhind districts of Gwalior-Chambal Division, and

(b) low power transmitters at Shivpuri and Guna.

This would act as a powerful catalytic agent for the socio-economic and cultural growth of the region.

(iii) Need for early Completion of alumina project undertaken by National Aluminium Company Ltd., Orissa.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Construction work on India's most ambitious projects undertaken by the National Aluminium Company Ltd., the biggest of its kind in the country, was started in the year 1981 and was planned to be completed by the end of the 6th Plan period at a cost of Rs. 1250/- crores, but the progress of work is so slow that it is doubtful if it can be completed by the end of 7th Plan period and as per a spokesman of the Ministry, by the time it will be completed, the cost of the project will be more than double. The State Government of Orissa has provided all the lands required for this project, but the State Government of Orissa and NALCO management have different views of the question of giving preference in employment to local people. Similarly, the 700 tribal families who were uprooted for establishment of alumina refinery at Damanjudi have not been rehabilitated yet. In addition to these, there are

agitations and labour troubles going on there, for the last one year.

I would request the Union Government to take immediate action to solve these issues, so that this project can be completed soon.

(iv) Need to review the policy of issuing fire arms licences.

श्री बी० जी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : आज देश में गम्भीर अपराध बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं। अपराधों के बढ़ने के अनेक कारणों में से एक प्रमुख कारण है—आग्नेय अस्त्रों के लाइसेंस देने की वर्तमान पद्धति। देश में विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में समाज विरोधी एवं अराजक तत्वों को लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है। 1980 के बाद प्रायः सभी ऐसे तत्वों को आग्नेय अस्त्रों के लाइसेंस उपलब्ध हो गए हैं। सम्भ्रान्त नागरिकों को, जिन्हें अपने जीवन एवं सम्पत्ति की रक्षा के लिए वास्तव में लाइसेंस की आवश्यकता है, लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिए दर-दर की ठोकरें खानी पड़ती हैं और अन्त में निराशा ही हाथ लगती है। इसके अतिरिक्त बड़े पैमाने पर अधिकृत आग्नेय अस्त्रों की आड़ में अनधिकृत आग्नेय अस्त्र प्रयोग किए जा रहे हैं।

इन परिस्थितियों में आज इस बात की नितान्त आवश्यकता हो गई है कि समस्त प्रबल लाइसेंस निरस्त कर दिए जाएं, अथवा उन सभी नागरिकों को लाइसेंस उपलब्ध कर दिए जाएं, जो आग्नेय अस्त्र रखना चाहते हैं।

में माननीय गृह मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे तत्काल उपर्युक्त परिस्थितियों का आकलन करके आग्नेय अस्त्रों के लाइसेंस दिए जाने की पद्धति में परिवर्तन करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाएं।

- (v) Need to declare Burdwan-Asansol Section as Suburban section and to increase the number of trains on Suburban Sections.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : After independence, many industries have been set up in Durgapur, and more than 100 collieries are functioning in and around Raniganj and Asansol area. Indian Iron and Steel Company is in Burnpur and Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory is also in Asansol sub-division ; and for this, Durgapur and Asansol industrial belt is called the Ruhr of India. Every day, from Calcutta and Burdwan, several thousand people have to come to Durgapur, Raniganj and Asansol to attend their offices and factories. Similarly from Asansol, many thousand people have to come to Durgapur. For want of sufficient number of trains, these people are facing very much difficulty to attend their respective places of duty in time. So, it is necessary to increase the number of trains from Burdwan to Asansol, and from Asansol to Burdwan, and to declare Burdwan-Asansol section of the Eastern Railway as suburban section, and arrange for the Railway facilities available in other suburban sections, to solve the transport problem of this area.

- (vi) Need for taking strong action against large Scale adulteration of essential commodities in the Capital.

SHRI R.P. YADAV (Madhepura) : Food adulteration in the capital city of Delhi has assumed alarming proportions. According to a recent market survey, appearing in a section of the Press adulteration in certain essen-

tial commodities is as high as 70% in some of the outlying areas of the metropolis. Even officials in the Delhi Administration's Prevention of Food Adulteration (P.F.A.) Department have confirmed the above statement. It is criminal negligence on the part of those who are supposed to be the custodians of the very well being of the teeming consumers of the city. The Government should take drastic action in the matter, and bring the offenders to book, awarding exemplary punishment.

- (vii) Need for immediate liberal assistance for relief work in all drought affected areas of Karnataka

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) : This year, the vagaries of the monsoon are well marked in different parts of the country. When there is devastation on account of abnormal rains and floods in large parts of the country, there are areas where there is no rain of late, and scanty rains in some parts.

It is unfortunate that large parts of Karnataka covering more than 84 taluks and having over 1,000 villages have been affected by severe drought.

In some areas, rain has completely failed, and in some areas though there were few drizzles; it has not helped agricultural operations. In worst affected areas, the lands are not ploughed. On account of late rains, sowing operations have been adversely affected in many areas. There are large areas having no drinking water. Cattle have no fodder, and they are being sold for a song. Many people are in a miserable plight. There are signs that large areas will have to face hard days of famine. The State Government have made representations, with details of facts and figures

[Shri T.R. Shamanna]

and requested Central assistance for relief work.

It is said that as against Rs. 100 crores asked for, only Rs. 19 crores have been given. And the same has already been allotted to relief work. There is need for taking up extensive relief work in drought-affected areas.

It is reported that study teams have not yet visited the drought-prone areas. Delay in starting effective relief work will be harmful.

I make a strong appeal to the Central Government to get the matter examined on top priority basis, and provide liberal assistance for relief work in all drought affected areas of Karnataka.

12.24 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up discussion on the Home Minister's statement. Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I beg to raise a discussion on the statement made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs in the House on the 26th July, 1984 regarding recent developments in Jammu and Kashmir.

At the outset, let me state that the dismissal.....

MR. SPEAKER : Before we proceed, all the Members may please note that time should be taken according to the allocations made, so that we can finish this subject today.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : But I think I will get some more time.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, some more

SHRI CHITTA BASU : There is no doubt that the dismissal of the Farookh Government in Jammu and Kashmir has been in flagrant violation of all the norms of parliamentary democracy.

12.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The parliamentary democracy, we are convinced, is the foundation stone on which we can preserve the unity and integrity of the country. It is also to be taken seriously note of that the abrogation of the system of parliamentary democracy, even deviation, breach or departure from this system of parliamentary democracy, I am afraid, would invite invariably disaster to the unity of the county and create irreparable damage to the national polity which we have built up today and the edifice of the parliamentary democracy we have so labouriously built up in our county.

As regards violation of the norms of the democratic system by the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, let me mention the following facts showing how these norms have been violated :

Firstly, the action of the Governor in dismissing the government of Dr. Farooq Abdullah has violated the decision or other recommendations of the Speakers' Conference in 1969.

Secondly, this has also disregarded the recommendations of the Committee of the Governors of 1971. Both of them have unequivocally and unambiguously stated that the majority of the Chief Minister is always to be determined on the Floor of the Assembly and not elsewhere. Not only that, he did not oblige or did not agree with proposal made by Dr. Farooq Abdullah. Dr. Abdullah's case was that the majority should be determined on the floor of the

Assembly in accordance with the Speakers' Conference and the recommendations of the Committee of the Governors. This has been disregarded by the Governor of J. & K.

Thirdly, by doing this, the Governor has usurped all the rights of the legislature. The Governor has no right to usurp the rights of the legislature. While disregarding these two recommendations, the Governor has usurped all the rights of the Assembly of J. & K.

Fourthly, the Governor has refused to uphold the law of the land, as he has taken the oath for it. He has refused to uphold the law of the land of J. & K. namely, the Representation of the People Act 1979. It was his duty to uphold the law of the land; he did not do it. He has violated the oath he had taken before assuming the office.

Fifthly, the Governor has violated the Constitution of the State of J. & K. by not accepting Dr. Farooq Abdullah's advice for the dissolution of the Assembly.

Section 92 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir specifically states that the Governor is bound by the Chief Minister's advice. The Governor of Jammu and Kashmir has violated this specific provision of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, in this connection I want to mention one precedent and that is that Mr. L.K. Jha dissolved the Assembly on the advice of Sheikh Abdullah when the Congress (I) withdrew its support to his Government. As far as I know, Sheikh Sahib's party had no majority in the House. But only because of the fact that he happened to be the Chief Minister, and the Chief Minister advised the dissolution of the House, Mr. L.K. Jha, the then Governor dissolved the House relying on the specific provision of Article 92 which I have mentioned earlier. Here Mr. Jagmohan has flouted that section, or

provision of Article 92 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir.

Lastly, and it comes as the sixth charge against the Governor, he has usurped the authority of the Election Commission. He has got nothing to do with the Election Commission, as to whether the National Conference of Khalida has been the outcome of the split of the party, namely the National Conference, whether there has been a split or not it is the business of the Chief Election Commission to decide. The Governor has got no right to decide the point as to whether there is a split or whether there is no split.

AN HON. MEMBER : He should close his eyes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Therefore, the Governor usurped the right of the Chief Election Commissioner. And if I summarise everything into one, it comes to this, that the Governor usurped all the powers of the Assembly by determining the majority at the Raj Bhawan. The Governor also usurped all the powers of the Election Commissioner. The Governor usurped the authority of the Speaker. The authority of the Presiding Officers also was also usurped, by one single man, Mr. Jagmohan and this is reprehensible.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : So long as he does not usurp the Prime Minister's rights, he is all right.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Yes. This is unimaginable. It is reprehensible and by this kind of approach, you cannot strengthen the edifice of Parliamentary democracy in our country. As I have mentioned earlier, it is Parliamentary democracy alone which can maintain the unity and integrity of the country. Otherwise, it would not be possible in a country like India with many languages, with many religious faiths, with such vastness to maintain the integrity. Therefore, it is not only an attack on the democratic rights of the people of

[Shri Chitta Basu]

Jammu and Kashmir, but if you allow me to say it is an attack on the very fundamentals of democracy,...it is an attack in that respect on the future scope of the national integration of our country also. The Governor has taken the stand that the recommendations of the Speakers Conference and the Governors' Committee are not binding on him. I can only say that this position of the Governor of J&K is nothing but an exhibition of arrogance which will spell disaster to the national unity. And I cannot expect much from him because he is too well known for his pliability to the ruling clique of the ruling party. A question arises as to why, in a State of defectors Government led by Mr. G.M. Shah, the Governor did not agree to the proposal of dissolving or imposing Governor's rule. The facts suggest that on July 2nd in the morning the Governor wrote a letter to the Chief Minister, Mr. Farooq Abdullah. In the post-script it is stated :

"We have since met and discussed the matter. You advised that I impose the Governor's rule under article 92 of the J&K Constitution and keep the Legislative Assembly under suspended animation. I shall be grateful if you send your confirmation in this regard in writing to me."

Then Dr. Farooq Abdullah suggested that Governor's rule might be imposed. Why was it not done? And from the statement I mentioned in the post-script it indicates clearly that he was also thinking in terms of having the Governors' rule imposed. He simply wanted a confirmation from the Chief Minister, Dr. Farooq Abdullah. But it did not happen. On the contrary, his Ministry was dismissed. Here comes the question as to why it was not done. My answer is that it was done at their behest. Here New Delhi comes in and they have to explain it.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Where is confirmation ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : He wrote. If you take the position whether the letter was written by Dr. Farooq Abdullah, he had agreed to that and simply it was a matter of sending the letter. From these it appears that installation of Mr. G.M. Shah's defectors' Government was not merely a culmination or outcome of the realignment of political forces in J&K, but it was not an outcome of a normal nature of realignment of political forces in Jammu and Kashmir. What was it? As a matter of fact, it was the culmination of a process of destabilisation of the Government which was set in motion both in Delhi and in Srinagar right from the day when the victory of the National Conference was announced in the last Assembly elections. Dismissal of Farooq Government and installation of Mr. G.M. Shah was the culmination of that process; it was not a normal outcome, a usual outcome, of the alignment or realignment of political forces in Jammu and Kashmir. I have come to this conclusion and I think the House will also come to this conclusion if the Members analyse the background developments since the last Assembly elections in Jammu and Kashmir. I want to remind the House that in the last plenary session of the All India Congress Committee (I) held at Calcutta, the demand was raised by the delegates that the Kashmir Government or the Kashmir Ministry should be dismissed. Can they deny it? And, fortunately for us, and, of course, unfortunately for them, the *Hindustan Times* writes editorial commenting about the demand raised by the Congress (I) delegates for the dismissal of Farooq's Government. The caption of the editorial is 'Foolish Demand'. I quote :

"Dr. Farooq Abdullah is not in the good books of the Congress (I). But that is hardly a justification for some Congressmen to seek the dismissal of this Government and the imposition of the President's rule in Jammu and Kashmir. Those who raised that demand at the plenary session, do

not seem to know the rudiments of Constitutional propriety."

This is what I do not say, this Hindustan Times says, whose owner is one of the Hon. Members of the House, whom you have voted, whom you have supposed. It goes further on to say :

"The crux of the matter is that men have not yet reconciled themselves to the National Conference's victory in the last Assembly elections."

Is more explanation necessary? Are more facts to be pointed out to give a clear picture of the background? I think no more facts are necessary. How did the Congress men at Srinagar behave getting the clue from the Calcutta conference of the AICC(I). The Congress (I)—I do not call them hoodlums or hordes—started picketing the ports, they started blocking the roads, obstructing transport and some other things also which I do not like to mention because I do not like to mention all these things, and particularly provoked the police to fire, in which over a dozen people were killed from October 1983 to February 1984. This was the strategy taken up by the Congress (I) at Srinagar to create a condition of law and order so that the Government of Farooq could be harassed.

Sir you will be astonished to learn that Union Ministers—I do not see any of them here and I do not want to mention their names—some Union Ministers met the President of the country and submitted a memorandum, demanding the dismissal of the Government of Farooq Abdullah and imposition of President's Rule. Do you require more information on this in order to convince yourself that a process was started, a process of destabilising the Farooq Government, and that process was in tune with the deep-rooted policy of the Government of India to destabilise all non-Congress (I) Governments in the

country? I have cited two or three instances to substantiate it.....

(Interruptions)

Let us also know what was the final phase of the manoeuvre and what was the final phase of this process, contemplated and planned by them. I am told that the final phase of this manoeuvring process was finally planned and the date of dismissing the Government of Jammu and Kashmir was fixed for the 24th January 1984. But that did not happen, rather could not happen.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have taken 25 minutes. You can take another five minutes and complete your speech before lunch.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, so many members interrupted me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nobody is interrupting you. You have made a very nice speech. You complete it by 1 O'clock.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : That plan did not materialise, because the then Governor did not agree to sign on the dotted line. The former Governor is reported to have argued with the Government, and I am quoting from a very responsible newspaper :

"My State is most peaceful and the Chief Minister has taken the strongest action and steps against the anti-national and secessionist forces....As far as the Kashmir Liberation Front is concerned, it does not exist in my State. It is a London-based organisation..... Farooq Abdullah enjoys the support of a big majority of the House."

Therefore, you can very well understand why Shri Nehru was transferred and why Shri Jagmohan was appointed in his place. I know that Shri Jagmohan has done his job, as he was

[Shri Chitta Basu]

asked to do it. I know he was planted there only to play to the tune of New Delhi; and the final result came in the shape of dismissal of the Farooq Ministry. Somebody said he is a hang-man. If he is not a hang-man in person, he is a hang-man of the Parliamentary democracy. He has murdered the Parliamentary democracy. There is no doubt about it.

Sir, allegations have been made against Dr. Farooq that he has got some pro-Pakistani alliance. I do not know whether they can come out with any statement to substantiate these charges. Even in the fourteen communications, which are reported to have been sent to the Government of Farooq, there is a mention of it. I demand a copy of those communications sent by the Government of India to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir so that we know what they wanted the Jammu and Kashmir Government to do, what they wanted Dr. Farooq to do and how he did it or how he did not do it. Sir, I demand that these fourteen communications from the Centre to the State of Jammu and Kashmir should be placed on the table of the House in order to enable the House to know what were the instructions, what were the directives given to that Government; and how they were not implemented. Sir, it does not lie in their mouth to level such charges particularly while installing Shri G.M. Shah in his place. Is it not the fact that one Mr. Tariq Abdullah, who is one of his close allies joined. of Bhutto's delegation in the United Nations in 1965 to work against India. Therefore, the charge has got no substance at all unless otherwise proved.

Somebody was possessing a newspaper cutting of the BLITZ saying that Farooq Abdullah has some connections with the extremists in Punjab. Sir, on the floor of this House during the debate on White Paper on Punjab we had. if that was so, why it did not appear on the White Paper. If they were so sure that he was in collusion

with the extremist activities in Punjab, then why did it not find a place in the White Paper on Punjab?

Sir, some mention has been about the training camps of the Sikh Students Federation in Jammu and Kashmir. But what has happened in Uttar Pradesh? Are there not similar camps and that too in larger number in Uttar Pradesh? Have you sought any explanation from Sripati Mishra, the UP Chief Minister for allowing the training centres to be conducted in Uttar Pradesh? What about Himachal Pradesh where a large number of camps were held? Did you ask any explanation from the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh? No. And in Rajasthan also some training camps were reported. So, even if we assume there were some training camps there, this does not amount to a charge of dismissing a popular government there,

Some allegations have been made regarding smuggling of arms through the Kashmir border which ultimately found their way into the Golden Temple. What about Rajasthan? I hear that most of the arms, which were found in the Golden Temple, came through the border of Rajasthan.

PROF. MADU DANAVATE :
Geography is readjusted?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Then did you take any action against them, or did you write any letter to them?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Therefore, Sir, since you have run the bell and since generally I am not disobedient to the Chair, my conclusion is—and this conclusion, I think everybody will have to accept, because it is an inescapable conclusion—that the Farooq Government was dismissed in flagrant violation of all norms of Parliamentary democracy. Secondly, the dismissal was the culmination of the process of Centre's move to destabilise the non-Congress(I) governments in the country. Having regard to

this, I demand that the defectors' government at Srinagar headed by G.M. Shah should be immediately dismissed and the Assembly is to be dissolved.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : What is the present rate ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : You can bargain.

Election is to be held and they should recall the Government which is responsible for this reprehensible attack and assault of the parliamentary democracy. (*Interruptions*).

I think Dr. Farooq Abdullah had committed one sin and that sin is that he made himself a co-partner in the struggle for the restoration of democracy in our country. His only crime was that he began the struggle of fighting against the trend of authoritarianism in the country along with other left and democratic forces of our country. He did not play to the tune of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. That was his sin. But I know it was not a sin. By his participation in the democratic movement in the rest of the country the process of integration of the people of India with the people of Jammu and Kashmir has been further strengthened and it remains to be strengthened—it must be strengthened—and by the action you have taken, if you allow me to say, you have disrupted that process of integration. This is a dangerous thing. Therefore, I would only request you that in the interest of the nation's unity and integrity, in the interest of preservation of parliamentary democracy in our country, such reprehensible steps are to be halted and I have made certain demands which should be considered.

Incidentally, I want to say one thing. Some have raised the demand that Article 370 of the Constitution which provides special status to Jammu and Kashmir should be scrapped. I am in disagreement with that demand. As a matter of fact, that should be retained and preserved and that will

strengthen the democratic forces, secular forces in Jammu and Kashmir, and that will be a bridge between the secular and democratic people of India and the secular and democratic forces of Jammu and Kashmir which is an integral part of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet at 2 p.m. The first speaker after Lunch will be Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai.

12.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair.]

DISCUSSION RE. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR
—(CONTD.)

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी : (सीतापुर) माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरे से पहले माननीय सदस्य श्री चित्त बसु साहब कह रहे थे कि फारुक साहब की सरकार को जो बर्खास्त किया गया, वह संविधान के अनुसार नहीं है और गवर्नर साहब ने संविधान के अनुरूप काम नहीं किया। मैं समझती हूँ हमारे प्रजातंत्र में, हमारे देश में, ऐसी स्थिति एक बार नहीं बल्कि अनेकों बार और अनेक राज्यों में आई है। हर्लिग पार्टी के अल्पमत में आ जाने से ही गवर्नर-मेंट बदली है। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि उसके बाद तुरन्त ही गवर्नर रूल लागू किया जाय। दोनों तरह की मिसाल हमारे सामने मौजूद है। मैं, उत्तर प्रदेश से आती हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश की एक घटना आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। एक अप्रैल 1967 की बात है। हम सब असेम्बली में बैठे हुए थे। माननीय गवर्नर

[डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी]

चरण सिंह, उस समय हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी के प्रमुख नेताओं में से थे। माननीय स्वर्गीय श्री चन्द्रभानु गुप्ता जी उस समय के हमारे मुख्य मंत्री थे, वे वहां बैठे हुए थे। चौधरी साहब सदन के अन्दर ही अपने 17 साथियों के साथ, इधर से उठकर दूसरी तरफ चले गए।

गुप्ता जी ने एक मिनट नहीं लगाया न इधर देखा, न उधर देखा और तुरन्त स्पीकर साहब के सामने खड़े होकर कहा कि अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अब आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूं कि सदन की प्रोसीडिंग्स बंद कर दी जाएं और मैं गवर्नर साहब से मिलने जा रहा हूं। उसके बाद वे सीधे उठ कर गवर्नर साहब के पास गए और उनको अपना इस्तीफा पेश कर दिया। इसको डेमोक्रेटिक प्रोसेस कहते हैं और यही आदर्श वे उपस्थित करना चाहते थे। जैसे ही उनकी पार्टी अल्पमत में आई, उन्होंने कुर्सी पर बैठे रहना उचित नहीं समझा। उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं कहा कि कल को सदन की बैठक बुलाई जाए उसमें शक्ति परीक्षण हो और वहां यह देखा जाए कि बहुमत किस के साथ है। यह आदर्श और रास्ता उस समय गुप्ता जी ने हमारे सामने रखा।

जब उस समय चौधरी चरण सिंह जी उधर चले गए तो प्रजातंत्र की हत्या नहीं हुई थी, लेकिन हमारे विरोधी दल में बैठे हुए भाई कहते हैं कि यह प्रजातंत्र के ऊपर बहुत बड़ा बलो है, और इस कार्यवाही से प्रजातंत्र पर गहरा धक्का लगा है। आज वे जुलूस बना कर राष्ट्रपति के सामने जाते हैं।

अब मैं यहां आपको दूसरा उदाहरण देना चाहती हूं।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : Does it mean that you salute defection ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Soz, your name is here. I will call you.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I want to understand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It takes time for you to understand.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : मैं केवल यही बताना चाहती हूं जैसा आपने कहा कि गवर्नर को चाहिए था कि वह इस बात का फैसला विधान सभा का सत्र बुला कर करते। हाउस के फ्लोर पर टेस्ट होना चाहिए था और उसके बाद ही गवर्नर साहब को डिसमिसल आर्डर करने थे।

दूसरा उदाहरण में आपको और देना चाहती हूं। जब उत्तर प्रदेश में हम लोग चौधरी चरण सिंह जी की कोलीशन मिनिस्ट्री में थे और हम मिनिस्टर्स की संख्या 28 हुआ करती थी। उस समय प्रीवि-पर्स के ईश्यू पर चौधरी चरण सिंह जी ने पार्टी के लोगों का साथ नहीं दिया, जिस कारण कांग्रेस सरकार को एक मत से हारना पड़ा। उसी समय हम मंत्री लोगों ने यह निर्णय कर लिया कि अब हम चौधरी चरण सिंह जी के साथ इस मामले पर नहीं रहेंगे। जिन्होंने यह वायदा किया था कि वे दिल्ली में तो श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का साथ देंगे और लखनऊ में हम लोगों का साथ देंगे। लेकिन उन्होंने अपने इस वायदे का उल्लंघन किया। इसी कारण हम लोगों ने उसी दिन अपना इस्तीफा कांग्रेस के प्रेजीडेंट को भिजवा दिया और हम लोग

एकत्रित रूप से गवर्नर साहब के पास गए। उस समय चौधरी साहब ने कहा कि हम तो मंत्रियों का डिसमिसल करेंगे। परन्तु ऐसे कोई चीफ मिनिस्टर को, जिसके साथ बहुमत नहीं रहता है, हम मंत्रियों को डिसमिस करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं था, इसलिए वे हमें उस समय डिसमिस नहीं कर सकते थे। इसी कारण उनकी बात तब भी नहीं सुनी गई। इसलिए जो चीफ मिनिस्टर अल्पमत में हो जाता है, सांबैधानिक रूपसे हाउस को डिससोल्यूशन करने का उसे कोई अधिकार नहीं रहता इसलिए जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार के साथ वहाँ के गवर्नर ने कोई गैर सांबैधानिक काम नहीं किया। फारुक सरकार अल्पमत में आ गई थी और इसी कारण उसको बर्खास्त किया गया।

प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज : मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि आप पहले कांसटीट्यूशन पढ़िये।

(व्यवधान)

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी : आप पढ़ कर के बोलियेगा। जब कोई भी सरकार अल्पमत में हो जाती है तो हमेशा यही होता है कि दूसरे चुने हुए लोग आल्टरनेटिव गवर्नमेंट बना सकते हैं। उसका चांस गवर्नर साहब देते हैं। इसीलिए ऐसा चांस जम्मू और कश्मीर में भी मिल सकता था, क्योंकि 12 वे लोग हो गए थे और कांग्रेस पार्टी के 26 मॅम्बर्स तथा एक इंडीपेंडेंट मेम्बर को मिलाकर वे सरकार बनाने में समर्थ हो गए थे, समक्ष हो गए थे, इसीलिए उनको सरकार बनाने के लिए निमंत्रण दिया गया। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। हम लोगों में से किसी ने वहाँ की नई मिनिस्ट्री में ज्वाइन नहीं किया है, कांग्रेस का कोई भी नेम्बर वहाँ मिनिस्टर नहीं है।

हमने पावर के लिए भी ऐसा नहीं किया। जो सही बात है उसको सुनना चाहिए यह भी डेमोक्रेसी है। कश्मीर में यह कोई नई चीज नहीं है जिस समय सैयद मीर कासिम मुख्य मंत्री थे.....

प्रो० मधु दंडवते (राजापुर) : माननीया बाजपेयी जी, अगर आपकी इजाजत हो तो आपके उत्तर प्रदेश का एक और उदाहरण देता हूँ। आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव और उनके साथी 1948 में जब कांग्रेस पार्टी से अलग हो गये तो सारे लोगों ने असेम्बली पद से इस्तीफा दे दिया था और चुनाव लड़े। सारे के सारे असफल रहे, लेकिन वह इस सिद्धान्त के लिये लड़ते रहे।

प्रो० कै० के० तिवारी (बक्सर) : माननीय दंडवते जी, आप माननीय जार्ज फर्नान्डोस से पूछें कि एक दिन पहले तक तो मोरार जी भाई का सपोर्ट करते रहे और दूसरे दिन चौधरी चरण सिंह के लो व दल के साथ मिल कर सरकार बना ली।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी : मैं उस बात को कह रही हूँ कि जो नेता लोग आज डिफैक्शन की बात कर रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि कश्मीर में डेमोक्रेसी की हत्या की गई है, मैं उनका जबाब दे रही हूँ। जो डिफैक्शन की बात कहते हैं और उसी के बल पर जीवित हैं और जिसके गल पर उनकी जिन्दगी की अभिलाषा पूरी हुई, वह हमें उपदेश दे रहे हैं।

कश्मीर में जब सैयद मीर कासिम की सरकार थी और देश के हित में हमने उचित समझा तो 1975 में हमने शेखसाहब को अपनी पूरी सरकार देकर कहा कि आप सरकार चलायें और सैयद मीर कासिम

[डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी]
ने रिजाइन किया। तो कांग्रेस ने सदा देश हित, कम्युनल हारमनी के इंटरेस्ट में त्याग और बलिदान का रास्ता दिखाया है। पावर से चिपके रहना कांग्रेस ने नहीं सिखाया। और यही इस बार हुआ है कि हमारे लोग कश्मीर मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं शामिल हुए हैं। चौधरी साहब कहते हैं कि डेमो-क्रेसी को बड़ा भारी ब्लो लगा है। चौधरी साहब जब देश के प्रधान मंत्री बने तो क्या उनके साथ बहुमत था? वह भी अल्प-मत थे। दूसरे की मदद से वह प्रधान मंत्री बने रहे। बाहर मदद करने वाले लोगों ने जब हाथ खींच लिया तो 6 महीने से ज्यादा एक दिन भी प्रधान मंत्री होकर, इस सदन के लीडर होकर नहीं आ सके। तो उस समय उनको नहीं सुझाया कि सदन में उनका बहुमत है कि नहीं? उस समय तो उनको फिक्र थी कि उनकी जिन्दगी की अभिलाषा पूरी हो रही है, वह प्रधान मंत्री बन रहे हैं चाहे उनके साथ बहुमत हो या नहीं।

आज क्या हो रहा है कर्नाटक में वहां श्री हेगड़े की सरकार है बाहर रहकर बी० जे० पी० सहायता कर रही है। अल्पमत की उनकी सरकार है। हर स्टेट में जहाँ जिसको जो सहूलियत होती है उसके हिसाब से लोग काम करते हैं। हर एक राजनीतिक दल अपनी क्वनीनियेंस का ख्याल करके चल रहा है, और हमें नैतिकता की शिक्षा दी जा रही है। वह लोग जो खुद नैतिकता से बहुत दूर जा कर देश की राजनीति चला रहे हैं, वह हमें शिक्षा देते हैं। जिसके लिए वकालत कर रहे हैं विरोधी दलों के नेतागण, में पूछना चाहती हूँ? जिसके लिए आप बात करने जा रहे हैं उन्होंने कश्मीर के अन्दर अराष्ट्रीय तत्वों से हाथ मिलाया। आप उनकी वकालत

कर रहे है? वह कह रहे है कि यह गलत हुआ है। मैं तो कहना चाहती हूँ कि आज उनका आपस में डिवीजन हुआ है।

श्रीमती प्रमिला वंडवते (बम्बई-उत्तर-मध्य) : चुनाव के पहले आप उनके साथ समझौता कर रहे थे। चूँकि ब्रेक हो गया समझौता इसलिए उसको गिरा रहे हैं, यह दुनिया जानती है।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी : हमारी बहन को मालूम नहीं है इसलिए ज्यादा क्रोध में बोल रही हैं हमने कभी उनके साथ समझौता नहीं किया, आप उस समय के अखबार और स्टेटमेंट देखिये। फारुक अब्दुल्ला ने जो कुछ कहा अपनी तरफ से कहा... मैं तो काश्मीर की इन-चार्ज जेनेरल सेक्रेटरी हूँ। मैं जानती हूँ हर बात को— उस समय की भी बात को कि हम लोगों ने अपनी तरफ से कोई बात नहीं की, स्वयं उन्होंने अपनी तरफ से कहा। (व्यवधान)

प्रो० संजुदीन सोज़ : क्या राजीव जी मौलवी फ़ारुका के घर नहीं गए?

پرو پروفیسر سید الدین سوز کی راجیوی مولوی
فاروق کے گھر تیس گئے۔

डा० राजेन्द्रकुमारी बाजपेयी : नहीं। (व्यवधान)

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनको रोकिए, नहीं तो इनको भी बोलने नहीं दिया जाएगा। (व्यवधान)

डा० राजेन्द्रकुमारी बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे सम्मानित नेतागण कुछ बातों को लेकर कह रहे हैं कि काश्मीर में ऐसा हो गया, वैसा हो गया और यह अन्याय है, वर अन्याय है। मैं

कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब काश्मीर का हमारे देश के साथ मर्ज हुआ और काश्मीर हमारे देश का अभिन्न अंग बना, उस वक्त भी मौलवी फारूक.....

प्रो० संफुद्दीन सोज : किस पार्टी ने यह इलहाक, एक्सेशन, कराया था ?

پروفیسر سید الدین سوز - کسی پارٹی نے یہ الہاک
ایکسیشن کرایا تھا۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We must know the facts from all sides. We must be tolerant. The others are tolerant when you speak. Why has a discussion been allowed ? Let us try to know all the facts.

डा० राजेन्द्रकुमारी बाजपेयी : उस समय काश्मीर के जनप्रिय नेता स्वर्गीय शेख अब्दुल्ला थे, जो महान देशभक्त थे । उन्होंने काश्मीर को देश के साथ मिलाया और काश्मीर भारत का एक अंग हुआ, लेकिन काश्मीर में उस वक्त भी मौलवी फारूक थे, जिनकी उस समय मुस्लिम कांग्रेस थी, जो बाद में अवामी लीग बनी । उन्होंने दिल से इस बात को कुबूल नहीं किया था और इसलिए उनकी कार्यवाहियां चली आ रही थीं । काश्मीर हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता का प्रतीक है, जहां हमेशा सैकुलर दृष्टिकोण रहा है, वहां यह पार्टी है, जिसका वही हरा झंडा है, जो मुस्लिम लीग के कम्युनल सिद्धान्तों को मानने वाली है, जो साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों को लेकर कम्युनल काम और बातें करने वाली है । शेख साहब ने करीब पचास वर्ष तक कभी उसको स्वीकार नहीं किया था । जब तक शेख साहब जीवित रहे, उन्होंने कभी भी मौलवी साहब के साथ किसी तरह का समझौता नहीं किया, सैद्धान्तिक समझौता नहीं किया । ऐसी स्थिति थी कि दोनों में एक तरह से बोल-चाल भी नहीं

थी । शेख साहब कट्टर नैशनलिस्ट थे और इन बातों को पसन्द नहीं करते थे ।

काश्मीर के इलैक्शन में क्या हुआ ? जब मैं काश्मीर वैली में गई, तो मैंने देखा कि नैशनल कांग्रेस के लाल झंडे के साथ-साथ मौलवी फारूक का जो हरा झंडा है, जिसमें चांद और सितारे बने हुए हैं, जिसको एक बार कोई देखे, तो समझे कि पाकिस्तान का झंडा है, वे दोनों एक-साथ सिले हुए थे और वे हर जगह लगे हुए थे ।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can interrupt only if the yields.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am not raising any controversy. There is a difference between the Pakistani flag and a religious flag.

मजहबी झंडे और पाकिस्तानी झंडे में फर्क है ।

منہ بی جھنڈے اور پاکستانی جھنڈے میں
فرق ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can repudiate all these things when your turn comes. Let us have an orderly discussion.

डा० राजेन्द्रकुमारी बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कहा है कि देखने में ऐसा लगता है हरा झंडा और उसमें चांद सितारा बना हुआ, मानो कि वह पाकिस्तानी झंडे की तरह हो । वह देखने में ऐसा लगता था । उस में थोड़ा बहुत तो फर्क हो सकता है कि उसमें बिन्दियां इधर हों या उधर हों या चांद दूसरी तरह का बना हो, यह सब तो हो सकता है, लेकिन वह फहरा रहा था दोनों तरफ । तो जहां पर कि शेख साहब ने कभी ऐसे एलीमेंट्स के, ऐसे साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों और शक्तियों के साथ हाथ नहीं मिलाया, आज फारूक

[डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी]

अब्दुल्ला ने अपने एलेक्शन में जीतने की दृष्टि से हर ऐसे सम्भव उपाय किये जिस से कि वह जीत कर वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर बने रहें। तो यह यहाँ से काश्मीर वैली में जो जहर आना था वह आ गया जो कि इसके पहले नहीं था। यहीं से इसकी शुरुआत होती है। जब किसी गलत आदमी का साथ लिया जाता है तो फिर उसकी कीमत भी चुकानी पड़ती है। यही चीज फारूक अब्दुल्ला साहब के साथ भी हुई।

उनका इतिहास भी ऐसा है, जब वह पढ़ते थे और बाहर थे तब भी उनके कान्टैक्ट्स बाहर ऐसे लोगों के साथ हुए जो कि काश्मीर को अलग करने की बात सोचते या समझते थे कि भारत से उसको लिवरेट किया जाय या जो संस्थाएं बाहर काम कर रही थीं, इंग्लैंड में थीं उनसे वह मिलते रहे, उनका सम्पर्क उनसे रहा। अमान उल्ला खां जो कि काश्मीर त्रिब-रेशन फ्रंट के लीडर थे और जो बाहर आपरेट करते थे उन सब लोगों के साथ इनका व्यक्तिगत सम्बन्ध रहा है। तो एक-दम दिमागी तौर से वह बदल नहीं सकते थे। जब भारत आए और उनके हाथ में शक्ति आई तो उन्होंने उन लोगों के साथ अपना सम्पर्क रखा और यही कारण है कि जो जमाते इस्लामी और जमाने तुलवा है, जो कि उसका मिलिटेंट हिस्सा है, उनका लड़कों का यंग फोर्स है, उनको इन्होंने बढ़ावा देना शुरू किया। थोड़े ही समय में उनको बढ़ावा देना शुरू किया। वह बढ़ावा दिया तो फिर ये लोग वह नारे लगाने लगे जो काश्मीर वैली में पहले कभी नहीं सुने जाते थे। शेख साहब के वक्त में लोगों की हिम्मत नहीं हो सकती थी जिन नारों को लगाने की वह फारूक अब्दुल्ला के वक्त में लगाए गए।

हमें याद है कि जब एलेक्शन की मीटिंग्स हो रही थी, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी की आखिरी एलेक्शन की मीटिंग जब काश्मीर में हुई तो, हमें शर्म आती है यह कहने में सदन के सामने, लेकिन उस वक्त नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस के लोगों को कहिए, या माजूम नहीं उनके साथ मिले हुए जो लोग थे या उन्होंने जिन लोगों के द्वारा इस काम को करवाया था यह हम नहीं जानते लेकिन कुछ लोगों ने एक तरह से नंगे होकर के प्रदर्शन किया था और यह देश की सबसे बड़ी नेता के सामने हुआ। इतनी शर्मनाक तरह की बातें हो रही थीं। जो बोल रही हूँ यह कोई गलत नहीं है, रिपोर्ट की बात कह रहा हूँ, यह रिकार्ड की बात मैं कह रही हूँ जो कहीं पर भी लोग समझ सकते हैं और जान सकते हैं। कितनी कारें हमारी उस दिन तोड़ी गई थीं जब कि वह निकल कर जा रहे थे? उसके बाद क्या हुआ? हर जगह जो मीटिंग होती थी उसमें ऐसा होता था। यह जो बीज पड़ा, आज कहते हैं आप कि नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन हम तोड़ रहे हैं, जिसके लिए आप वकालत कर रहे हैं फारूक अब्दुल्ला की? फारूक अब्दुल्ला ने क्या किया? हर मीटिंग में यह कहा कि असम में तो मुसलमानों के साथ ऐसा हो गया, जम्मू में हिन्दुओं के वोट तो इनको मिलेंगे, मुसलमानों को इन्हें वोट नहीं करना चाहिए और इस तरह की तमाम बातें कहते रहे।

ये सारा चीजें शुरू हुई तो काश्मीर में कांग्रेस को हिन्दू बना करके और दूसरे लोगों को मुसलमान करके ऐसी चीजें शुरू की गई जिससे इस चेंज की जो शुरुआत हुई वह आगे चलकर बढ़ती गई। क्रिकेट मैच के वक्त अक्टूबर में जो नारे लगे,

वह आप जानते हैं। पहली बार इस तरह के नारे लगे। और भी जो घटनाएं धीरे-धीरे होती गईं वह सबको मालूम हैं। मैं इसलिए इन बातों को कह रही हूँ कि एक तरफ तो इनके आपस के झगड़े की वजह से नेशनल कांग्रेस के अन्दर जो विभाजन हुआ उसकी वजह से ये दो हिस्सों में बंटे। अब उनके ही लोग थे, उनकी ही पार्टी के अन्दर विभाजन हुआ जिससे इनकी गवर्नमेंट गई। हम लोगों ने तो बाहर से सपोर्ट किया। लेकिन साथ-साथ जो एन्टी नेशनल फोर्सें थीं, ये उनकी मदद कर रहे थे। पंजाब के जो एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स थे, ये उनके कैम्पस वहाँ लगा रहे थे। सभी जानते हैं—9 गुरुमत कैम्पस वहाँ पर हुए, जिनमें 6 जम्मू में लगे और 6 काश्मीर में लगे, आखरी कैम्प पुच्छ में लगा और फारूक अब्दुल्ला जो भिण्डरांवाले के साथ थे, वहाँ गए तथा नारे लगाये गये। वहाँ पर जो फायरिंग हुई, उसमें एक आदमी मारा गया, लेकिन उसकी रिपोर्ट भी नहीं लिखी गई। इस तरह से वह एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट लोगों को बढ़ावा देते थे।

मैं उन दिनों अखबारों में पढ़ती थी कि फारूक अब्दुल्ला साहब गुरुद्वारों में बहुत ज्यादा जाने लगे हैं, आखिर इसके पीछे मामला क्या था? धीरे-धीरे राज खुला कि गुरुद्वारों में जाकर वह एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स के साथ ताल्लुकात बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जितनी बार वह भिण्डरांवाले से मिले, हम लोगों के पास तस्वीरें हैं, उतनी बार हमेशा अकेले में मिले। भिण्डरांवाला आमतौर पर जब भी किसी से मिलता था तो उसके अपने लोगों के साथ मिलता था, विरोधी दलों के बहुत से नेता जानते होंगे, वे भी जब भी उससे मिलने गए होंगे। उसके दूसरे साथी भी साथ देते थे, लेकिन इनके साथ वह अकेले में मिलता था। क्या

बात थी, जो अकेले मिलता था? जो काश्मीर का लिब्रेशन फ्रंट इंग्लैंड में है, उन के नेता और पंजाब के एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स के साथ उनकी सांठगांठ थी। पंजाब के स्वर्ण मन्दिर परिसर में जब आर्मी गई, उसके बाद काश्मीर में जो नारे लगाये गये, जिस तरह से डिमांस्ट्रेशन करवाया गया, उससे स्पष्ट है कि एन्टी नेशनल फोर्सों को इतने दिनों से इनकी तरफ से बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा था जिससे वे ताकतें उभर कर सामने आ रही थीं। उनको बढ़ावा देने में फारूक अब्दुल्ला की गवर्नमेंट का बहुत बड़ा हाथ था।

आप मैच ही की बात को ही लीजिये इतनी बड़ी बात हुई, सबसे पहले तो उनकी गवर्नमेंट ने किसी को अरेस्ट नहीं किया जब उनको यहाँ से कहा गया तो बहुत मुश्किल से एक-दो लोगों को अरेस्ट किया, लेकिन बाद में फिर छोड़ दिया गया। जहाँ तक देश की इन्टीग्रिटी और कम्यूनल हारमानी की बात है—शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब ने काश्मीर को एक सैकुलर स्टेट बनाया था, जिस पर हमारे देश को नाज था, गर्व था और आज भी हमें उन पर नाज और गर्व है, लेकिन डा० अब्दुल्ला ने जो किया, एक बार्डर स्टेट होने के नाते भी उसको बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता। यूँ तो, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इनकी आपस की बात है, इनकी अपनी पार्टी का विभाजन हुआ है, लेकिन वहाँ जो घटनाएँ हो रही थीं, उनको देखते हुए सारा राष्ट्र चिन्तित था। वहाँ पर ऐसा एन्टी नेशनल काम करने वाला मुख्य मंत्री हो और जहाँ पर इस तरह का काम हो रहा हो, क्या उसको देखकर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार चुप बैठो रहती वहाँ पर जो कुछ हुआ है, उनकी अपनी पार्टी का इन्टरनल मामला था, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी देश की पब्लिक

[डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी]

ओपीनियन वहाँ पर जो कुछ हुआ उसको देखते हुए महसूस करती थी कि वहाँ जो कुछ हो रहा था वह ठीक नहीं था, क्योंकि वहाँ की लीडरशिप देश को कमजोर कर रही थी।

...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing here a very serious problem. My friends sitting on the other side may please kindly take note of the fact that the whole opposition jointly said that in Kashmir 'operation butchery of democracy' has taken place.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Oh, no, no.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : My friendly here are making fun of it. You think that you are having the monopoly of patriotism in the country and you hold that you are the only people who love the country, and the rest of the people in the Opposition do not know anything about patriotism, unity of country, etc. I do not know where this kind of thinking will lead to.

Let us apply some simple logic and examine the issue. Just before elections in Kashmir, the Congress-I had discussions with Mr. Farooq Abdullah for coalition in the general elections. That did not take place. My hon. lady member said that everything has to be taken in a broader dimension. All right. Now, I am saying this. The next day after the elections took place and the National Conference Party in Kashmir formed the Government, the very next day, that party became anti-national, and the Congress-I Party has cheeks to say that all the elections were rigged. They have even filed cases against 42 members of the National Conference, out of a total of 46, including those company of thirteen musketeers who have come to this side. Immediately

these thirteen have become national, who were with Shri Farooq Abdullah and the National Conference till then.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I object to him Sir. He cannot call them that. They were great "patriots."

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : We were patient enough to hear the arguments from the Ruling Party Benches, and our points should also be heard. If we are wrong, we are willing to be corrected. On July second, when these people, who were till then on the other side, came all of a sudden to this side, they became patriots. Till the other day they were all anti-national people. Things cannot be seen this way. This is my first submission.

Secondly, when the Ruling Party comes to the Opposition in any State, immediately all the conventions are flouted. When the Congress Party is in opposition, they go to the speaker's chamber and bully him and sit there. They will go to the Chief Minister's Office, take the chair and send the Chief Minister out. That is how the Congress-I as an Opposition Party functions in our country.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : He cannot go on like this Sir. It is not parliamentary.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not mentioning about the Parliament. You can express your views when you speak in your turn.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will you allow him to make wrong allegations?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Then, the cry of uncertainty, a cry that law and order has gone astray and so many other things are raised. Well, I have no objection if Congress-I wants to change some Government in some State. Let them do it. But the Congress-I, as the Ruling Party in the centre, i.e. the Ministers should not

say any thing like that. In the Party meetings at Calcutta or Bombay or at some other meeting, our Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi has told that the law and order in Kashmir is gone and therefore that Government should be dismissed. Two Ministers, Shri Gulam Nabi Azad and Shri Arif Mohammad Khan have gone from here to Kashmir to take stock of the situation. They gave a memo to the Rashtrapati saying that this Government may be dismissed. Allegations are now being brought forward. So many other stories were told. So, I say that the Congress-(I) was out to create trouble in Kashmir. They wanted to see that the Government of Dr. Farooq Abdullah was sent out. (*Interruptions*) For that, they were trying to find *alibis*. As *alibis*, you may quote shoutings of slogans in favour of Pakistan. We do not support that kind of slogans.

I give you some information, Sir. During the Malappuram bye-elections in Kerala, one seethy Haji, MLA who is a Minister, spoke at five public meetings, in which after he finished the delivery of his speech, he asked the people to stand up and say: 'Pakistan Zindabad'. What happened? Finally, the Bhartiya Janata Party took objection to this, and submitted a memorandum to the Governor of Kerala saying that this kind of anti-national slogans were being raised in Kerala. What action did they take? They have taken no action.

We are discussing this point of dismissal, Let us see how this operation was conducted. Mr. B.K. Nehru was Governor there. He was contacted by a few MLAs who wanted to change sides. He told them, appropriately, that the question of strength in the Assembly should be tested in the Assembly alone, not in the Governor's residence; and that too, at midnight. It should be tested in the Assembly alone. That was the convention. He said: 'On this basis alone I can act.' Then, to smoothen this operation, the major step taken by the Government

of India was to send Mr. Jagmohan as the Governor there. What did he do? I am not going to narrate the whole story.

On 24th June, these 12 MLAs sent a letter to him saying that they were changing sides.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Drafted by whom ?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN :
Drafted perhaps by himself; I do not know. But at the same time, what is his duty? The duty of the Governor is not to keep it in his pocket. It is only the Governor who has deviated. He should immediately inform the Chief Minister that he has got a letter in which 12 MLAs have said that they are not in that party. Whatever it is. But our great Governor did not say anything to the Chief Minister. He kept it in his pocket. He air-dashed to Delhi, and consulted people, and went back. (*Interruptions*)

This is the high drama of butchery of democracy: on the night of Ist, Mr. Shah and others came to the Governor's residence and gave this letter. Immediately, the Governor said: 'Don't talk. Sit there in a corner. I shall call you.' This way, he kept them there in the vicinity of Governor's place, and on 2nd morning, he phoned up the Chief Minister of the State to come. At 7.30, he came. The Governor said: "This is the letter." A photo copy of it was given. "About 12 people have changed sides" Naturally, the Chief Minister said: "All right; this has to be tested in the Assembly. I have to consult my colleagues; and I shall send a reply." He went back, and then wrote back to him, saying two things, very important things. People who talk of so many things should tell us: "Has the Governor got the duty to obey the law of the land?" He may be a Congress (I) man. He wants the party to be built up. I have no objection. But he has to do it according to law. What is the law? (*Interruptions*) Or at least, he must show that he was acting according to law.

[Shri E. Balanandan]

Dr. Farooq Abdullah said: 'I may be given a chance to test my strength in the Assembly. If not, you have to dissolve the Assembly and order early elections in the State.' This was the letter written. As per the Constitution now in force in Kashmir, the Chief Minister's advice on this is final.

Another argument was made by the lady Member, viz. that the majority was not with him at that time. May I ask her: 'Tomorrow is the 31st. The Governor who was satisfied so much about the majority of those people, had his own doubts. Why is he saying that on month time was given to test the strength? The fun of the matter is that 13-1=14 MLAs from the other side were taken and sworn in as Cabinet Ministers. Is it not corruption when we are against bribery and all kinds of other things? We claim to be honest men and people who are in the House are honest: and the government is also supposed to maintain moral standard. Is it the moral standard? In Kashmir, there were only 5-6 Cabinet Ministers. Now, when the Congress-I Government came, all the 14 are Cabinet Ministers.

After receiving a letter, the Governor contacted the Central Government and with their help, he had brought in reserve police from Madhya Pradesh and U.P. Till 3.30 Dr. Farooq Abdullah was the Chief Minister of J&K. He did not know about it. The reserve police came in early in the morning. Not only that, army had been alerted. Can it be done above the Chief Minister and the State Government? You are respecting democracy and the Constitution of India. The Constitution does not say that this can be done by the Governor. If that is so, then why should there be a State Government and the people of the State want to have their own Government?

Friends on the other side talk about national unity and integrity of the country. They say that it has to

be preserved and protected. By all means, it has to be protected and preserved. But through whom are you going to do it? The people of J&K wanted to have their own government. They have done it through adult franchise and brought in a majority government. They have also passed anti-defection law in Kashmir. As per the law, if anybody changes his side, he will have no voting right.

Mr. Jagmohan may be a big man. I do not dispute his quality, etc. But as State Governor, he has got no right to judge it; he should have referred it to a court and found out whether the change of side was correct or not. How can he decide about it when there is a particular law? Beyond that, how can he go?

When an opposition government was installed in Kashmir, all of a sudden, they started raising an objection to destabilise the government; and they had finally bought certain MLAs by giving them the status of a Minister and a lot of money. I do not know how much. If you act this way in one State in other States, the same thing may happen; in many other States, this has become the order of the day. There is a recent case of Sikkim. Mr. Bhandari, who had a majority, had been dismissed. Then Mr. Gurung was brought in. Then next day, Mr. Bhandari came to Delhi with 15 MLAs and Mr. Gurung's government was dismissed. Now, the president's Rule is there. What do you mean by the Governor's rule? Governor's rule means that the State Government's rule is practically handed over to the military. Now, Jammu and Kashmir is under special situation and military is there; and the military is going to control the affairs over there. What has happened in Punjab? If you don't want to take the people of country into confidence or the people of a State, then who will keep the unity and the integrity of the country? This thing you have forgotten. So I want to say two or three things. The opposition parties met and demanded that Mr.

Jagmohan, Governor of J&K, who has conducted the operation 'muder democracy' has to be recalled and Mr. Shah has to be dismissed immediately and elections should be ordered. It is our advice. Congress Party should understand the importance of these suggestions. Today, if you want to keep the integrity of the country intact, at least you keep intact democracy that we have adopted in this country.

Today you are talking of national unity. But what is taking place in the country? You are against communalism. Are you? Congress Party is ruling in my State. They are in coalition with 13, 14 partins which are basad on community, caste and religion. But they are saying that they are against communalism. (*Interruptions*) These facts are unpalatable though as a nation unity has to be maintained. The Home Minister has said that the unity of the country should be maintained. I join with him when he says that antinational forces have to be dealt with firmly. But I want him to have his heart searched and see whether the policies which they are following will lead to integrity and unity of the country. Therefore, I request the ruling Party to accept our suggestions. That is the only correct path for protecting democracy.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपने दो विरोधी दलों के नेताओं की बात बड़े गौर से सुन रहा था। मुझे अपनी सरकार से दूसरी शिकायत है। मैं, यहां पर जुलाई-14 के बिल्डज की एक खबर के कुछ अंश पढ़ना चाहता हूं।

"This alliance between the Akali extremists and Kashmiri secessionists was not a sudden development. Both sides had been working for it since early 1983, and during his private talks with Bhindrawale in the Golden Temple, Farooq Abdullah, according to Intelligence

source, promised all help and facilities he needed from the J&K Government.

This is how, these sources say, nearly 100 sikh Students' Federation activists came to be employed in the State's Education Department, the "Dashmesh" regiment established a base in Nanakpura in Jammu and some Akali terrorists escaped to Pakistan via Jammu."

मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो खबर निकली है, क्या उनको इंटरलिनेस सोर्सेज से यह पता चला था कि जम्मू-कश्मीर गवर्नमेंट की पंजाब के उग्रवादियों से कोई साँठ-गांठ थी? कोई साँठ गांठ थी, कोई गठबंधन था और सिक्ख स्टूडेंट्स फेडरेशन के 100 आदमियों को वहां के शिक्षा विभाग में नौकरियां दी गई थीं। कुछ लोग जम्मू और कश्मीर गवर्नमेंट की सहायता से पाकिस्तान भाग गए थे। अगर ये सारी बातें सही थी तो उसी समय जम्मू और कश्मीर की सरकार को बर्खास्त क्यों नहीं किया गया? उसी समय जम्मू और कश्मीर की सरकार के खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई?

14.55 hrs.

[SHRI R. S. SPARROW in the Chair]

सभापति जी, अभी हमारे मित्र बालानन्दन जी कह रहे थे कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के बम्बई और कलकत्ता अधिवेशनों में जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार के खिलाफ बातें की गईं। हम लोग जरूर जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार के खिलाफ बात करते थे और कांग्रेस पार्टी हमेशा से सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाती थी कि वहां एन्टी

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

नेशनल तत्वों की गतिविधियां बराबर बढ़ती जा रही हैं। ये बे-बुनियाद बातें नहीं थीं। उस समय ही सबको मालूम था और अब भी यह बात खुलकर सामने आ रही है कि जबसे जम्मू और कश्मीर में फारूख अब्दुल्ला की गवर्नमेंट आई है, तबसे वहां देशद्रोही शक्तियां ताकत पकड़ रही थीं।

यहां पर क्रिकेट मैच का जिक्र किया गया, वहां प्रो-पाकिस्तानी नारे लगे लेकिन वे नारे तब वहां लगे जबकि जम्मू और कश्मीर के मुख्यमंत्री वहां बैठे हुए थे और उनके साथ वहां के कुछ मंत्री भी थे। लेकिन उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। कुछ लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया, महज दिखाने के लिए और बाद में उनको भी छोड़ दिया गया।

पंजाब के एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स और भिण्डराले के साथ जम्मू और कश्मीर के चीफ मिनिस्टर की बराबर बातचीत होती रही। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी इंटेलीजेंस इतनी कमजोर नहीं है कि उनके बीच क्या बातचीत होती थी, उसका पता हमारी सरकार को न हो। सरकार को उन सारी डैवलपमेंट्स का पता जरूर रहा होगा। ये गतिविधियां बराबर बढ़ती रहीं।

पंजाब के एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स बराबर कश्मीर में जाकर पनाह लेते रहे और अपने को सुरक्षित रखते रहे। वहां ट्रेनिंग लेते रहे और कई ट्रेनिंग कैंम्प वहां आयोजित किए गए। उसके बारे में इस सदन में भी सवाल उठाये गए और यहां होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने हमें बताया कि इतने-इतने कैंम्प लगे। ... (व्यवधान...) जम्मू और कश्मीर की सरकार को भी लिखा गया कि उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करें। हमारे गृह मंत्री

जम्मू-कश्मीर की सरकार को उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिए लिखा गया परन्तु कई पत्र लिखे जाने के बावजूद भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। दो-चार आदमियों की जरूर धरपकड़ की गई, लेकिन उसके बाद उनको छोड़ दिया गया।

वे सारी गतिविधियां चलती रहीं। हमारी सरकार की जानकारी में यह बात थी तो मेरी सरकार से यही शिकायत है कि फारूख अब्दुल्ला की सरकार को जहरत से ज्यादा छूट क्यों दी गई। अगर यह छूट न दी गई होती, उसी समय जम्मू-कश्मीर की सरकार को बर्खास्त कर दिया गया होता तो शायद आज हम लोग जो सुन रहे हैं, उसके सुनने की नौबत न आती।

मैं सरकार की मन्शा को अच्छी तरह समझती हूं कि उसने ऐसा क्यों किया। क्यों कि जम्मू कश्मीर में बहुत दिनों के बाद साधारण स्थिति वापस आई थी। जम्मू और कश्मीर एक संवेदनशील राज्य है और पीछे वहां जो कुछ हो चुका है, उससे हमारे सभी माननीय सदस्य अवगत हैं, बड़ी मुश्किल से वहाँ सामान्य और साधारण स्थिति को लाया जा सका था। उसके लिए कांग्रेस की सरकार को कुर्बानी देनी पड़ी थी। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कांग्रेस की चुनी हुई सरकार को वहाँ हटाया था, जिसके नेता उस समय के मुख्य मंत्री सैयद मोर कासिम थे और उनको हटा कर शेख अब्दुल्ला को जम्मू और कश्मीर का मुख्य मंत्री बनाया गया। उस समय उनका एक मेम्बर भी जम्मू और कश्मीर असेम्बली में नहीं था। उसके बावजूद भी उनको वहाँ का मुख्य मंत्री बनाया गया, उनकी सरकार वहाँ बनी। केवल इस

श्री जा सके। कश्मीर में भी वैसी स्थिति हो जो हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे राज्यों में है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि शेख साहब जब तक जीवित रहे, उन्होंने जम्मू और कश्मीर में सामान्य स्थिति बहाल रखी, अपने समय में जन्होंने देश-द्रोही तत्वों को दबाये रखा, उनको पनपने नहीं दिया। उस समय देश-द्रोही तत्वों की हिम्मत नहीं थी कि कश्मीर की सड़कों पर या श्रीनगर की सड़कों पर पाकिस्तान जिन्दावाद के नारे लगाये जाएं। किसी की हिम्मत नहीं थी कि देश-द्रोह की बातें की जाएं। अब हमारे शेख साहब जीवित नहीं है। जब उनके बाद फारूक अब्दुल्ला साहब वहां के मुख्य मंत्री बने तो भी हम लोगों को कोई ऐनराज नहीं था। क्योंकि हमारी सरकार और हमारी पार्टी यह समझती थी कि वे भी शेख साहब के पद चिन्हों पर चलेंगे और जो सामान्य स्थिति उन्होंने कश्मीर में बना रखी थी, वे उसको कायम रखेंगे और उसमें और सुधार करेंगे। फारूक साहब हमारे साथ संसद के भी सदस्य रहे हैं और हम लोगों के साथ उनकी मुलाकात है हमें। ऐसा नहीं लगता था कि जब फारूक साहब जम्मू और कश्मीर जाएंगे, वहां के मुख्य मंत्री बनेंगे तो ऐसे लोगों के घेरे में पड़ जाएंगे, जो एन्टी नेशनल एलीमेंट्स हैं मैं अपने कश्मीर के साथियों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि फारूक अब्दुल्ला ने उन लोगों के साथ दोस्ती की जिनको शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब ने कभी मुंह नहीं लगाया था।

प्र० सफुहीन सोज : आप गलत बोल रहे हैं।

پروٹیسٹینٹ الیمنٹس آف غلام علی خان

श्री जैनुल बशर : मैं गलत नहीं, सही बोल रहा हूँ। आप सही बोल लीजिएगा शेख साहब ने कभी ऐसे तत्वों से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं रखा था जो देश द्रोही या एन्टी नेशनल तत्व थे। शेख अब्दुल्लासाहब का उनसे कोई सारोकार नहीं था और वे उनको ठीक रखे हुए थे, दबाये हुए थे। लेकिन कश्मीर का दुर्भाग्य है और साथ ही इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि फारूक अब्दुल्ला साहब इन तत्वों के घेरे में आ गए, बल्कि में तो यहां तक कह सकता हूँ कि उन तत्वों के राजनीतिक बन्दी बन गए थे, उनके राजनीतिक कैदी हो गए थे। मुझे फारूक साहब की नियत पर कोई एतबार नहीं है। लेकिन उन्होंने चुनाव के समय इन तत्वों से हाथ मिलाया, यह उनकी गलती थी। चुनावों के समय वे हमारे साथ मिलने की बात कर रहे थे ताकि चुनाव गठबन्धन किया जा सके। कांग्रेस ने भी चुनावों में नेशनल कान्फरेंस के साथ गठबन्धन करने की, कोशिश की, इसमें बुराई वाली कोई बात नहीं है। कांग्रेस और नेशनल कान्फरेंस मिलकर चुनाव लड़ सकते थे, क्योंकि दोनों राष्ट्रीय पार्टियां थी। उस समय नेशनल कान्फरेंस में अराष्ट्रीय तत्व शामिल नहीं थे। यदि दोनों पार्टियां मिलकर चुनाव लड़तीं तो उसमें कोई बुराई की बात नहीं थी। लेकिन फारूक अब्दुल्ला को उन्हीं तत्वों ने ऐसा नहीं करने दिया और वे उनके हाथों की कठपुतली बन कर रह गए, उनके मजबूर होकर रह गए। फारूक अब्दुल्ला यह समझने लगे कि जब तक इन तत्वों का साथ नहीं मिलेगा, वे चुनाव नहीं जीत सकते और आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते। शायद यही कारण था कि उन्होंने इन तत्वों को जरूरत से ज्यादा छूट दे दी और खुलकर

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

हमारे सामने आये । जिन दिनों वहाँ इलैक्शन हो रहे थे, तो श्रीनगर की सड़कों पर किस तरह भारत के खिलाफ बातें कही जा रही थीं, नारेबाजी की जा रही थी, किस तरह देश-द्रोह के चर्चे हो रहे थे, वह खुली बात है कोई ढकी या छिपी बात नहीं है । उसको हमारे विरोधी दल नेता लोग भी जानते हैं, सारे देश की जनता जानती है और हम सभी लोगों को मालूम है कि उस समय जम्मू और कश्मीर में लोग क्या कह रहे थे, वे कौन से तत्व थे और कौन लोग थे जो इस तरह की हरकत कर रहे थे । मैं यहाँ किसी पर आक्षेप नहीं करना चाहता, शेख साहब के बारे में भी नहीं कहता, शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब को भी नहीं कहता या नेशनल कान्फरेंस के किसी नेता पर उंगली नहीं उठाता, लेकिन मेरी शिकायत है कि उन तत्वों के आपके साथ मिल जाने के कारण ही उनकी हिम्मत पड़ गई । क्या उनको यह हिम्मत पड़ गई कि वे देश-द्रोह की बातें करें । कि वह देश-द्रोह की बातें करें, ऐंटी नेशनल बातें करें । चुनाव में जो कुछ हुआ सबके सामने है । चुनाव जीतने के बाद फारूक साहब उनके कैदी बन रहे हैं, कुछ भी नहीं कर सकते थे । मैं उनको दोषी नहीं ठहराता । लेकिन लोगों को शुबहा हो सकता है उनके पिछले इतिहास से, लन्दन में जो उन्होंने किया था उससे लोगों को शुबहा हो सकता है, पाकिस्तान में उन्होंने किस प्रकार का भाषण दिया था । जब लन्दन से कश्मीर में आते थे । तो क्या बातें करते थे । हम समझते थे फारूक साहब बदल गये वह शेख साहब के पद चिन्हों पर चलेंगे जिसकी उन्होंने कसम खाई थी । लेकिन बाद में साबित हुआ कि यह सब गलत था । वह शेख अब्दुल्ला के पद चिन्हों पर नहीं चल रहे थे । वह कश्मीर को दूसरी तरफ ले जाना चाहते थे ।

जब पंजाब में उग्रवादियों का आतंक बढ़ा तो फारूक साहब की उनके साथ दिलचस्पी का क्या कारण था ? उनका बार-बार उनसे मिलना, उनसे बात करना, यह क्या इशारा करता है ? इससे क्या नतीजा निकाला जा सकता है ? सिवाय इसके कि वह इस गठबन्धन में जानबूझ कर या अनजाने में शामिल थे । उन्हें पता रहा हो या नहीं, लेकिन वह शामिल कर लिये गये थे । और इसके पीछे वही तत्व थे जिनका वह साथ किये हुए थे । उन तत्वों को उन्होंने खुली छूट दे रखी थी, बल्कि उन तत्वों के कहने पर वह काम करने लगे थे । और जो बात थी वह सामने आयी । मेरी तो सरकार से यही शिकायत है कि उस समय क्यों नहीं कश्मीर सरकार को बर्खास्त किया गया ? आपने बेहद छूट दी जनतंत्र के नाम पर । जब पंजाब में श्रीदरबारा सिंह की सरकार को, जो कि अपनी पार्टी की सरकार थी, बर्खास्त किया जा सकता है तो कश्मीर में छूट देने की क्या बात थी ? प्रधान मंत्री ने बहुत अधिक नमी दिखाई, जरूरत से ज्यादा । शायद इसलिये कि कश्मीर का एक स्पेशल स्टेटस है ; बार-बार यहाँ से वहाँ गया कि फारूक साहब सम्भल जायें, जिस रास्ते पर चल रहे थे उससे वापस आ जायें । इसके बाद भी सरकार को हमने नहीं हटाया, सरकार ने डिसमिस नहीं किया । वह डिसमिस हो गए अपने झगड़े में और अपने घर के झगड़े में । यह तो एक फैमिली झगड़ा था । गुलाम मोहम्मद शाह उनके बहनोई हैं, खालिदा उ की बहन हैं, तारिक अब्दुल्ला उनके भाई हैं । और कुछ नेशनल कानफरेंस के मेम्बर्स इकट्ठे हो गये, उनके साथ मिल गये । आज से नहीं जब से गुलाम मोहम्मद शाह को मुख्य

मंत्री नहीं बनाया तब से वह इस ताक में थे कि नेशनल कांफरेंस की सरकार, या फारूक अब्दुल्ला की सरकार को गिराया जाय। और उसमें यह कामयाब हो गये। सरकार गिर गई इसमें हमारा क्या दोष है? हम एक राजनीतिक पार्टी हैं, विरोधी दल में बैठते हैं। अगर हमको स्थिति अच्छी लगे जो लोग आये हैं दूसरी पार्टी से उनको हम समर्थन दें, तो जरूर देंगे। आखिर आपने भी तो यही किया है। अभी डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी बता रही थी 1967 में क्या हुआ? 17 विधायक टूटकर कांग्रेस से चले गये और विरोधी दल के लोगों ने उनको सरकार बनाने के लिये समर्थन दिया। मध्य प्रदेश में गोविन्द नारायण सिंह ने भी यही किया, उनको भी विरोधी दल के लोगों ने समर्थन दिया। उनकी सरकार बनी, छोड़िये 1979 में जब पाटिल साहब महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री थे तो शरद पवार साहब ने क्या किया था? वह कांग्रेस (एस) और कांग्रेस (आई) की मिली-जुली सरकार से अलग हो गए और जनता पार्टी ने उनका साथ दिया। एक नहीं अनेक ऐसी मिसालें हैं कि इन पार्टियों ने डिफेक्टर्स, दल-बदलुओं, को सरकार बनाने में मदद दी और उन्होंने सरकार बनाई।

1979 में दिल्ली में पार्लियामेंट में क्या हुआ? वह तो हाल की घटना है। श्री दंडवते उस समय मंत्री थे। उनको याद होगा। जनता पार्टी में पूरी तरह से फूट पड़ गई। श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज उस समय अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव के डिस्कशन में सरकार का बचाव कर रहे थे, मगर दूसरे दिन वह खुद जनता पार्टी को छोड़कर चले गए। काफी संख्या में सदस्य जनता

पार्टी से अलग हो गए। श्री मोरार जी देसाई ने नैतिकता के आधार पर इस्तीफा दे दिया। जब कांग्रेस पार्टी ने चौधरी साहब को प्रधान मंत्री बनने में मदद दी, तो उसने कोई गलत काम नहीं किया। हमने देश-हित में जो ठीक समझा, वह किया। लेकिन श्री दंडवते एक बात को मानेंगे कि हमने उनकी सरकार नहीं गिराई थी, उसके लिए हमने डिफेक्शन इंजीनियर नहीं किए थे। उनकी सरकार अपनी कमी की वजह से गिरी थी।

प्रो. मधु बंडवते (राजा पुर) : अपनी सरकार को गिराने की ताकत तो हम लोगों में भी थी।

श्री जैनुल बशर : उस ताकत का आपने पूरा-पूरा इस्तेमाल किया, उसमें आपने कोई कमी नहीं रहने दी।

उस समय हमारी राजनैतिक मंशा यह कहती थी कि हम उस सरकार का समर्थन करें और हमने उस सरकार का समर्थन किया। तो अब इस बात को बुरा क्यों कहा जा रहा है? क्यों आज हमें दोष दिया जाता है कि हमने फारूक अब्दुल्ला की गवर्नमेंट को गिराया। हमने उनकी गवर्नमेंट नहीं गिराई। उनकी गवर्नमेंट को नेशनल कांफरेंस के कुछ लोगों ने मिल कर गिराया है? हमने अपनी राजनीति और देश के हित में यह मुनासिब समझा कि हम श्री शाह को सरकार बनाने में समर्थन दें और हम उनको समर्थन दे रहे हैं। जब तक हम राष्ट्र-हित में जरूरी समझेंगे, तब तक हम उनको समर्थन देंगे और जब जरूरी नहीं समझेंगे, तब अपना

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

समर्थन वापस ले लेंगे। यह फ़ैसला करना हमारा काम है कि हमारी स्ट्रेटेजी क्या हो और हम किस तरह से काम करें। दूसरे लोगों को इस बारे में सलाह देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। कल अगर कर्नाटक में किन्हीं कारणों से सरकार गिर जाए, तब भी हमारे मित्र कहेंगे कि उसमें हमारा हाथ है। क्या हम कर्नाटक में कुछ कर रहे हैं ?

कल अगर हमारी सरकार हरियाणा या केरल में गिर जाए, तो विरोधी दल भी वही काम करेंगे। क्या वे यह काम नहीं करेंगे ? वे पहले भी यह काम कर चुके हैं और आगे भी करेंगे। तो फिर इसमें हमारा दोष कहां आ गया ? ये लोग बिला-वजह इस मसले पर एकजुट हुए हैं। श्री बालानन्दन ने कहा है कि सब विरोधी दल इस प्रश्न पर एकजुट हुए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई मसला नहीं है, यह मसला तय हो चुका है। बार-बार ऐसा हुआ है कि जहां जिस गवर्नर ने जो मुनासिब समझा है, वह फ़ैसला किया है। कभी असेम्बली में स्ट्रेंथ का टेस्ट हुआ है और कभी बाहर हुआ है।

लेकिन एक खास बात के बारे में विरोधी दल बिल्कुल मौन हैं। उनकी निगाह सिर्फ एक ही पहलू की तरफ है। दूसरे पहलू की तरफ वे निगाह नहीं रख रहे हैं। काश्मीर में देशद्रोह की गति-विधियां हो रही थीं और देशद्रोही ताकतें सिर उठा रही थीं। बहुत प्रयास और बड़ी

मेहनत के बाद काश्मीर के वातावरण को ठीक किया गया था। अब उस वातावरण को दूषित करने का काम हो रहा है, मगर उसकी तरफ सामने बैठे हुए माननीय सदस्यों की निगाह नहीं जा रही है। देश-हित का तकाजा तो यह है कि उन्हें उसपर नजर रखनी चाहिए और सोचना चाहिए कि काश्मीर में क्या हो रहा है, पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है ? आज पंजाब और काश्मीर की स्थिति कैसी हो रही है, इस बारे में भी तो आप को सोचना चाहिए। वस, फारूक अब्दुल्ला की गवर्नमेंट चली गई और डेमोक्रेसी का मर्डर हो गया। कल को आप यह कर लें तो डेमोक्रेसी जिन्दा हो गयी और हम समर्थन कर दें तो डेमोक्रेसी मर गई, यह एक अच्छा ऐटीच्यूड विरोध का हमारी समझ से नहीं है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जो भी काम काश्मीर में हुआ है वह जो नार्मल प्रैक्टिस इस देश में रही है उसी के हिसाब से हुआ है। इस में कांग्रेस पार्टी या सरकार का कोई कुसुर नहीं है। आज सरकार इस बात के लिए जवाबदेह हैं, गृह मंत्री जी इस बात के लिए जवाबदेह हैं और इस का उत्तर वह देंगे कि जो ऐन्टी नेशनल ऐक्टिविटीज काश्मीर में हो रही थीं जिसकी इत्तिला उनको मिल रही थी उसको देखते हुए उन्होंने काश्मीर की गवर्नमेंट को पहले ही क्यों बरखास्त नहीं किया, उसके खिलाफ पहले ही क्यों नहीं कार्यवाही की ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Call them "defectors".

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : Don't interrupt please. There is a limit.

श्री ० सैफुद्दीन सोज : डिफेक्टर्स को प्रेज करते हैं, शर्म नहीं आती है ।

आचार्य भगवान देव : सभापति जी, इन्होंने असंसदीय शब्द बोला है, इनका यहां बोलना मुश्किल हो जायेगा, आप इनको रोकिये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI R.S. SPARROW) : Order Please.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : Why do you get excited my dear friend ? All of you put together allowed him to kill himself.

(Interruptions)

It is a very simple case. 13 of them fortified by a letter of the leader of the Congress-I which has a strength of 26 members—totalling 39—were before the Governor. Along with a letter, 13 of them were before the Governor. Then, the Governor sent word to Dr. Farooq Abdullah. Here is a case where 13—12 of the National Conference and one independent—fortified by a letter of the leader of the Congress-(I) have said that they have lost confidence in the Chief Minister. Now, he was called. He went and met the Governor. He talked to him for quite a long time and he has later a replies to the Governor also. You mark it. In his reply to the Governor, he has said, you dissolve the Assembly or recommend Presidents rule or call the Assembly and all that. But he did not dispute the fact that 39 of them were against him and he has lost his majority.

My simple point is, when the Governor was confronted with 13 MLAs and the leader of the Congress-I with his 26 MLAs, he sent word to Mr. Farooq

Abdullah. He came; he talked to him, maybe for quite a length of time, and he went home, consulted his friends, probably, consulted his lawyers also. Never did he say that the majority was with him. He only said, "You dissolve the Assembly; you call a fresh Assembly to test the strength." This is what he said. Therefore, where is the question of 'X' or 'Y' or 'Z'. Here is a simple case where the Chief Minister lost his majority and it was the bounden duty of the Governor to say, "You are out".

Now, supposing is Karnataka or in Andhra Pradesh, a situation like that arises.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : (Azamgarh) : Why don't you say UP or Bihar ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Why Karnataka or Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : All right. Because of Mr. Vajpayee's objection, I leave out Karnataka or Andhra Pradesh. I go to Bihar or U.P. Supposing a majority of legislators go and meet the Governor and say, "We have got a majority", what would he have done ? He would have done the same thing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For God sake, don't become the Governor of any State with these views of yours.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : I do not think I will be given that trouble.

It is a simple point. If he had not acted as he did, I would have to say that he acted in contravention of his duty. Therefore, there is no question of a Chief Minister, after having lost majority, saying, "You dissolve the Assembly". Then, my God, no Government will last in the country for any length of time. Mr. Home Minister, you beware.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY (Narasaraopet) : In a very brief exposition of my Point of view, it is not my purpose and it will not be my purpose to irritate my friends who are sitting in the opposition, who in my opinion are formally shedding their tears for a friend who committed suicide. (cheers) This is an obvious case.

It is also in line with the remark just now made by Prof. Dandavate. He said, "We in the Opposition have the capacity to destroy ourselves".

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : sense of humour.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : It is not my purpose to go into the Farooq Abdullah's life sketch which is not very attractive his student days, England days, how he went along with the pro-Pakistan element, etc. Neither do I want to go into details about the incidents which have been taking place ever since May 1983. There were many incidents. My good friend Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai in her very pertinent and relevant speech said about all the anti-national, pro-Pakistan and Pro-Khalistan incidents that took place with Farooq's Convivance. It is relevant to show that friends in the Opposition who are very responsible, respectable people, when the interest of the nation is at stake, when a dangerous situation is trying to get out of hand and the nation's integrity, security and integrity is a matter of concern, they should adopt an attitude by which the entire country feels that in times of emergency, in times of crisis to the nation, all the parties irrespective of their differences act in concert. That is my point.

Excuse me, pardon me, this Dr. Farooq Abdullah seems to my mind a little unstable and also immature.

I am not trying to offend him. I am only trying to tell him that he is rather immature, in any case.

Now, coming to the main point, the Centre is not concerned. Why do you drag the Centre ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Would he become mature had he supported Congress ?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : I don't know whether you would have become mature. You see, whether he supports me or you, it is his business. He may support you or he may support me. He may support 'X' or 'Y'. A man like him may support 100 different people in a year. Therefore, I am not bothered whom he supported. I am also not bothered that he did not come to terms with the Congress-I. If he has entered into an agreement with another Opposition Party, I would have no objection but except with Maulvi Farooq whose stand all of you know.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Do you know that Shri Rajiv Gandhi went to Maulvi Farooq for a political settlement ? He visited his place.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : You reserve your exuberance to Kashmir area.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : No. He did not visit his place.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : In a simple matter like this, no temper need to be exhibited by anybody. It is a simple issue. Here is a case. My hon. friend Mr. Balanandan, of course, made a very half-hearted speech, I know. But all the same he said, it is butchery of democracy. I say, whoever may be the members of the lower House of Jammu and Kashmir but they have saved the Indian unity for the time being.

(Interruptions)

Therefore, we need not unnecessarily traverse other grounds. The question of Centre does not come. Here is a simple case where 12 members of the Legislature from the National Conference...

I will recall to your memory a case which happened in Madhya Pradesh which Mr. Satish Agarwal may be knowing. In 1968, Mr. D.P. Mishra lost his majority and he recommended to the Governor to dissolve the Assembly. The Governor did not dissolve the Assembly. The present Prime Minister was the Prime Minister then also. You had seen Mr. Govind Narain Singh forming the Government which was not a Congress Government.....

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Do you remember Mr. L.K. Jha's case in Jammu and Kashmir itself where the Congress-I withdrew support with two members, Mr. Afzal Beg and Sheikh Sahib, and he recommended dissolution of the Assembly and Mr. L.K. Jha dissolved the Assembly and they went in for elections ?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : I can dispute that fact. Mr. L.K. Jha is not a constitutional expert for me, nor a guru for me. You answer my point. Why you go to what Mr. L.K. Jha ? did ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : It happened in June or July, 1977. Mr. L. K. Jha was the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir State. It is the same State; the same thing happened there, when Assembly was dissolved in Chief Ministers recommendation.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : Here is a simple case of a Chief Minister having lost the majority....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Mr. Reddy, May I interrupt you ? I am not usually accustomed to interruption. You referred to me.

How is it that the Congress-I Party having withdrawn the support to Choudhuri Charan Singh, you as the Cabinet Minister you were a member of the Cabinet—recommended dissolution of the Lok Sabha to the President, Mr.

Sanjiva Reddy, and the President dissolved the Lok Sabha ? You were a member of the Cabinet then. How did Mr. Sanjiva Reddy dissolve the Lok Sabha on the strength of the minority Government ?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : I am not an advocate.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That was a democratically formed Government.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : I am not advocate either for you or for Mr. Sanjiva Reddy or for Mr. Charan Singh. Do you understand ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Yes, I have got the answer.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : No, no. What he did was his own affair.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : He is pleading a very weak case.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : It is the strongest case.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a Cabinet decision. You remember you were a Member of the Charan Singh Cabinet. You forgot that you were a Member of the Charan Singh Cabinet.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : After you successfully committed suicide, there was some Government for some time.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. S. SPARROW) Let us stick to the subject. Let us not involve ourselves in other matters. You kindly round it off now.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : The second point mentioned is that he should dissolve the Assembly on his recommendation. When a Chief Minister loses his majority, he has no right to recommend dissolution of the Assembly. That is over.

[Shri K. Brahmanada Reddy]

The third point which is mentioned is "Why not you give time, allow the Assembly to meet, discuss and then pass a resolution either way?" I say it is the most dangerous thing to do. To allow a man who has lost his majority to go to all kinds of people, to bribe all kinds of people, to indulge in all kinds of horse-trading, which you and all of us are against, that would have been the result in Jammu & Kashmir, if he had given time for The Assembly to meet.

Considering all these factors, this is a simple issue. We need not lose our tempers. The Governor was within his right and was doing his duty, if "If may say so, having dismissed Dr. Farooq and installed a Government which, I presume will be acting in consonance with the traditions of secularism and national unity.

MR, CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. S. SPARROW) : Now Shri George Fernandes will speak.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzafferpur) : Mr. Chairman, I would like to start by taking : strong exception to the statement which the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs presented to the House of 26th instant.

You will recollect that on the day the House opened, we raised this question of Jammu Kashmir and you know what transpired in the House that day. The Speaker then promised a discussion. The Government side said that they would come with the statement and this is the statement which was presented to the House on 26th instant by the hon. Minister of State.

I want to take very strong exception to the statement because I believe that this statement amounts to almost contempt of the House. We had pleaded with the Hon. Speaker that we would like the Government to tell us what happened in Jammu & Kashmir that necessitated this change.

If we go through the statement, the dismissal of the Farooq Abdullah Government and the installation of a puppet Government, is dismissed in exactly one sentence in paragraph No. 5. It is stated therein :—

"In another development"

In other words, there were certain developments.

I will come to that later.

"In another development, the Governor of Jammu & Kashmir dismissed the Ministry headed by Dr. Farooq Abdullah on 2-7-1984 and swore in Shri G.M. Shah a Chief Minister to from a new Government under the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Jammu and Kashmir."

That is all. This House expected the Government to show it some respect.

Yesterday in the newspapers, we read about some white paper which this puppet Government in Jammu & Kashmir has since published.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I would like to point out that this is the nomenclature given by some newspapers. There has been no White Paper issued by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It may not be 'white', it may be yellow.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : They may have seen some white paper and taken it literally.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Even accepting the correction which the hon. Home Minister is making, it is an official document...

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have gone on record to say that the situation in Jammu & Kashmir has not quite reached the White Paper stage. That is why there is no White Paper.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I have read the statement of the Home Minister and I accept the statement of the Home Minister on this matter. But this is an official document. I am sure that the Home Minister does not deny the fact that this 21-page document is an official document of puppet Government of Jammu & Kashmir.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI R.S. SPARROW) : Don't say 'puppet'.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Allright, the Government of Jammu & Kashmir. If the Government of Jammu & Kashmir had felt the need to come with a 21-page statement which then goes out to the press and on which Mr. Farooq Abdullah is sought to be hanged and those parties of the opposition which are supposed to be supporting him or have supported him are sought to be hanged and a whole case is made out that there were anti-nationals and so on and so forth, then should not this House have been taken into confidence by the Government with a statement? And are all the demands that we made, the commitment that the Speaker made to us and the promise that the Government made, to be dismissed in one sentence? This statement, in fact, is entitled: "Statement by...regarding the recent developments in Jammu & Kashmir". I would like to know what exactly is the meaning of the word 'recent'...

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I do not know...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : This is a government's statement. Perhaps the Home Minister would take refuge under this any say, 'This is not my statement; this is a statement of my Minister of State'...

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am not taking refuge on that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : This is a statement which the Home Minister presented in the other House...

SHRI V.P. NARASIMHA RAO : Yes. I am not taking refuge that somebody else did it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : What exactly is the meaning of the word 'recent'? Is it 'one month' or 'two months'?

SHRI V.P. NARASIMHA RAO : What we have said in that statement is what we understand by 'recent developments'.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : In other words, history begins the day Mr. Farooq Abdullah won the election; that is 'recent'. Because, this statement starts with that :

"In the State of Jammu a Kashmir certain elements had been indulging in anti-national and secessionist activities since the latter half of 1983..."

In other words, from the time Mr. Farooq Abdullah was elected, his Party was elected and he became the Chief Minister.

Having made my submission so far as the statement is concerned and expressed my total resentment at the manner in which the House has been treated by the Government, let me make my submission now. I am not surprised that Mr. Farooq Abdullah's Government had been dismissed. What surprises me is that it took them so long to do it. I am now going to read out to you a letter which the Prime Minister wrote to a member of Central Parliamentary Board, Mr. Syed Mir Qasim. The letter is dated 2nd July, 1983.

(Interruptions)

This letter is by the Prime Minister of India to Mr. Syed Mir Qasim from the Prime Minister's house, New Delhi, dated July 2, 1983, that is within three weeks of the installation of Farooq Abdullah Government. What does it say? It is a reply to Mr. Syed Mir Qasim who had written about a lot of things, including the accord. Because the whole dispute now centres around the accord. I was amazed at the

[Shri George Fernandes]

speeches that some of the hon. Members have made here and I am equally amazed at some of the statements that are being made by people outside the House. For instance, the Prime Minister has said some-where in a speech that they have nothing to do with what happened in Jammu & Kashmir; it was a family quarrel. If my memory does not fail me, there are many other Members of the ruling Party also who have made that statement. In fact, such sentiments have been echoed in the House. On the one hand, the Right hon. Members who are sitting on the other side talk about total collapse of law and order, anti-national elements, and so on and so forth; the Pakistanis the Khalistanis—you name them and they are there in Jammu & Kashmir—met Mr. Farooq Abdullah personally.

This is what he said. On the other hand we have people of the ruling party, including the Prime Minister, saying that this whole thing is a family quarrel and what do we know about it. Sir, this is neither a family quarrel nor has it anything to do with the anti-national or whatever thing you want to label people with.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) :
Sir, does he contradict the statement of the Chief Minister three months back that anti-social elements are active in J & K ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
There are more anti-social elements active in the Capital of India than in any other part of the country. To whom should we go for the dismissal of this government ? So, let us not get into this statement. The whole dismissal of Farooq Government is rooted—and I challenge the Home Minister to counter this—in the so-called failure to implement the Accord between Sheik Abdullah and the congress (I). The Prime Minister says it in so many words. This is what she says and I quote.

(Interruptions)

Sir, I shall lay it on the Table of the House if so permitted :—

“Dear Shri Qasim,

X X X X

What had been proposed as a broad-based unity of secular and democratic forces in J & K, of which Congress was undoubtedly a major representative, turned out to be a patched up settlement which left Congress without any significant representation in the Cabinet and virtually led to the exit of our party from the J & K political scene.

X X X X

For me the Accord was, and remains, a method of fruitful cooperation among all the secular and patriotic forces in the State. It certainly did not mean that Congress should fade into oblivion. I did not and cannot accept this interpretation of the Accord. But this seems to be your view. What was worse was that you succeeded in persuading Sheikh Saheb and later Dr. Farooq Abdullah to accept your version. This the root of the trouble that developed between us and the National Conference. This is what lay behind the National Conference's arrogance of power”.

You did not give enough representation in the Ministry, you created a political machine, you acquired the support of the people of Kashmir that eliminated my party and she says I shall not accept it.

I quote further :

“The 1983 elections should be seen against this background.

X X X X

The basic question was whether or not Congress as a secular and democratic party would continue to function as a significant political force in J & K. No national leader of the Congress had doubts that anything

that came in the way in other words the people's verdict even if that came in the way—"of such functioning had to be met effectively (it had to be destroyed)."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, under rule 369 I request you that since this is a sensitive statement read from a paper, the document should be laid on the Table after you have examined it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : After examining it, Yes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, once the Prime Minister took this position then naturally the rest of them had to act and they acted. My colleague, Shri Rajesh Pilot, wanted to know whether certain statements had been made by their leaders.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : No. By Dr. Farooq Abdullah.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : How they started reacting? The first one to react was no less a person than the working President of the Congress (I).

What does he say? I am quoting from the paper called 'Khidmat' which is the official organ of the Congress-I in Jammu and Kashmir. The statement of the Working President of the Congress (I), Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi says like this—

"Our party cannot remain silent about the way National Conference got succeeded its candidates"

It is in the Khidmat, 18 June 1983.

(Interruptions)

Again, following this Maulvi Iftikhar Ansari made it clear which appeared in 'Khidmat' 20th June 1983—

"the struggle against National Conference's activities will continue without any break."

This is from the official organ of the Congress-I. Then on the 14th June,

1983, Maulvi Iftikhar, Congress-I leader declared that—

"normalcy cannot be allowed to be restored unless elections are held afresh."

On 28th June, 1983, he repeated it—

"the Congress-(I) will not rest unless the results of the election are undone".

हम चैन से नहीं बैठेंगे ।

Then, the hon. Member of this House Mr. Arun Nehru, went to Srinagar and issued a similar threat on 1st July, 1983.

"we will not accept the defeat before the National Conference Government."

Then, Sir, we had this conclave in Srinagar, the parties represented in this House. Some of them run Governments in different States. The Janata Party runs the Government in Karnataka, the Marxists run the Government in West Bengal and Tripura, N.T. Rama Rao party, Telugu Desam, runs the Government in Andhra Pradesh. So, all these parties met together in Srinagar and Dr. Farooq Abdullah was present in that conference. As soon as this convention was held it was generally called a conclave there were three statements which came out. Mr Mufti Syed, the President of the Congress-I in Jammu and Kashmir had said in his statement as—

"Farooq Abdullah has strengthened the hands of those who want to weaken the Centre for separatist ends. They just want to destroy the stability of the country."—Again, Khidmat.

(Interruptions)

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Where was the stability ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : If you believe so, you must disqualify all of us from the membership of this House. If you believe that we are anti-national...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :
That, people will decide.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
What the people will do, the people will decide. Don't speak for the people.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Sir, it is too late in the day to learn Patriotism from the Prime Minister.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
Then, Sir, Mr. Malik M. Din and Mr. Abdul Qayoom, General Secretaries of PCC-I say like this—

“Opposition conclave in Srinagar is a conglomeration of anti-national forces which are bent upon destroying the unity and integrity of India.”

Again, Khidmat.

(Interruptions)

Then, again, Mr. Mufti Sayed says—
“The prevailing situation in Jammu and Kashmir is very serious. So, the Governor must utilise his powers and intervene.” (Khidmat 17 Oct. 1983)

And your own predecessor, hon. Minister, Mr. P.C. Sethi, has been quoted again by your paper, the Daily Jammu and Kashmir.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Can he quote what he said in the Party Office ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
It is very important because you said ‘recent is this’. That is why I asked you. If you had not clarified, Mr. Home Minister, the word ‘recent’ to mean this, then I would not come to this.

(Interruptions)

This is your Daily Paper and this is your official paper.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
They are talking about the rumours and we can not talk about your official organs.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
Again, your official organ, Khidmat, dated 19th October 1983, carries the statement of Mr. P.C. Sethi—

“The Centre feels concerned about the emergence of anti-national and secessionist forces in Jammu and Kashmir.”

Then the statement from the working President of Congress-I Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi came in the Indian Express, November, 83—

“Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister, Farooq Abdullah was befriending forces which wanted to create instability and disrupt the unity of the country.”

He means those parties belonging to Opposition which participated in the Conclave in Srinagar.

(Interruptions)

It surprised me that it took the Prime Minister and her Party thirteen long months from the moment Farooq Abdullah's Government was installed to the toppling of that Government. So, the fact is that we were aware that on the day Shri B.K. Nehru was recalled and the one-man demolition squad, Mr. Jagmohan, expert in demolitions—the history of Turkman Gate Jhuggis and jhomparis is there—was sent to Srinagar, everybody knew that the die is cast and that it is only a question of time. Lost of statements were made as to what Members said and what Members did.

I called on the Governor on 14th of this month and I spent a good long hour with the Governor in Srinagar. The Governor gave me a blow-by-blow account of what has happened. The

Governor said that at 10.30 on the night of 1st, he received a telephonic call from certain MLAs. They told him that they wanted to go to the Governor's house right then. The Governor told them that he was sorry, he could not accommodate all of them in his house for the night. They told him that if they would go to him in the morning, they would be lynched in the streets. That is the popular support they have got, whose Government has been installed in Kashmir with your support. So the Governor asked them to come in the morning. These gentlemen have trooped in at 5.30 in the morning. But even before 5.30, at 3.30 in the morning, the Madhya Pradesh Special Army Police had started flying into Srinagar. A number of other paramilitary and security forces had started arriving. I asked the Governor as to how this could happen. He dismissed the Farooq Abdullah's Government in the morning and sworn Mr. G.M. Shah as the Chief Minister in the evening, but the paramilitary forces had flown in at 3.30 in the morning. Do you know, Sir what the Governor's reply was? The Governor told me that he did not have anything to do with the order regarding para-military forces. Senior police officers were competent to do this and they had a certain inadequate number of para-military forces and therefore it was the senior police officers who handled that and he has had nothing to do with it.

I did not accept the word of the Governor and I told him so.

Shri Farooq Abdullah was woken up and summoned to the Governor's house at 7 in the morning. But whom did he find there? He found two generals—two army generals; the man who commands the troops in that area, General Chibber and General Hoon.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : He found those two army generals, 12 defectors and the Director General of Police at 7.30 in the morning in the Governor's house.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is wrong with that?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : What is wrong? Everything is wrong. Absolutely wrong and unconstitutional.

The Chief Minister goes there and he is handed over a letter. Here is the text of the letter. The letter has been published. It is a public document and no longer remains a secret. The Governor told the Chief Minister that 12 MLAs had gone to him and told him that they were no more supporting Mr. Farooq Abdullah. He told him that he also had a letter from the Congress-I saying that they were supporting those 12 people. The Governor told the Chief Minister that he had lost the majority and therefore he is going to ask him to resign. The Chief Minister sees the twelve gentlemen and the two army generals there. He realises the size of the problem. He tells the Governor, "you order Governor's rule." The Governor at which point makes a post-script on that letter. This is the post-script.

"We have since met and discussed the matter. You advised me to impose Governor's rule under Section 92 of the Jammu & Kashmir Constitution and keep the Legislature in suspended animation. I shall be grateful if you could kindly send me your confirmation in this regard in writing immediately."

Then Sir, when Mr. Farooq Abdullah finished his talks with the Governor he told him that he could not take a decision as he had to consult his Council of Ministers.

That is precisely what it meant. I do not know why the Home Minister is shaking his head. It says: "I shall be grateful if you could kindly send me your confirmation in this regard, in writing immediately."

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : What does confirmation mean? He has agreed personally. Governor wants him to confirm it. That is all.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
 "You send me your confirmation."
 Farooq Abdullah goes back to his
 Government and...

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :
 And then changes his stand.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
 He goes to his Council of Ministers, but
 he does not change his mind. He
 writes a letter, and in this letter, he says
 after consulting his Cabinet : "I have
 considered the matter in depth, in con-
 sultation with the colleagues of my
 Cabinet, and wish to inform you that
 democratic traditions require that the
 question of loss of confidence should
 always be tested on the floor of the
 House." So, he says : "Convene the
 Assembly. Let me see if I have the
 majority or not, on the floor of the
 House. If I do not have the majority
 on the floor of the House...", then he
 falls back on the Constitution of Jammu
 and Kashmir, which makes it obligatory
 for the Governor to accept the advice
 of the State's Council of Ministers.
 Section 35 (2) of the Constitution of
 Jammu and Kashmir says :

"All functions of the Governor,
 except those under Sections 36, 38 and
 92 shall be exercised by him on the
 advice of the Council of Ministers."

I would now refer to the delightful
 statement which hon. Member Dr.
 Rajendra Kumari Bajpai made. I was very
 happy to hear her say certain things
 this afternoon, while intervening in this
 debate, because it really gave me delight
 to hear from her mouth.

शेख अब्दुल्ला महान् देशभक्त थे जिन्होंने
 देश के साथ काश्मीर को मिलाया। शेख
 साहब ने सेक्युलर स्टेट बनाई थी। जिस को
 उनके बेटे ने बिगाड़ने का काम किया।

But I appreciate what she had to say
 about Sheikh Abdullah, this great man,
 this great patriot ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
 rose

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
 This is beyond you, Mr. Reddy. We
 are not discussing sugar. We are dis-
 cussing Jammu and Kashmir. Sheikh
 Abdullah who not only got the accession
 of the State, but also brought in secular
 administration, gave a secular adminis-
 tration to the State, between 1953 and
 1975, was either in prison or in exile and
 branded inside the country and out-side
 by your Government and your party as
 a traitor to the cause of this country.
 Posthumously, but coming from her, I
 am really delighted, and I want to
 thank her for that statement from the
 bottom of my heart, because we owe it
 to Sheikh Sahib that someone should
 stand up and say in this House that he
 was a great patriot, and he was the man
 who brought secular rule to that State.
 But it was this Sheikh Abdullah support
 to whom you withdrew in 1977 when the
 Janata Party came to power; and Sheikh
 Abdullah was surviving, on the basis of
 the 1975 accord because of the support
 which your party was giving. You know
 what a member of your own Central
 Parliamentary Board has to say, about
 the withdrawal of this support. I quote
 from the letter from Mr. Mir Qasim,
 the former Chief Minister, The hon.
 Member, Kumari Bajpai was saying how
 you renounced power, and how you
 made Mir Qasim resign and make room
 for Sheikh Abdullah. So, such a great
 man, the man who was prepared to
 renounce power, a distinguished member
 of your party, a member of your Central
 Parliamentary Board, a member of your
 Council of Ministers here at the Centre,
 a man who held the fort for you when
 Sheikh Abdullah was out in the cold for
 a number of years—he writes to the
 Prime Minister of 17th July 1983—and
 I quote :

"Subsequent events, however, con-
 conclusively established the fact that
 Sheikh Sahib did not get the trust he
 expected."

And further :

"The withdrawal of the support by
 our legislators to Sheikh Sahib in 1977

when the Janata Government had come to power at the Centre, was a stab in the back."

This is what you did to the great patriot, mahan deshbhakt who integrated Jammu and Kashmir with this country who gave a secular administration to a State where communal forces, according to you have always been trying to gain the upper hand. According to a member of your Central parliamentary Board Syed Mir Qasim, you gave him a stab in the back.

"He could not be expected to construe it as a charitable act on our part aimed at achieving the "object of bringing together political forces anchored in the common experience of struggle against feudalism and imperialism for the economic and social progress of J & K and of our country as a whole." We invited the 'exit of our party from the J & K political scene.' This was written by Mir Qasim to the Prime Minister on the 17th July, 1983.

You withdrew support which Sheikh Shahib had, and when he became two member Cabinet; he and Miraza Afzal Beg were the two people who survived in the Assembly; there was a two member cabinet for all purposes: and then this Cabinet took a decision that the Assembly shall be dissolved on the basis of Article 352 of the J & K Constitution and the Governor disowned the Assembly. Who brought this letter to the Capital on behalf of Sheikh Abdullah? It was Mr. D.D. Thakur, a great legal luminary, who is now the Deputy Chief Minister.

(Interruptions)

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI

BAJPAI : There was no scope of forming an alternative Government; that is why it was dissolved.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
Your Congress Party had a majority.

(Interruptions)

They were not interested in forming a government or they were not able to form a government are two different things. This is the most astonishing confession to come from the General Secretary of the Ruling Party that with a majority in the House, two member Sheikh Abdullah Cabinet had more power, political support among the people than their overwhelming majority in the House.

(Interruptions)

The Constitution of J & K has been defiled by the Governor; the Governor has acted contrary to that; the Governor has defiled the Constitution or has not bothered to consider the fact that there is Anti-Defection Law, which says that the moment a member ceases to give his loyalty to the party which had brought him to the Assembly, he ceases to have the right to vote. Under the law, he ceases to be a member. The law was challenged in the High Court. In 1981, the High Court upheld the law. Then the concerned member went to the Supreme Court and there is a judgement of the Supreme Court pending the final disposal of the case. It upheld with the limited modification that the member shall retain his seat but shall not have the right to vote. I asked the Governor about it. He said, "This is the split". I told the Governor, "Mr. Governor, you are not to decide about the split; whether a party has a split or not is not for the Governor to decide; this is the function of the Election Commission. Have you yourself assumed the power of the Election Commission?" He had no reply; he had an explanation but no reply.

You have the Constitution. That has been defiled. You have a law. That has been transgressed. Then there are certain conventions that have been accepted. We had a very distinguished Speaker who, while inaugurating the Presiding Officers' conference made a very significant observation, which I want to quote. He said, "I'm in circumstances it should be left to the Governor to determine whether a Chief Minister continues to enjoy the support of the majority of the members

Shri George Fernandes

or not. Even if the members make their opinions known to the Governor in writing, it is the prerogative of the Assembly to decide this issue". This is what the distinguished Speaker said who later became the President of this country.

Then there was a Committee of Governors which was set up by the President of India in 1971. This Committee gave its report. The Committee said, where the Governor is satisfied by whatever process or means that the Ministry no longer enjoys the majority support, he should ask the Chief Minister to face his Assembly and prove his majority within the shortest possible time. If the Chief Minister shirks his primary responsibility and fails to comply with it, the Governor would be duty bound to initiate steps to form an alternative Ministry. In the case of the Chief Minister heading a single party government which has been returned by the electorates with an absolutely majority, if the ruling party loses its majority because of defection by a few members and the Chief Minister recommends dissolution so as to enable him to make a fresh appeal to the electorates, the Governor may grant a dissolution. The mere fact that a few members of the party have defected does not necessarily prove that the party has lost the confidence of the electorates.

Now, these are the two observations or recommendations of the Committee of Governors submitted to the President of India. Now, I would particularly draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister, I want to have his particular attention,.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : You have all my attention.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I want to draw your attention to something, which is the official document of the Jammu & Kashmir Government had issued. On the recommendation of the

Committee of the Governors, a Committee appointed by the President of India, and a Committee which submitted its report to the President of India,— please understand that institutions are being denigrated.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will You...

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Please understand this, and I am quoting from the *Times of India*, which has given a report, a good report, because this paper has put out a report, a considerable length

1606 HRS. (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI in the chair)

This is what the Paper of the Government, which you are supporting, says,

"It has been argued by the opposition that a Committee of the Governors had recommended that the Governor should not count the heads in the event of a dispute regarding majority. That may be so, but it is nowhere proved that such a recommendation was ever accepted by the Parliament or the Government of India. In our view"...

namely the view of Mr. Gul Shah,

"if ever such a recommendation was made by the Governors' Committee,..."

look at the contempt.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am going to ask you whether it has been acted upon anywhere. We have these reports. I am not denying the reports. I want to know from senior hon. Members of this House, whether the Chief Minister having lost his majority, there has ever been any test on the floor of the House, and if so what is the percentage of those cases and what is the percentage of the other cases ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : That is not the issue. Let me make my submission. You participated in the debate, Madam Chairperson. You referred to 1967. You were right in so far as facts were concerned. Because of 1967, because of what happened in 1968, 1969 and 1970, the President thought it proper to appoint a Committee of Governors on this question. This is the recommendation that has been made.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : You reply.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am replying. I am replying. This is my problem. None of you understand.

I am not trying to score a debating point.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am also not scoring any debating point. That is why I have addressed a question to all the senior leaders sitting here. I also have a little seniority. I have racked my brain. I have not come across any such situation. If you give any instances, please tell me what is the incidence of such instances.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pallachi) May I make a statement? Normally, in the dismissal of the State Government or whatever may be, the Governors are agents of the Central Governments. They act as the agents of the Central Government. Either the Governor or the Speaker has to decide and if he automatically dismisses the Government, where will be the opportunity to convene a meeting? and prove the majority?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I think the hon. Home Minister understands me and I understand the Home Minister, if the ruling party members cannot understand that is not my fault.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I just wanted to know the factual position. From recollection, our hon Members can tell me. It is only for my edification. You go on.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : My point is not whether this has been implemented or this has been accepted. What concerns me is the utter contempt which the Jammu & Kashmir Government shows towards the authority of those Governors who made their recommendation, and to the office of the man who appointed that Committee, namely, the President of India. That is my concern. I will quote this. I want the hon. Home Minister, if he has not gone through the paper, to kindly bear with me and listen.

“In our view”—he is speaking now with a royal prerogative—“if ever such a recommendation was made”—look at the contempt—“by the Governors Committee, it was wholly unwarranted, unjustified and unsupported by the Constitution”. Each one of these Governors was appointed by this Prime Minister. The President was elected by an electoral college of which many of us are members. And here is a Chief Minister—you despise my calling him a puppet Chief Minister—who has the audacity and arrogance to say that even if such a recommendation was made...

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : If he had been a puppet, he would not have said that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : There are occasions when puppets also learn to cock a snook. Your puppet has already started cocking a snook at you. Let me warn you that Mr. Gul Shah was the man, who, on the Re-settlement Bill—forget all history; you heard Mr. Brahmanand Reddy speak about his biography; I do not want to discuss people's biography; All of us can discuss each other's biography—only last year in the Legislative Council called Mr. B.K. Nehru an agent of India. He went further and said : Either sign the Re-settlement Bill or resign. This is Gul Shah. So, puppets have their uses and puppets also know the cock a snook...

(Interruptions)

He said : If at all such a recommendation was made by the Governors Committee, in our view...

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Go to some other point.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I want you to reply to this. I want to know whether you agree with this kind of a total dismissal of the recommendations of the Governors Committee made to the President of India.

I have made my points in so far as constitutional and legal propriety of this matter is concerned.

The last point that I want to make is in the context of what is happening today in Jammu & Kashmir. You have been taking recourse to every conceivable means to browbeat people. Yesterday, there was an incident in the Legislators Home where muscleman moved in and started beating up legislators. I have received a letter from one of the legislators just now saying that he has received a letter that he would be killed if he supports Farooq Abdullah's side on the day of trial of strength i.e. 31st. There is nothing in terms of using money, using muscle, using State power that you have not done since the day you decided that the Ministry should go. Your Mufti made an announcement on 25th of June which appeared in the newspapers on 26th of June, that very soon you are going to have a very pleasant surprise in so far as J & K Government is concerned. That surprise came on the 2nd. Between 2nd and 19th you had to run your Government by imposing curfew in the capital city of Srinagar. Your Ministers could not go out. Your Ministers dare not go out. Your Ministers were scared of the the people on whom they wanted to rule. I was an eye-witness to the situation there. There were other colleagues of mine who were also eye-witnesses. Members of Parliament, General Secretaries and Presidents of political parties were confined to house arrests in the capital city of Srinagar. Subsequently, when I was in Srinagar; I was an eye-witness to the situation prevailing there.

But for the presence of the paramilitary, and to some extent the pre-

sence of the army, the Gul Shah Ministry in the first place could not be installed and in the second place it can not survive. So, I do not know whether any kind of a request to the Home Minister is going to make any sense or evoke any response because of what I have quoted in terms of your Prime Minister's letter to Syed Mir Qasim, a Member of the Parliamentary Board of the Party. I only want to sound a note of warning. You have taken Jammu and Kashmir back to 1953. You are trying to re-enact history, but a very great man said about the history that first it is not repeated, but should it repeat, it repeats as a fall. So, please do not play with the lives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. The Leader of your Legislative Party Mr. Iftikhar Ansari said that when we removed Sheikh Abdullah in 1953—of course, when he said 'we', he was not a part of the 'we' then—1,500 people had died then and now nobody has died. It shows that everybody has accepted what has happened. This was Mr. Ansari's statement that 1,500 people died when Sheikh was removed in 1953. It is to the credit of a man called Dr. Farooq Abdullah that he has brought the Kashmiri people into the mainstream of Indian party politics. He made slight his alliance with the Opposition, he made slight his campaigning for the Opposition though you would welcome his campaigning you as you did in 1980 and again in the Municipal elections right here in 1983. Just before the General Elections, you held the Municipal elections here in April or May 1983 and he came and campaigned for you and his votes were decisive, his support to you was decisive to give the Delhi Metropolitan Council and the Delhi Municipal Corporation in your hand. Don't try to erase these things. Don't disown even if you want to condemn a man, don't disown your own part because that it is a part of history, that is a part of your past.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Shameless people.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
Farooq Abdullah had succeeded in doing

what nobody before him was able to do to get the people of Jammu and Kashmir into the mainstream of India's party politics. Please do not create conditions in Jammu and Kashmir. I know it may suit your Prime Minister's political strategy, both short-term and long-term...

(Interruptions)

I charge the Prime Minister...

(Interruptions)

Punjab example is an eloquent example, Jammu and Kashmir is an eloquent example of this...

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : That shows that we are already in...

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Don't insult the people of Jammu & Kashmir are more patriotic than anybody else...

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : So, it is my charge that in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, the Prime Minister is following the policy of national disintegration...

(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : It is a charge against your friend and not against the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Don't give a wrong statement...

(Interruptions)

People of Jammu and Kashmir are more patriotic than anybody else...

(Interruptions)

This is a charge against your friend and his party, not against the people of Jammu and Kashmir...

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I would conclude by saying that if Farooq Abdullah had to go for all the things that some of them are now trying to say, even while they are discussing about the family and so on and so forth...

(Interruptions)

Someone made a mention that arms came, someone made a mention that Sikh Students Federation chaps were found, someone made a mention that some aircraft was hijacked. How many aircrafts have been hijacked in India? Whose governments were there when aircrafts were hijacked?...

(Interruptions)

In Darul Shafa in Lucknow, there are sign boards showing : I am an MLA, I hijacked...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Madam, give your tender protection to him...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : If Shri Farooq Abdullah had to go for the so-called crimes, which he did not commit, but which he is alleged to have committed, the Government of Shri Darbara Singh should have gone first and, thereafter, the Government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi should have gone next, before the Government of Shri Farooq Abdullah is dismissed, because it is your party, it is your government, it is your Prime Minister who is today the biggest de-stabilising factor in the country's politics, the biggest factor bringing about disintegration of the country. So, I would submit that if one Government has to go, it is this Government which has to go.

[Shri George Farnandes]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Madam, before you call the next hon. Member, I would like to share some latest information on Kashmir.

Acting Chief Justice of Jammu and Kashmir High Court, Shri Adarsh Saini Anand today held that the 12 National Conference legislators, who withdrew support to the dismissed Chief Minister, Shri Farooq Abdullah, and extended support Chief Minister Shri G.M. Shah on July 2nd, to enable the latter to form an alternative government, had not incurred any disqualification.

(Interruptions)

I am only reading what came in the ticker...

(Interruptions)

The next one is still more interesting. While the High Court is saying they have not incurred disqualification, the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly Speaker, who has absolutely no power to do anything, it is the High Court...

An hon. Member: Let us know what it is; not your opinion.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: It says:

Shri Wali Mohammad Ito today disqualified certain members of the National Conference who have extended support to the Chief Minister, Shri G.M. Shah, from being members of the State Legislative Assembly...

(Interruptions)

I do not want to comment on this.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS & HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Madam, I have a request to make. Since the hon. Members are tak-

ing much longer time and there is a large number of hon. Members who want to participate in this debate, it will not be possible for us to conclude it today. Therefore, it may be continued tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): As a large number of hon. Members want to speak on this subject, the debate will continue tomorrow.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirbat): This decision should be final. It should not be changed again.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is final.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Last time, we were told that the discussion will continue the next day and then it was concluded the same day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will continue.

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां): इससे पहले कि मैं अपनी बात शुरू करूँ, अभी अभी जब माननीय गृहमन्त्री जी ने इस माननीय सदन को सूचित किया, कश्मीर हाई कोर्ट के निर्णय के बारे में और कश्मीर असेंबली...

मैं जार्ज साहब से कह रहा था और वे ही जा रहे हैं। मैंने देखा कि माननीय सदस्यों में स्पीकर के निर्णय के बारे में तालियाँ बजाकर उसका स्वागत किया। मैं यह सोच रहा था कि अगर वही निर्णय इन माननीय सदस्यों पर लागू होने लगे जो कश्मीर असेंबली के स्पीकर ने दिया है तो कितने दिन पहले माननीय जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस इस सदन की सदस्यता से वंचित हो गए होते और कितने दिन पहले यह फैसला और दूसरों पर लागू हो गया होता।

व्यवधान पैदा करने पर मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन, इस तरह व्यवस्था पैदा करें

कि मैं सुन सकूँ और और जवाब दे सकूँ (व्यवधान) मैं समझता हूँ कि सारी समस्या यह है कि कश्मीर की समस्या को कश्मीर में होने वाली घटनाओं को, खासतौर से हमारे विपक्ष के माननीय सदस्य या तो केवल अपने मित्रों के या उन अखबारों के माध्यम से सुनना चाहते हैं, जिनको उचित और प्रनुचित, हर तरह से केन्द्रीय सरकार की आलोचना करनी है। अगर विपक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों ये यह तकलीफ गवांरा की होती कि श्रीनगर वली में या वहां के दूसरे हिस्सों में जाकर वहां की घटनाओं के अध्ययन करने का प्रयास करते। मुझे विश्वास है कि उन्हें भी दूसरे का दुख देखकर दुख होता। अगर वे भी भारत विरोधी गतिविधियां देखेंगे तो उन्हें भी चिंता होगी। इस बात पर वे भी सहमत होंगे कि आतंकवादियों को संरक्षण न दिया जाए। मेरा, उनसे यह निवेदन है कि वे थोड़ा कश्मीर की स्थिति के बारे में अध्ययन करें। आज, फारूक साहब से भी मुझे हमदर्दी हो रही है और मैं आपके माध्यम से उनके प्रति हमदर्दी व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। फारूक अब्दुल्ला साहब की जिसमिसल को लेकर जब इस सदन में चर्चा होती है तो विपक्ष के सदस्यों की कुल तादाद इस वक्त कितनी है? इस विषय पर उनकी ओर से कोई भी पहले स्तर का नेता बोलने नहीं जा रहा है। हरेक पार्टी ने अपने दूसरे और तीसरे स्तर के सदस्यों को बोलने के लिए लगाया है। जार्ज साहब तो खुद बोलकर चले गए और विपक्षी दल ही क्यों खुद नेशनल काँग्रेस के तीन सदस्य हैं। उनमें से सिर्फ सोज साहब मौजूद हैं। बाकी दो सदस्य मौजूद नहीं हैं।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Mr. Kabuli is in Srinagar and Mr. Kochak has left for Huj.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : जब नेशनल काँग्रेस के सदस्यों को ही दिलचस्पी नहीं है

तो दूसरे विपक्ष के सदस्यों को कैसे हो सकती है! सही बात कहने के लिए मन में शंका है, इसलिए इस मामले पर इस प्रकार का ठंडा रवैया है। जार्ज साहब को मैंने बहुत रोका, लेकिन वे फिर भी उठकर चले गए। जब इस ओर से माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ बात कहने की कोशिश की तो माननीय जार्ज साहब ने कहा :

"It is beyond you. We are discussing Jammu and Kashmir. This is not sugar."

मैं उनसे बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ। अधिकार सबसे ज्यादा जार्ज साहब को हैं, इसलिए कि यह विषय ऐसा है जिसमें हिंसा, घरों में आग लगाने, मासूमों की जान लेने, पुल उड़ाने, सरकारी सड़कों और सम्पत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचाने के किस्से हैं। तो, निश्चित ही कोई व्यक्ति सबसे ज्यादा अधिकारी है, इस विषय पर चर्चा करने का तो वह माननीय जार्ज साहब हैं। इसलिए कि उनका इतिहास इस बात से मिला-जुला है, सरकारी सम्पत्ति, रेलवे ट्रैक और मासूमों तथा निहत्थे लोगों को नुकसान पहुंचाना। लेकिन, चर्चा करने के बाद उनको थोड़ी देर के लिए रुकना चाहिए था और सुनना चाहिए था। उसको भी सुनना चाहिए था।

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस मामले के संवैधानिक पहलू में नहीं जाना चाहता। हमारी पार्टी की महामंत्री, डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेई ने उस पर काफी रोशनी डाली है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) व्यक्तित्व तो एक ही है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मैं संवैधानिक पहलुओं में नहीं जाना चाहता, उस पर काफी चर्चा हो गई। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद अपोजीशन के माननीय सदस्यों के मन में कहीं यह धारणा है कि काँग्रेस (आई) की जिम्मेदारी

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

केवल देश और प्रदेशों की सरकारें चलाने की ही नहीं है, बल्कि यह भी जिम्मेदारी है कि हम विरोधी दलों को भी अच्छे तरीके से चलायें। अगर आपके अपने दलों के अन्दर झगड़े और बटवारे होते हैं, अगर सरकार की या कहीं नेता की निष्क्रियता के कारण वहाँ के सदस्य उस नेता और सरकार से नाराज होते हैं, तो क्या आप इसे हमारी जिम्मेदारी यह समझते हैं कि हम उन सदस्यों को जबरदस्ती एकड़ कर रखें ?

मेरे पास श्रीनगर से ही निकलने वाले अखबार की कापी है, और सोज साहब मुझ से तहमत होंगे कि वह अखबार फारुक अब्दुल्ला का विरोधी नहीं है, बल्कि उसका मालिक फारुक अब्दुल्ला का नजदीकी रिश्तेदार ही नहीं है बल्कि समर्थक भी है। उस अखबार का नाम है "आफताब" मैं जितना पढ़ता हूँ उस अखबार को मैंने हमेशा उसको फारुक अब्दुल्ला का समर्थक पाया और अपनी उसी समर्थन की भावना के साथ उसके एक सम्पादकीय लिखा, यह आज से 6 महीने पहले का सम्पादकीय है, यह लिखता है कि जिस तरह 1953 में शेख साहेब को सरकार से हटाया गया था आज अगर उसी तरह की स्थिति पैदा होती है, फारुक अब्दुल्ला को सरकार से हटाया जाता है तो उसके परिणाम क्या होंगे ? अखबार लिखता है शेख साहब ने अपने आपको कश्मीर और कश्मीरी लोगों के लिये समर्पित रखा, शेख साहब का बहुत बड़ा व्यक्तित्व था, लेकिन उन्होंने अपने आपको कश्मीर और कश्मीरी लोगों के लिये समर्पित रखा और उनकी भलाई के लिये काम करते रहे। फारुक अब्दुल्ला ने चीफ मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद, उन्होंने विपक्ष के कानक्लेवर्ड अटैंड किये हैं, उन्होंने मुल्क के दूसरे हिस्सों में जाकर जन सभाओं में हिस्सा लिया है, लेकिन उन्होंने

कश्मीर के गरीब लोगों की हालत सुधारने के लिये या वहाँ के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ठीक करने के लिये कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और अखबार लिखता है कि अगर 1953 की तरह फारुक अब्दुल्ला को अगर सत्ता से हटाया गया तो यह मुमकिन है कि देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में उस पर प्रोटेस्ट किया जाय, लेकिन कश्मीर के अन्दर स्थिति यह है कि अगर फारुक अब्दुल्ला हटाये गये तो वहाँ पर कोई उस पर किसी किस्म की मुखालिफत या एतराज नहीं करेगा (व्यवधान)

श्री० सैफुद्दीन सोज (बाराभूला) : दो हफ्ते के लिये जो वहाँ करपयू लगा वह इस बात को गलत साबित करता है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : यह मेरा आरोप नहीं है, यह फारुक अब्दुल्ला की नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस के राज्य सभा के एक माननीय सदस्य के छोटे भाई जिस अखबार के मालिक हैं, जो रात दिन फारुक की तारीफ में अखबार छापते हैं, यह उस अखबार का सम्पादक है और उसने अपने सम्पादकीय में यह लिखा है जो मैंने आपको बताया।

श्री० सैफुद्दीन सोज : दो हफ्ते का करपयू जो लगा वह क्या साबित करता है।

सभापति महोदय : (डा० राजेन्द्र कुशवरी वाजपेई) : आप बैठिये, आपको बोलने का मौका मिलेगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठिए, आपको जब बोलने का मौका मिलेगा तो उस बख्त आप बोलियेगा।

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :
I am not yielding at the moment. Please let me complete what I want to say.

सभापति महोदय : जब वे खड़े हैं, बोल रहे हैं, तो आप बीच में इंटरप्ट मत कीजिए।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : उसी अखबार ने अपनी हमदर्दी की भावना से फारूख अब्दुल्ला साहब को यह मशवरा दिया कि खूदा के वास्ते काश्मीर के मामले में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी लीजिए, कश्मीर के हालात खराब हो रहे हैं, उन हालात को सुधारिये, कश्मीर के इंतजाम को ठीक कीजिए, कश्मीर के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ठीक कीजिए, यहां के लोगों के हालात को ठीक बनाईये। लेकिन फारूख साहब को हालात को ठीक करने की बजाए उन बम्बई से आने वाली फिल्मी कलाकारों को मोटर साईकिल पर बिठा कर घुमाने का शौक ज्यादा था और वे पहलगाम में बम्बई से आने वाली उन फिल्मी आर्टिस्ट्स को मोटर साईकिल पर पीछे बिठा कर सुबह से शाम तक चक्कर लगाया करते थे। लेकिन कश्मीर के गरीब लोगों के लिए, कश्मीर के किसानों के लिए, कश्मीर के लिए कुछ नहीं किया।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Is it relevant to the discussion ?

सभापति महोदय : जब आपको मौका मिलेगा तो आप पोजीशन क्लियर कर दीजिए। अभी आप बैठिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस फिल्मी कलाकार का नाम भी बता दीजिए।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : कलाकार का नाम मैं नहीं बताऊंगा।

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I think he has not followed.

What I was saying is he was more interested in roaming around with film personalities of Bombay.

उन्हें पीछे मोटर साइकिल पर बैठाकर गांव में घुमाने का शौक ज्यादा था।

MR. CHAIRMAN (Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai) : You may please hear

him. Do not interfere. You will get your own time.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : सभापति जी, अगर माननीय सदस्य वो मेरे ऐसा कहने पर ऐतराज है ... (व्यवधान)

प्रो० संफुद्दीन सोज : एन्टी डिफेंशन लॉ के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट की ओपिनियन भी देख लीजिए ... (व्यवधान)

پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز : اینٹی ڈی
فیکشن لاکے باؤے میں سپریم کورٹ کی اوپینین بھی
دیکھ لیجئے۔

सभापति महोदय (डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी) : माननीय सदस्य, जब आप बोलेंगे तो अपने कानून और सब बातों के बारे में बता दीजिए, आपको मौका मिलेगा। आप बीच में क्यों इन्टरप्ट कर रहे हैं।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : सभापति जी, मुझे इस बात में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है कि बम्बई के किस फिल्मी कलाकार को वे पीछे अपनी मोटर साइकिल पर लेकर घुमाते थे या बम्बई के किस कलाकार के गले में हाथ डालकर नाचते थे। फिल्मी मैगजीनों में जो फोटो छपे हैं मुझे उनमें भी कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है। यदि माननीय सदस्य को कोई ऐतराज है तो मैं माफी मांग लेता हूँ इसलिए कि इन बातों में वे किस के साथ नाचते हैं और पीछे बिठाकर पहलगाम की सैर करवाते हैं। मुझे कोई (व्यवधान) दिलचस्पी नहीं है।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Madam this is not relevant. He is talking about the private life of Dr. Farooq.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मैं तो यह कह रहा हूँ कि फारूख अब्दुल्ला साहब ने खुद अपने इन्टरव्यू में कहा है कि चूंकि वे नौजवान हैं

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

इसीलिए नौजवानी के काम करते हैं। इसीलिए मुझे लोग डिस्क्री चीफ मिनिस्टर कहते हैं। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

प्रो० संफुद्दीन सोज : यहाँ पर डिस्कशन किन चीज पर हो रही है और आप उसको कहां ले जा रहे हैं।

प्रो० फीसिफ सिफ अलदीन सोज : یہاں پروٹیکشن کے چیز پر ہو رہی ہے اور آپ اس کو کہاں لے جا رہے ہیں؟

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मैं सौज साहब से निवेदन करूंगा... (व्यवधान)

प्रो० संफुद्दीन सोज : आप नेहरवानी करके कानून को कुछ पढ़ने की कोशिश कीजिए। आप जो कुछ कह रहे हैं उसका इस विषय से कोई रिलैवेंस नहीं है। आप जम्मू काश्मीर का कांस्टीट्यूशन ही देख लीजिए। यदि उस पर डिस्कशन करते हुए ऐसी बातें कही जा सकती हैं तो हमें भी ऐसा कहने का सौका मिलना चाहिए, मैं भी वही बातें करूंगा... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया (डा० राजेंद्र कुमारी बाजपेयी) : अच्छा ठीक है, बैठ जाइये।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : यदि मैंने कोई आरोप लगाये हों तो आप निशानदेही कर दीजिए, मैं माफी मांग लूंगा।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether roaming about with the artists is an anti-national act?

MR. CHAIRMAN (Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai) : He is not saying that it is an anti-national act. He is saying that he was doing all these things.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : That is not relevant.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : What other leaders are doing in this country—we know many things.

پروفیسر سیف الدین سوژ : آپ بہرانی کے قانون کو کچھ پڑھنے کی کوشش کیجئے، آپ جو کچھ کہہ رہے ہیں اس کا اس وقت میں کوئی ریلیوینس نہیں ہے، آپ جنوں کشمیر کا کانٹی چوسن ہی دیکھ لیجئے یہی اس پروڈیکشن کرنے ہوئے ایسی باتیں کہا جاسکتی ہیں تو ہمیں بھی ایسا کہنے کا موقع ملنا چاہیے یہاں بھی وہی بات کر دیں گے۔

सभापति महोदया : अब आप दूसरे पायंट पर आइए।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : अब मैं उसको इलंबोरेट नहीं करूंगा।

अधिकांश अखबार में छपने वाले सम्पादकीय में मुख्य मंत्री को यह परामर्श दिया गया है कि आप स्टेट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ ध्यान दीजिये। उस संदर्भ में मैंने यह बात कही, वनी, जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है, मुझे उसमें बिल्कुल दिवाचस्पी नहीं है।

प्रो० संफुद्दीन सोज : उसी अखबार के 3 जुलाई और 4 जुलाई के एडिटोरियल भी पढ़ कर सुनाए। उसने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जम्मूरियत का कत्ल हो गया है और एक निहायत हरदिल-प्रजीज चीफ मिनिस्टर को बर्खान कर दिया गया है।

پروفیسر سیف الدین سوژ : اسی اخبار کے 3 جولائی اور 4 جولائی کے ایڈیٹوریل بھی پڑھ کر سنائے، اس نے کہا ہے کہ ہندوستان میں جمہوریت کا قتل ہو گیا ہے اور ایک نہایت ہردلعزیز چیف منسٹر کو برخاست کر دیا گیا ہے۔

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर्स से दरखास्त करूंगी कि वे आरिफ साहब को को बोलने दें। बाद में उनको वक्त मिलेगा, तब वे इन बातों को एक्सप्लेन कर दें। आप बीच में न बोलिए। आप बार-बार बोलते हैं, यह बहुत गलत है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : अब मैं उन बातों की तरफ आता हूँ, जिन पर मुझे एतराज है। अभी कांग्रेस के आफिशल आर्गन की बात हो रही थी। जिस नेशनल कांग्रेस के नेता फारूक अब्दुल्ला हैं, उनका आफिशल आर्गन है नवाए सुबह। इसमें हैडिंग है 'नेशनल कांग्रेस की कामयाबी आपके कौमी तशख्खुस की जामिन है।

This is in Urdu. I may be allowed to translate it in English :

"The success of National Conference alone can ensure your national entity.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : It is absolute distortion.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : अगर कोई उर्दू जानने वाला इस उर्दू के हैडिंग का कोई दूसरा अनुवाद कर दे, तो मैं बड़ी से बड़ी सजा भुगतने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

डा० सैफुद्दीन सोज : मैं बताऊंगा।

پروفیسر سید الدین سوز : میں بتاؤں گا

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : कौमी तशख्खुस कहते हैं नेशनल पर्सनेलिटी को। काश्मीर नेशनल पर्सनेलिटी नहीं है काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है।

डा० सैफुद्दीन सोज : जरूर है।

پروفیسر سید الدین سوز : ضرور ہے۔

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : हिन्दुस्तानी नेशनलिज्म हैं और काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तानी कौम का हिस्सा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आर्टिकल 370।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : आर्टिकल 370 भी नेशनल पर्सनेलिटी की बात नहीं करता। आर्टिकल 370 केवल ज्यादा स्वायतता और ज्यादा आटानामी देता है।

लेकिन सिर्फ काश्मीर का ही सवाल नहीं है। हमारे संविधान में कई और एरियाज के लिए विशेष प्रावधान किए गए हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : और कोई नहीं है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : अगर आपके पता न हो, तो छोटा नागपुर है, विदर्भ है।

I am not talking of article 370. I am only talking about the special provisions made in the Constitution about certain specific areas.

उन एरियाज के विशेष हालात को देखते हुए विशेष प्रावधान किए गए हैं।

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur); It only means Kashmir is a national personality and not anti-national personality. That is all.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : इनकी सारी समस्या यही है कि श्रीमती गांधी के विरोध का ऐसा चरमा इन्होंने लगाया है कि अगर कहीं राष्ट्रविरोधी हरकतें भी हो रही हों, तो वे भी इनको नजर नहीं आती हैं। अगर इन्हें जगता है कि अमुक व्यक्ति श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का विरोधी है, भले ही वह राष्ट्र-विरोधी ही, तो वे उसका भी समर्थन करने के लिए तैयार हैं। इसका मेरे पास कोई इलाज नहीं है।

[श्री आरिफ मौहम्मद खां]

माननीय श्री वाजपेयी सिर हिला रहे हैं। मैं उनका बड़ा सम्मान और इज्जत करता हूँ। वह बहुत सक्षम वक्ता हैं और मैं हमेशा कोशिश करता हूँ कि कुछ थोड़ा बहुत उनसे सीख सकूँ। एक दिन मैं इस सदन में था। कोई यह न कह दे कि यह कैसे रेलिवेट है। मैं इस संदर्भ में बात कह रहा हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह काश्मीर पर नहीं, मुझपर बोल रहे हैं।

श्री आरिफ मौहम्मद खां : आप स्वागत करेंगे। आप हमेशा बड़े दयालु हैं इस मामले में।

जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में आ कर इत्तिला दी कि पहला भारतवासी अंतरिक्ष में पहुंच गया है, तो पूरे सदन ने मेजें थपथपा कर उस खबर का स्वागत किया। श्री वाजपेयी भी इस सदन में मौजूद थे। लेकिन बाद में वह कानपुर पहुंचे। कानपुर में यह जन-सभा के सामने भाषण दे रहे थे। मेरा चुनाव क्षेत्र है वहां पर श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा :

श्री राकेश शर्मा को अन्तरिक्ष में भेजने से कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ। इस से रूस को जरूर लाभ हुआ।

यह किसी छोटे-मोटे अखबार में नहीं निकला है, दैनिक जागरण में है जो हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े अखबारों में एक अखबार है और आप की फोटो भी है। आप उससे नाराज नहीं होंगे। आप ने कहा :

“इस से रूस का ज्यादा प्रचार हुआ। आज आवश्यकता है कि राकेश शर्मा को अन्तरिक्ष में न भेज कर सेवा योजना कार्यालय में चक्कर काटने वाले राकेश शर्मा को रोजगार उपलब्ध

यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ। यह दैनिक जागरण कह रहा है। आपकी अनुमति होगी तो मैं इसे सदन के पटल पर रखूंगा।

सभापति महोदया : आप काश्मीर पर बोलिए।

श्री आरिफ मौहम्मद खां : मेरा यह बताने का उद्देश्य केवल इतना ही था कि हमारे विपक्ष में बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्य बड़े विद्वान हैं, बहुत जानी हैं, सब बातों को जानते हैं, लेकिन विपक्ष में बैठने का धर्म यह मानते हैं कि हर बात को जिस में कहीं सरकार का विरोध होता हो उसको समर्थन दिया जाय और इस बात का देखने की चेष्टा नहीं करेंगे कि कहीं इससे राष्ट्र हितों का तो विरोध नहीं हो रहा है। यह कोई नयी बात नहीं है। महाभारत की लड़ाई में यही जवाब भीष्म पितामह ने दिया है। वह जानते थे कि सच्चाई क्या है लेकिन कौरवों के साथ रहने पर मजबूर थे। आप की भी मजबूरी है। आप जानते हैं कि सच्चाई क्या है लेकिन आप कौरवों के साथ रहने पर मजबूर हैं। इसलिए आप अपना विपक्ष का धर्म निर्वाह कर रहे हैं। मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

मैं तो विशेषतः उन बातों की तरफ आना चाहता हूँ जिन पर मुझे एतराज है। जैसे मैंने अभी बताया यह कहा नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस को काश्मीर का तशखुस-यानी काश्मीरियों में अलाहदगी की भावना पैदा करना, काश्मीरियों को यह कहना कि तुम्हारी नेशनल आडेंटिटी है, यह प्रचार करना—यह प्रचार बड़े सुनियोजित ढंग से नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस के जरिए काश्मीर में किया गया। मैं इसमें कोई झोटिव या नीयत की बात नहीं कहना चाहता कि नीयत कहीं खराब है, लेकिन बदकिस्मती से लोगों में कहीं यह धारणा है, अभी चित्त बसु जी जब बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने आखीरी सेन्टेंस में यह

“It will strengthen the democratic and secular forces in Jammu and Kashmir and it will strengthen the democratic and secular forces in India.”

तो इन्डिया और जम्मू कश्मीर अलग-अलग नहीं हैं।

SHRI CHITTA BASU : What is wrong in it ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां ; वह इसीलिए कहा, मैं कोई मोटिव इम्प्यूट नहीं कर रहा हूँ मैं उस जुमले को बढ़ा ही देता हूँ जो माननीय चित्त बसु जी ने कहा। मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि उनकी नीयत पर मैं सुबहा नहीं कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूँ कि नेशनल कांफ्रेंस वाले यह माहौल पैदा करने में कामयाब हुए हैं कि सब-कांशसली आर अनकांशसली आदमी उस प्रोपेगंडे का शिकार हो जाता है जो प्रोपेगंडा उन्होंने किया है जिस के नतीजे में चित्त बसु जी जैसे प्रोग्रेसिव, लेफ्टिस्ट और सोशलिस्ट, हिन्दुस्तान की इंटेलिजेंटी और यूनिटी के हामी, उन के मुँह से भी एकाध शब्द शायद अनकांशसली निकल गया :

“That will be a bridge between the secular and democratic forces of India and the secular and democratic forces of Jammu and Kashmir.”

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Only a grammatical mistake.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : If he had said, “it will be a bridge between the secular and democratic forces of Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of India”, I can understand that; I can appreciate that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is what he means.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :

मैं आप पर बिलकुल सुबहा नहीं कर रहा हूँ और उसी मामले को और आगे बढ़ा कर

उसी मामले को और आगे बढ़ाया गया। यह सोज साहब की पार्टी का “नवाय-सुबह” आफिशियल आर्गन है।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : यह सोज साहब का साज है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : माननीय बृह मंत्री जी ने ठीक फरमाया कि यह सोज साहब का साज है।

प्रो सैफुद्दीन सोज : हो सकता है, आपको हिदायत के रास्ते पर ला दे।

برو قيسر سيف الدين سوز : آپ کو ہدایت کے راستے پر لا دے۔

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : आप तीन सदस्य थे, मैं समझता हूँ कि दो हिदायत की राह पर आ गए हैं। आप एक रह गए हैं।

कांग्रेस-आई का नेशनल कांफ्रेंस का राजनीतिक झगड़ा हो सकता है। राजनीतिक विरोध हो सकता है, लेकिन इस अखबार में सबसे बड़ा कॉलम है-कांग्रेस आई ने काश्मीर में पैर जमाया तो आवाम पर पंजाब जैसे मजालिम तोड़े जायेंगे। यहां फारूख साहब कह रहे हैं, उस मीटिंग में जहा सरदार प्रकाश सिंह बादल मौजूद हैं, जहां तलवण्डी साहब मौजूद हैं, जहां दोहरा साहब मौजूद हैं, जहां पर बीबी राजेन्द्र कौर जी मौजूद हैं। ऐसे मीके पर, जब इन्हीं नेताओं के नेतृत्व में चलने वाला पंजाब में आंदोलन, बेबस और निहत्थे मासूम लोगों की जानें ले रहा था, उनके बीच में ऐसी सभा में जहां ये नेता मौजूद हों, वहां फारूख साहब कहते हैं-अगर कांग्रेस-आई ने काश्मीर में पैर जमाया तो पंजाब जैसे मजालिम आवाम पर काश्मीर पर तोड़े जायेंगे। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सभापति जी,

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे क्या मजालिम थे जो जो सरकार ने पंजाब में तोड़े ? क्या जुल्म हैं, जो सरकार ने किया है ? पंजाब में उन्हीं लोगों के जरिए से जुल्म किए गए, जिनके बीच में खड़े होकर फारूख साहब यह बात कहते हैं। माननीय सभापति जी, मैं सरकार की तरफ से नहीं अगला जुसला कह रहा हूँ, मैं अपनी निजी हैसियत से कह रहा हूँ। आज से नहीं, बहुत दिनों से मेरा मत है कि आज तो फारूख साहब की सरकार के अपने गुनाहों के कारण, चूँकि उन के अपने सदस्यों में, अपनी पार्टी में, फूट पड़ गई, उनके पास पास बहुमत नहीं रहा, उसके कारण मजबूर हो कर काश्मीर के गवर्नर के पास कोई दूसरा तरीका नहीं रह गया था सिवाय उस सरकार को डिसमिस करने का। लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि जिस प्रकार से राष्ट्र विरोधी, भारत विरोधी, तत्वों को संरक्षण दिया गया; जिस प्रकार हिंसा में लगे हुए लिप्त लोगों को काश्मीर के अन्दर ट्रेनिंग दी गई, जिस तरह से पंजाब में एक्शन होने के बाद आतंकवादियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के बाद काश्मीर की घाटी में वहाँ रहने वाले अल्पसंख्यकों के घरों को, उनकी इबादत गार्हों को जलाया गया, जिस तरह से उनके घरों में रात को आग लगाई गई, यह सरकार इस बात की अधिकारी थी कि इसको आज से नहीं बहुत दिन पहले डिसमिस किया जाना चाहिए था।

मेरा निश्चित मत है कि अगर इस प्रकार इस सरकार को कुछ दिन और रहने दिया गया होता, अगर यह सरकार कुछ और चल गई होती, अपना बहुमत खोने के आरोप में नहीं, बल्कि उन कामों के आरोप में, उन हरकतों के आरोप में जो हरकतें वहाँ पर की गई, उसके आरोप में इस सरकार को डिसमिस किया जाना चाहिए था।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रो० सोज साहब से जानना चाहूँगा, इतिफाक से वे अकेले अधिकारी हैं ...

प्रो० संफुद्दीन सोज : मैं अकेला कहाँ हूँ, सारा अंजुमन है।

پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز: میں اکیلا کہاں ہوں، سارا انجمن ہے۔

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : दो और कहाँ गए हैं।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : इसलिए कि वे इतिफाक से अपने दल के अकेले अधिकारी प्रवक्ता हैं। गैर अधिकारी प्रवक्ता तो इस सदन में अच्छे-खासे मिल जायेंगे, लेकिन अधिकार रूप से वे ही जवाब दे सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहूँगा, 6-7 जून को श्रीनगर में कितने घरों में आग लगाई गई ? मैं खास तौर से 6-7 जून की बात कर रहा हूँ। उस हफ्ते में अमृतसर में एक्शन होने के बाद जो आतंकवादी वहाँ पनाह पा रहे थे, उन्होंने जब जलूस निकाला तो उनके साथ खालिस्तान का नारा लगाने वाले और पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद का नारा लगाने वाले कौन थे ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या वहीं पर श्रीनगर के अन्दर आर्यसमाज मंदिर के अन्दर आग लगाई गई ? यह भी 6-7 जून का ही किस्सा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह वाजपेयी जी को पता होगा।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : वाजपेयी जी को उसमें दिलचस्पी नहीं। वाजपेयी जी को दिलचस्पी तब होती है, जब प्रधान मंत्री जी के विरोध में बात जाती हो।

श्रीनगर शहर के अन्दर कितनी इमारतों पर, खालिस्तान लिखा हुआ, खालिस्तान का

झण्डा लहराया गया और कितने समय तक वह झण्डा वहां लहराता रहा, सरकार की तरफ से या एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ से उनको उतारने की कोशिश नहीं की गई।

80 साल की उम्र का एक नान-काश्मीरी साधु जो पिछले 15-20 सालों से वहीं शहर के नजदीक एक जगह पर तपस्या कर रहा था, उस की हत्या कर दी गई। काश्मीरी जुवान में साधु को ऋषि कहते हैं और इसका कांसेप्ट है-आपस में मुहब्बत, भाई-चारा। साधु और ऋषि को मानने वाले हिन्दू और मुसलमान दोनों हैं, ठीक इसी तरह से इस साधु के पास जाने वाले हिन्दू और मुसलमान दोनों थे। लेकिन उस को एक खास रंग देकर उसी दिन उस साधु की हत्या कर दी गई।

जम्मू डिवीजन में नानक नगर और पुंछ में...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जम्मू शहरों में।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मैं खाली जम्मू शहर की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, डिवीजन की बात कर रहा हूँ, जिस में पुंछ भी है, वहां पर बाकायदा इमारतों पर बोर्ड लगाए-जिन में लिखा गया-सिफारतखाना पाकिस्तान, सिफारतखाना खालिस्तान, सिफारतखाना यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स आफ अमरीका। कितने दिनों तक ये बोर्ड उन इमारतों पर लगे रहे, कितने दिनों तक यह इम्प्रेशन दिया गया कि यहां से पाकिस्तान, खालिस्तान और यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स आफ अमरीका के दूतावास कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

सभापति महोदय, ऐसी एक नहीं अनेक घटनाओं का जिक्र अखबारों में आता रहा है, मैंने उन एक का भी उद्धरण यहां नहीं सुनाया, वे घटनायें अपने आप में इतनी काफी थीं

इस बात को साबित करने के लिए कि फारूख साहब न केवल ऐसे राष्ट्र विरोधी, भारत विरोधी तत्वों को संरक्षण दे रहे थे, बल्कि भारत के खिलाफ एक बहुत बड़ा प्रोपेगण्डा करने में लगे हुए थे, जिस से अलगाववादी भावना को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ताकत दे सकें।

यहां पर कांग्रेस (आई) लीडर्स के बारे में बहुत कुछ गया-जैसे-हम चैन से नहीं बैठेंगे जब तक इस सरकार को हटा नहीं देते। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ-यह कोई हमारे कहने की बात नहीं थी, हम ने तो आरोप ही लगाया था कि नेशनल कान्फरेंस ने ईमानदारी से चुन कर सरकार नहीं बनाई है, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि वहां पर हिंसा का वातावरण बनाया गया, जिस तरह से सरकारी मशीनरी का दुरुपयोग किया गया, वह अपने आप में एक ऐसी मिसाल है जो दूसरी जगह नहीं मिल सकती। लेकिन अगर आप इजाजत दें—

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the chair)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तो मैं एक ऐसे अखबार से, जो कांग्रेस-विरोधी अखबार है और लिखने वाला एक ऐसा आदमी है जो फारूख साहब समर्थक रहा है, जिस ने कई लेखों में उन का समर्थन किया है-एक उद्धरण पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। यह 26 जनवरी, 1984 का इण्डियन-एक्सप्रेस है, और श्री एच० के० दूआ का लेख है, जो कांग्रेस (आई) समर्थक नहीं कहे जा सकते ...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He is an objective journalist.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : श्री सुब्रमण्य स्वामी की राय में वह आब्जेक्टिव जर्नलिस्ट हैं। उन्होंने लिखा है—

“The National Conference rigged the election in several Constituencies. It

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

did not have to. Mr. Farooq Abdullah would still have a comfortable majority and form the Government. The Maulvi-Farooq alliance which in the State politics is known as 'Sher-Bakri alliance' is an eye-sore for the Centre. The Maulvi has not accepted the State's accession to India."

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : (गोरखपुर)
प्रधान मंत्री, हमेशा उन को बुला-बुला कर बात करती रही हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : उपाध्यक्ष जी, श्री हरिकेश बहादुर जो परेशान हैं, वह में समझ सकता हूँ। इसलिए कि अभी एक ऐसा तथ्य जो इस देश के लोगों की जानकारी में नहीं आया था, वह यह है कि भिडरावाला और फारूख अब्दुल्ला के बीच में जो आदमी उन के लिफ्ट का काम कर रहा था, जिस ने उन्हें मिलवाया था, वह भिडरावाला का विश्वस्त था और श्री हरिकेश बहादुर की पार्टी का सदस्य था, शाह वेग सिंह।

... (व्यवधान) ...

में नहीं कह रहा हूँ। शाह वेग सिंह ने अपने इन्टरव्यू में कहा है और यह दिल्ली से निकलने वाला अखबार है, "बीसवीं सदी।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Sir, there is no member in our party called Shahbeg Singh. This is a baseless allegation. It is a serious allegation.

(Interruptions)

They are planting such people.

(Interruption)

I deny this charge with all the force at my command.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You will be given a chance and at that time you put forward your view point.

(Interruptions)

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं हरिकेश भाई की बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ। मेरा उन के ऊपर कोई निजी आरोप नहीं है। यह आरोप भी नहीं है। मैं तो केवल दिल्ली से छपने वाले एक मासिक पत्र, जो उर्दू का लिटरेरी और पालीटीकल, सब से बड़ा अखबार हिन्दुस्तान का है "बीसवीं सदी" जिस का सर्कुलेशन एक लाख से भी ज्यादा है, जो हिन्दुस्तान के हर हिस्से में जाता है। उस में दिल्ली के उर्दू के बहुत ही सीनियर जर्नेलिस्ट नाज अंसारी का इन्टरव्यू है जो उन्होंने संत हरचन्द सिंह लोंगोवाल और भिडरावाला से लिया है और उस इन्टरव्यू को दिलवाने में शाह वेग सिंह ने मदद की है। शाह वेग सिंह उन के साथ गये थे और शाह वेग सिंह ने नाज अंसारी से कहा है जब उन से पूछा गया कि क्या आप किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी के सदस्य हैं, तो नाज अंसारी ने "बीसवीं सदी" में यह लिखा है कि शाह वेग सिंह ने यह कहा है कि मैं बहुगुणा साहब की डी० एस० पी० का मेम्बर हूँ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : ये सब इन के आदमी हैं, जोकि दूसरों की इमेज मैलाइन कर रहे हैं।

(interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What would you like to say, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मैं इन को बताता चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पार्टी में शाह वेग सिंह नाम का कोई सदस्य नहीं है और इस तरह

के जो एजेंट आप लोग जगह-जगह पर प्लान्ट कर रहे हैं दूसरी पार्टियों के ऊपर इस तरह से गलत प्रचार करने के लिए और उन के ऊपर प्रहार करने के लिए, आप ऐसी हरकतों को बन्द कीजिए। वास्तविकता यह है कि इस देश के टुकड़े करने के लिए कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेताओं द्वारा जो राजनीति खेजी जा रही है, वह बहुत खतरनाक है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इन के साथ मेरी सहानुभूति है लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि बहुगुणा जी की क्षमता से ये खुद भी परित्रित हैं और यह जानते हैं कि वे हर काम इन से पूछ कर नहीं करते हैं।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : इन्दिरा जी क्या आपसे पूछ कर हर काम करती हैं।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : श्रीमन्, मैंने पहले कहा है कि यह कोई कांग्रेस समर्थक अखबार नहीं है। आम तौर पर कांग्रेस के खिलाफ ही इसमें छपता है और ऐसे जर्नलिस्ट का यह इन्टरव्यू है। यह बात उसी सिलसिले में निकली, तो मैंने कह दी। आप को बुरा नहीं मानना चाहिए और अगर बात गलत है, तो कान्ट्रिब्यूशन अखबार में भेजना चाहिए।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : यह कौन सा अखबार है ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : यह 'बीसवीं सदी' अखबार है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज से कई महीने पहले की बात है और सी० सी० आई० (एम) के माननीय सदस्य श्री बाला नन्दन ने उस को लेकर यहां पर बात कही थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि मेरे एक सहयोग मंत्री मंडल के सदस्य

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद और मैं उस प्रतिनिधि मंडल में शामिल थे, जिसमें काश्मीर के हमारे कुछ और सहयोगी भी थे। और हम राष्ट्रपति जी से जाकर मिले थे। राष्ट्रपति जी को हम लोगों ने अपना ज्ञापन दिया था। उस ज्ञापन में हमने यही शिकायत की थी कि आज काश्मीर बंली के अन्दर भारत-विरोधी, राष्ट्र-विरोधी तत्व सक्रिय हैं। उनको सरकारी संरक्षण दिया रहा है, उनको सम्मानजनक स्थिति दी जा रही है और उनको यहां तक सम्मान मिल रहा जबकि वे देश की एकता और अखंडता के लिए खतरा बन जाएंगे। उस ज्ञापन के बाद माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने भारत सरकार से पूछा और भारत सरकार ने काश्मीर सरकार से पूछा। मुझे आज तक याद है कि जब फारूख अब्दुल्ला से पूछा गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि "No secessionist activity in Jammu & Kashmir".

(व्यवधान)

कर्नाटक का जब मौका आयेगा तब उसको भी डिस्कस करेंगे। उसका भी इंतजार कीजिए। माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, यहां कर्नाटक के बारे में कोई मोशन नहीं है, इसलिए उसको कैसे डिस्कस किया जा सकता है

(व्यवधान)

When we will come to that, we will discuss it.

मुझे उम्मीद है कि मधु दंडवते जी इस चीज को उसी ह्यूमरस वे में लेंगे। जिस तरह ह्यूमरस वे मैं लेने के लिए वे ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी जी को कह रहे थे।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, फारूख अब्दुल्ला जी ने असेम्बली के अन्दर भी यह कहा था। जब भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्री ने पहली अप्रैल को उन्हें पत्र लिखा था, यह उसी दिन की बात

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

है। गृह मंत्री जी ने पत्र लिख कर यह जिता व्यक्त की थी कि कश्मीर में राष्ट्र-विरोधी तत्व सक्रिय हैं।

उस ज्ञापन को देने के बाद जब भारत सरकार की तरफ से थोड़ा-सा सख्त रवैया अपनाया गया और क्रिकेट मैच के मौके पर जो "पाकिस्तान जिदाबाद" के नारे लगाये गये, के बारे में बताया गया और कहा कि ऐसी बातों को अब बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जायेगा तो उसके बाद एक दिन नहीं बल्कि कई दिनों तक गिरफ्तारियां होती रहीं और यह कहा गया कि एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स और सेसेसनिस्ट्स को गिरफ्तार किया जा रहा है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि दो फरवरी को जब कोई एक्सट्रीमिस्ट और सेसेसनिस्ट नहीं था तो दस दिन के बाद किन लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। अगर वह ज्ञापन हम राष्ट्रपति जी को नहीं देते जिसकी ओर भारत सरकार ने मुख्य मंत्री का ध्यान खींचा था तो ये कार्यवाहियां इसी तरह से वहां जारी रहती जिनसे कि आने वाले दिनों में देश की एकता और अखंडता को खतरा बन जाता।

यह जो Telegraph अखबार है, यह कांग्रेस समर्थक अखबार नहीं है। इसमें लिखा है—

"Till yesterday over 150 member of Pakistanis and extremist elements had been arrested mostly under the Public Safety Act. The Awami Party head, led by Mr. Moulvi Farooq was left untouched."

यह खास तौर से ध्यान देने की बात है और केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान दिलाने की बात है कि प्रो-पाकिस्तानी और सेसेसनिस्ट एलिमेंट्स के खिलाफ कश्मीर सरकार कार्यवाही कर रही है। प्रो-पाकिस्तानी और सेसेसनिस्ट दो-ढाई-सौ लोगों को बंद भी किया गया लेकिन मौलवी

फारूख और उनके किसी भी आदमी को हाथ नहीं लगाया गया। अब मौलवी फारूख क्या हैं, इसके बारे में सभी माननीय सदस्य अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, उनके बारे में मैं भी कह चुका हूँ। अभी दो-चार दिन पहले सोज साहब ने जो कहा, उसकी तरफ मैं नहीं जा रहा हूँ लेकिन यह सही है कि उन्होंने अपनी नेशनेलिटी बताने से इन्कार कर दिया था। जब उनसे पूछा गया कि आप हिन्दुस्तानी हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं यह नहीं बताऊंगा। यह खबर टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया में छप चुकी है।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने मुझे बताया कि उन्होंने अपने आपको हिन्दुस्तानी मान लिया है। मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि सुबह का भूला शाम को घर आ गया तो भी वह भूला नहीं कहलाता।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Soz is always in India. I am supporting you Prof. Soz.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : अभी तीन महीने पहले का इंटरव्यू है। सौ दिन पुराना है। मौलवी फारूख साहब ने बंबई से निकलने वाले अखबार को दिया है।

श्री मधु दण्डवते : बंबई को क्यों खराब करते हो।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : "सण्डे आब्जर्वर" अब मेरे ख्याल से स्वामी जी कहेंगे कि आब्जेक्टिव है। दण्डवते साहब का मुझे नहीं मालूम।

श्री मधु दण्डवते : कल का आब्जर्वर पढ़ा ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : जो चर्चा हो रही है, उसको सामने रखकर ही तो बात होगी। आप इससे आगे जाना चाहें तो इसमें मुझे एतराज नहीं है।

अखबार के प्रतिनिधि ने पूछा—

“Was it true that at an election meeting, he has raised the issue of plebiscite again?” He replied, “I did not say, I will launch an agitation.

I only revealed the background to the issue that it was one of the promises to the people made by Kashmir. What I am going to read is all the more significant. He further said, “Is there not a Simla Agreement?” He is talking of Simla Agreement in Kashmir context.

India has a *locus standi*; Pakistan has; and so do the people of Kashmir. “But does he not see Kashmiri Muslims as Indian Citizens?”. He smiled, his eye-brows slightly arching behind his dark glasses. I took it for an answer.” Do you agree with that?

श्री सैफुद्दीन सोज़ : यह आप मुझ से पूछ रहे हैं ?

پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز: یہ آپ مجھ سے پوچھ رہے ہیں؟

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ : चुनाव इनके साथ मिलकर लड़ेंगे आंदोलन इनके साथ मिलकर चलाएंगे। उनके भारतीय होने का और मेन स्ट्रीम में आने का सर्टिफिकेट ये देंगे, तो सवाल इनसे नहीं पूछूंगा तो किससे पूछूंगा ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : May I ask you a question? If this question is not under dispute, why do you allow UN observers to be present in Kashmir? Why don't you have them withdrawn?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ : मैं इसका जवाब नहीं दूंगा। इस पूरे विषय पर गृह मंत्री जवाब देंगे।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : All the difficult questions are left to him.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Naturally. He is my senior.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He should not say that he would be leaving it to the Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is their joint responsibility.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह मामला जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि यह मामला केवल कश्मीर में अलगाववादी, हिंसा करने वाले, राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों को संरक्षण देने तक ही सीमित नहीं था, यहां एक हिन्दुस्तान के काफी मशहूर जरनलिस्ट ने लिखा है, उनका लिखा हुआ जो बिटविन दी लाइन्स कालम आता है, उसका हैडिंग है “फारूख अब्दुल्ला का प्रस्ताव।” इन्दिराजी कहें तो मैं अकालियों के साथ समझौता करा सकता हूं। अब मुझे पता नहीं कि वाजपेयी जी ने, दण्डवते जी ने सारी मित्रता के बावजूद जो अकालियों के साथ है, किसी दिन यह दावा किया कि हम समझौता करा सकते हैं। बल्कि यह जरूर कहा कि हम पूरा प्रयास करेंगे, उसमें शामिल हुए, लेकिन फारूख अब्दुल्ला साहब ने अधिकारिक रूप से कहा कि अगर इन्दिराजी मुझसे कह दें तो मैं अकालियों के साथ समझौता करा सकता हूं।

निश्चित ही अकालियों से इनका संबंध था। खास-तौर से इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि काश्मीर में गुरमत ट्रेनिंग कैम्प लगाए गये तो इतनी ज्यादा आपत्ति बिहार, हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में लगाये गये तो वहां की सरकारों के खिलाफ क्यों नहीं की जाती? इसलिए नहीं कि ये ट्रेनिंग कैम्प सरकार की जानकारी और संरक्षण में चलाये गये। काश्मीर गुरमत ट्रेनिंग कैम्प में ट्रेनिंग लेने वाले जो शिक्षार्थी थे, उनका एक समूह माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी के

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

निवास स्थान पर या आफिस में ले जाया जाता था। वहाँ पर मुख्य मंत्री बाहर आते थे। उसके बाद उस ड्राइंग रूम में जाते थे जहाँ मुख्य मंत्री का चित्र भिडरावाले के चित्र के साथ लगा हुआ था। उसके बाद निकलकर नारे लगाये जाते थे "खालिस्तान जिन्दाबाद" "भिडरावाला जिन्दाबाद", "पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद"। इन नारों में मुख्य मन्त्री शामिल होते थे। इसलिये उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा या हिमाचल प्रदेश में सरकार को यह जानकारी मिली होती कि इन कैम्पों में हिंसा की ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है तो निश्चित ही वहाँ पर कार्यवाही की गई होती। अगर, एतराज करने वालों ने किसी को सूचना दे दी होती तो मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकार फौरी-तौर पर कार्यवाही न करती। फारूक साहब को सूचना दी गई। लेकिन फिर भी, कैम्प उसी तरह से लगते रहे। मेरे पास एक अखबार है, जो रजिस्ट्रार आफ न्यूज-पेपर्स के यहाँ रजिस्टर्ड नहीं है। यह अखबार फारूक साहब की पार्टी के कार्यालय मजाहिद मंजिल के बाहर बांटा गया। इसका नाम है, "अल-जिहाद"। मैं समझता हूँ, माननीय सदस्य, इसका मतलब समझ गए होंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब को इसका मतलब अंग्रेजी में समझाइए।

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Yes, Sir, since I am speaking in Urdu, naturally it is difficult for you. *Jehad* means religious war or struggle: and when you put it in Arabic style, it becomes *al Jehad*.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इस अखबार में लोगों को क्या हिदायतें दी गई हैं? "इस संकट की घड़ी में जब फारूक अब्दुल्ला की सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार के इशारे पर डिसमिस कर

दिया गया है तो कश्मीरियों को क्या करना चाहिये" ?

प्रो० सौफुद्दीन सोज : यह अखबार कहाँ छपता है ? (व्यवधान)

پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز : یہ اخبار کہاں
چھپتا ہے ؟

Sir, he cannot proceed further unless he gives the name of it, and the place from where it is published.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The printer, editor and publisher is Mr. Farooq Abdullah. The publication itself is unauthorized. It is not registered with the Registrar of Newspapers in India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He says it is not a registered newspaper.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : From where is it published ? At least I have never heard about this newspaper.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am on a point of order.

मुझे पता है कि दंडवते साहब अपने प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर में क्या कहना चाहते हैं? यही कहेंगे कि इस अखबार को कोट न करें। ठीक है, मैं कोट नहीं करता मैं उस अखबार को कोट करता हूँ, जो दिल्ली से निकलता है। ... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He need not quote the name of the paper. It is his own speech, even though he is quoting from the paper.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Totally false.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I am now quoting from a newspaper in Urdu registered with the Registrar of Newspapers in India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It does not matter from where it is published.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. Are you yielding ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I am not yielding. Let me quote first.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : He must say where it is published; he cannot withdraw it. He has mislead this House; he cannot withdraw it.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : (Calcutta-North East) You cannot have two standards. Now, he is quoting from some paper. When discussion on Antulay was going on, you were in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do not quote anything. Your point of order can be raised if there is an infringement of the rules. Which rule has been infringed? Don't mention the Chair. You should not mention the Chair; you should not involve the Chair. Your point of order itself is not in order. You should not raise your point of order involving the Chair.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Unless it is unparliamentary, we have got to permit it in the House.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : He has withdrawn the earlier paper.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I am quoting from a paper which is published from Delhi, which has given full details.

(Interruptions)

Only if you take the trouble of listening to me, you will come to know about my previous statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If he gives like this, it is part of his speech. Why do you worry about it? He is making his speech here.

(Interruptions)

लेकिन उसके बगैर मैं आपको नहीं बता सकता, जब तक आप सुनने के लिये तैयार नहीं होंगे। मैं यहां पहले स्टेटमेंट के बारे में बात कर रहा हूँ, श्रीमन्, जिसमें कहा गया है, हिदायतें दी गई हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की सम्पत्ति को आग लगाई जाए, बम बनाए जाएं और उन मौहल्लों में सप्लाई किये जाएं। उसके आगे यह कहा गया है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की जन-सभा में जाकर वहां उनके ऊपर बम फेंके जाएं। इसके बाद कहा गया है—(व्यवधान)

प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज : यह दिल्ली का अखबार है, सर, उसमें यह कहां छपा है।

پر دفتیر سیف الدین سوز : یہ دہلی کا

اخبار ہے، سر! اس میں کہاں چھپا ہے۔

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : But we have got to allow it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am on a point of order. Rule 353 reads as follows :

“No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has raised a point of order under rule 353. I would go through the record and give my decision. Please sit down. I would go through the record and if there is any allegation, we will expunge it.

*श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जार्ज फर्नन्डीज साहब ने जब कोट किया था, खिदमत अखबार में से, वह अंग्रेजी में कहीं भी नहीं छपता, बल्कि उर्दू में छपता है, वे कहां से कोटेशन दे सकते थे ...

شہری پی نام گیال (لداخ) : میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جارج فرنانڈیس صاحب نے جب کوٹ کیا تھا۔ خدمت اخبار میں سے وہ انگریزی میں کہیں بھی نہیں چھپتا بلکہ اردو میں چھپتا ہے، وہ وہاں سے کوٹیشن دے سکتے تھے۔

(व्यवधान)

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : सर, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस अखबार में कश्मीर के आवाम को कहा गया है कि वह अपने पास असला जमा करें, हथियार जमा करके रखें। क्योंकि उन्हें जल्द ही मैदान-ए-जंग में उतरना होगा, उन्हें तबीले जिद्दो-जहद करनी होगी, उन्हें जिहाद करनी होगी। यह बात इसमें साफ तौर पर कही गई है। यह अखबार किस दिन बंटा है, जिस दिन श्रीनगर पुलिस में एक रिपोर्ट लिखवाई गई थी कि कश्मीर के भूतपूर्व मुख्यमंत्री दो दिनों से गायब हो गए हैं। और जिस दिन विपक्ष से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले एक माननीय सदस्य जिनके इतिहास में बम बनाना और पुलों तथा रेलवे लाइनों को उड़ाना है वह भी उसी दिन श्रीनगर में मौजूद थे। बम बनाने का तरीका बताया गया इस अखबार में मुझे बताया गया है कि उनसे ही सलाह मशवरा करने के बाद बम बनाने की तरकीब

इस अखबार में छापी गई। और उसके बाद वह अखबार मुजाहिद मन्जिल, जो नेशनल काँग्रेस का हैडक्वार्टर है उसमें जो मीटिंग हुई, उसके बाहर इस अखबार को बटवाया गया। मेरा कहना सिर्फ यही है कि हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, every party has been allowed sometime. the ruling party time is there. Therefore he is taking the ruling party time. I cannot stop him. The ruling party has got two hours and 20 minutes. Other Members from the ruling party may not be called. He is taking their time.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेई ने शेख साहब के लिए कुछ कहा जिसकी फर्नन्डीस जी ने बड़ी अजीब सी तस्वीर बनाई कि आज शेख साहब की तारीफ कर रहे हैं। निश्चय ही हम शेख साहब को राष्ट्रीय नेताओं में से एक मानते हैं। राजनीतिक मतभेद होना, या किसी वक्त समर्थन देना या वापस लेना यह एक अलग बात है। अगर इसी आधार पर किसी का व्यक्तित्व तय होना है कि आप कितनी देर तक राजनीतिक समर्थन देते हैं तो आप लोग बड़े संकट में आ जायेंगे। पता नहीं कौन कितनी देर तक किसके साथ राजनीतिक तौर पर रहा है। इसलिए इस आधार पर किसी का राष्ट्रीय व्यक्तित्व तय नहीं हो सकता। निश्चित ही हम शेख साहब को राष्ट्रीय नेता मानते हैं। हां, आज जो फारूक साहब के बहुत समर्थक बन गए हैं, 1977 में जनता पार्टी के शासन में आने के बाद उस समय की बात यहां की गई है, शेख साहब और मिर्जा अफजल बेग की संस्तुति पर प्रदेश असेम्बली को डिजाल्व किया गया, हम तो मानते हैं कि गवर्नर का डिस्क्रिशन है अगर वह चाहता है तो वह असेम्बली को डिजाल्व करे या मम्भव हो सके तो दूसरी

सरकार बनाये। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ जब चुनाव के सिलसिले में शेख साहब से समझौता करने के लिये जनता पार्टी ने बात की और ब्रोडवे होटल में मीटिंग हुई, शेख साहब को यहां से सूचना दी गई, लेकिन जो अपमानजनक रवैया शेख साहब के साथ जनता पार्टी ने अपनाया वह रवैया वह आखीर वक्त तक नहीं भूले। हम से तो उनका राजनीतिक मतभेद या राजनीतिक समर्थन हो सकता है, लेकिन फारूक साहब का समर्थन करने वाले और अब्दुल्ला का बड़े प्यार से नाम लेने वाले लोगों ने उनके लिये जो अपमानजनक रवैया अपनाया था उसकी वजह से शेख साहब ने वहां चाय तक भी नहीं पीयी और मीटिंग से निकल कर चले गये। जनता पार्टी के दूसरे तीसरे नम्बर के मंत्री ने शेख साहब के लिये जिन अल्फाज का इस्तेमाल किया था, जिसको सोज साहब बतायेंगे, जब कि शेख साहब को दिल का दौरा पड़ा हुआ था और वह बिस्तर पर थे, जो अल्फाज उस राष्ट्रीय नेता के लिये उन्होंने दिल के दौरे के वक्त इस्तेमाल किये उनसे अपमान-जनक अल्फाज इस्तेमाल करने की कल्पना कांग्रेस का कोई आदमी कर भी नहीं सकता जो कि जनता पार्टी के एक सौनिवार मिनिस्टर ने कहे थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कश्मीर के तकरीबन सभी लोग, जो भीतवी और फारूक के असर में नहीं, वह सब राष्ट्र भक्त हैं और हिन्दुस्तान और कश्मीर में फर्क नहीं समझते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी कह रहे हैं हिन्दुस्तान और कश्मीर में, इसी पर एतराज कर रहे हैं।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : यही तो कह रहा हूँ कि वह फर्क नहीं मानते हैं। वह कश्मीर को उसका अंग मानते हैं। वह दोनों में फर्क नहीं करते हैं। मैं वही कह रहा हूँ। उन्होंने तो बहुत अच्छा काम किया। वह यहां तो कहते रहे कि मैं भारतीय हूँ और वहां पर अलगवा-

वादी ताकतों को बढ़ाते रहे। उन्होंने यहां पर यह इम्प्रेसन दिया कि सब कुछ मेरे साथ तय कीजिए, तो मैं इनको एक रख सकता हूँ, अगर मुझे हाथ लगाया, तो काश्मीर आपके हाथ से निकल जाएगा। वह बार-बार यह बात करते रहे।

मेरा उद्देश्य किसी पर आरोप लगाने का हरगिज हरगिज नहीं है। मेरा उद्देश्य विपक्ष के सम्मानित नेताओं से निवेदन करना था। आपके माध्यम से मैं एक बार फिर उनसे दरखवास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि वे एक बार फिर काश्मीर घूम कर आएँ। वे फारूक अब्दुल्ला के साथ जाकर लोगों से न मिलें वे उन महल्लों में जाएँ, जहां वे लोग रहते हैं, जो राजनैतिक तौर पर नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस का साथ नहीं देते हैं। जरा उनसे मालूम कीजिए कि किस तरह उनके इबादत घरों में कूड़ा फेंका गया। उन लोगों से मालूम कीजिए कि जब उनके बच्चे, बेटे, बेटियां स्कूल जाते थे, तो किस तरह गुंडों से उनको धमकियां दिलवाई जाती थीं। उन पर जिन्दगी के दरवाजे तंग किए जाते थे।

उनको छोड़िये, शेख अब्दुल्ला की अपनी बेटी, जिसने उस वक्त शेख साहब का साथ दिया, जब वह कठिनाई में थे, जबकि फारूक अब्दुल्ला लन्दन में जिन्दगी के पूरे मजे ले रहे थे—शेख साहब की मुसीबत की साथी, जब उसने राजनैतिक मतभेद जाहिर किया, तो उस पर प्राण-घातक हमला कराने की कोशिश की गई।

क्या यह वास्तविकता नहीं है कि श्री हिस्सामुद्दीन, काश्मीर विधान सभा के मेम्बर, के बारे में यह अफवाह उड़ जाने पर कि उसने फारूक अब्दुल्ला की पार्टी से इस्तीफा दे दिया है, उसके घर को गुंडों के जरिये पत्थरों से भरवा दिया गया ?

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

फारूक अब्दुल्ला की पार्टी की एकता बनाए रखने के लिए सरकारी मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल हो रहा था। अखबारी रिपोर्ट है कि एक-एक एम० एल० ए० के पीछे दस दस सी० घाई० डी० के आदमियों की ड्यूटी लगाई गई थी।

आखिर में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर का मामला कोई एक राज्य का मामला नहीं है। काश्मीर का मामला भारत की राष्ट्रीय एकता और अखंडता से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है। काश्मीर के बगैर भारत की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती। भारत तभी पूर्ण होता है, जब काश्मीर उसका हिस्सा रहता है। जो ताकतें इस एकता और अखंडता को तोड़ना चाहती हैं, जो इसमें बाधा डालना चाहती हैं, जो अलगाववादी प्रवृत्तियों को बढ़ाना चाहती हैं, उनसे निपटने के लिए, उनसे लड़ने के लिए हम सबको राजनैतिक मतभेद भुला कर मिल कर काम करना होगा। तभी हम देश की एकता और अखंडता को सुरक्षित रख सकेंगे।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I rise to speak about the developments which the Minister of State's statement says 'recent developments in the Jammu and Kashmir State—and particularly after I heard Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan speaking about the developments there, I was reminded of Faiz Ahmad Faiz's very famous poem which he wrote twenty years before and which was relevant to Pakistan at that time. The text of that poem is relevant to Pakistan even now but unfortunately that poem is relevant to Indian scene also because of the misdeeds of Congress (I) party. Since you do not understand Urdu, I can translate it later. I will recite two verses to Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan's speech has been heart-rending. If Mr. Arun Nehru and Rajiv Gandhi were not to participate in the debate, I would request them not to come to the Sadan because when Arun Nehru comes, those

who speak from Cong (I) side feel charged and when Mr. Rajiv Gandhi comes, they feel doubly charged and they all the time play to the gallery. Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members only speak to the House.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Faiz said to Pakistan about thirty years ago.

आरिफ मोहम्मद खां साहब की इस से भरी हुई तकरीर पर और इस लंगु पर मैं मजबूमत करता हूँ। इस पर दो मिसरे कहने हैं :

निसार मैं तेरी गलियों पे ऐ वतन कि जहां चली है रस्म कि कोई न सिर उठा कर चले।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : यह फंज साहब ने फीजी शासन के लिए कहा था।

श्री० संफुद्दीन सोज : सुनिए मेरी बात। आप ने इस को रेलीवेड बना दिया है हिन्दुस्तान की सीन पर।

निसार मैं तेरी गलियों पे ऐ वतन कि जहां चली है रस्म कि कोई न सिर उठा कर चले। बने हैं अहले हवश मुदई भी मुंसिफ भी। किसे वकील करें किस से मुंसफी चाहें ॥

عارف خان صاحب کی اس سے سب سے
ہوئی تقریر پر اور لغویات پر میں مذمت کرتا
ہوں، اس پر مجھے دو مسرے کہتے ہیں۔
نثار میں تیری گلیوں پر اے وطن کہ جہاں
چلی ہے رسم کہ کوئی نہ سیرا کھٹا کے چلے

سزای عارف محمد خان : یہ فیض صاحب نے
ذہبی شاسن کے لئے کہا تھا۔

پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز، نیچے میری
بات، آپ نے اس کو ریلیوینٹ سمجھا دیا ہے ہندوستان
کی سین پر۔

نشا میں تیر گلیوں پے اے وطن کہ جہاں
جلی ہے رسم کہ کوئی نہ سراٹھا کر چلے
بنے ہیں اہل ہوس مدھی بھی منصف بھی
کے دشمن کریں مکے منصفی جہاں ہیں

Those people who are in authority are themselves the plaintiff and themselves the judges, wherefrom can you get advocates to plead your case and from whom can you expect justice? This was Faiz Ahmed Faiz speaking about Pakistan. Now, there are some points which are in my mind about developments that have taken place in my State but Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan has brought to your notice certain things which require our explanation. I feel I must initially regret this drama of deceit and untruth.....

(Interruptions).

He is running away. You ask him to answer some of the points, he cannot go unless he answers my points.....

(Interruptions).

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : श्रीमन्, मेरा राज्य सभा में एक बिल है, मैं आप से इजाजत चाहूंगा। मैं भाग नहीं रहा हूँ। उस के बाद आ जाऊंगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are speaking only to get the reply from the Home Minister.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I know he is a good Minister but he has been given this portfolio very recently. I wonder whether he can rise to the occasion ...

(Interruptions).

But he has understood my point. About Arif Mohammad Khan, I do not know what he wants from Congress High Command. I tell you honestly that he is conscious that he was speaking untruth. Don't be under this illusion that he never knew that he was talking untruth and he was misleading the *Sadan* and through this august body he was misleading the entire country. He was conscious of that but he wants certain things to come to him. I do not know what the Congress High Command can give him. I wish him well if he becomes the Cabinet Minister for these three to four months. He is welcome. You must believe me that I talk to you as a nationalist and I assure you that it is people like Arif Mohammad Khan who are responsible for creating these situations. If he were a Minister in Europe or America, he would have had to tender resignation if he had gone to the President of the country of which he were a Minister because it would mean going to the President of a country over the head of the Prime Minister. There is no record elsewhere to show that in a Parliamentary democracy two Ministers could go to a President in a delegation where there were other Members and make a statement before him. That was patently false and blatantly untrue. He has made allegations. and said :

चीफ मिनिस्टर के घर पर नारे लगते थे कि भिडरावाले जिन्दाबाद, खालिस्तान जिन्दाबाद, पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद।

چیف منسٹر کے گھر پر نعرے لگتے تھے کہ جھنڈاؤں والے زندہ باد، خالصستان زندہ باد، پاکستان زندہ باد

I challenge him. If he proves that in Dr. Farooq's home these slogans were ever raised, I will resign from the Parliament as also from National Conference.....

(Interruptions).

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Jammu) : That is reported in the papers. That is a fact...

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : It is necessary to talk about certain allegations. He has raised certain serious issues. He talked about a newspaper *Al Jihad*. If it were printed and published in Srinagar, he would certainly have given the name of the editor, printer or publisher and established a relationship rather blood relationship, with Dr. Farooq Abdullah. But, unfortunately for the Minister—who, after speaking the untruth in this Sadhan, has left the House, I challenge him, it is published somewhere else in India, may be in Delhi, Bombay or Calcutta.

SHRI RAM JETHMLANI : Not in Bombay.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Then, may be in Delhi. It is certainly a mischievous statement made by the editor if he said muslim must go to Jihad because there was no religion matter involved. Now it is for you to haul up the editor and punish him for that. As far as distribution in Srinagar is concerned, someone on your behalf is trying to create mischief. You must own it. In Srinagar—you have mentioned some dailies ; *Aftab*, *Srinagar Times* and *Nawai Subh*—by and large, the stance of the newspapers is responsible. They cannot publish this trash. If this trash is published here, you have the Ilyasis and other take writers who have never been able to see reason

(Interruptions)

You have produced their statements, the booklets printed and published by them. This must be a paper which belongs to you. You must investigate it.

It is for the Home Minister to take action under the law of the land. You must take action against the editor, printer and publisher. He would not tell even the name of the paper. Anyway, it does not belong to the National Conference. Surely, he cannot prove that we were distributing that paper. There were some newspapers... (interruptions) outside the boundaries of Jammu and Kashmir...

(Interruptions)

He made a statement here, rather he posed a question to me : on the 6th and 7th of June how many houses were burnt? If he were here, I would have answered him. Now I am answering him through the Home Minister that when the armed action took place in Punjab, there was an outburst in Srinagar, in which the Sikhs came out in the streets, as they did elsewhere in India. That outburst was completely controlled within two and a half hours. Fire was set to two buildings. One was a Nirankari sadhan and the other was an Arya Samaj building. When the mob get jittery and panicky, they can burn any building, be it a bank, Government office or a religious place like Arya Samaj building. Fire was set to only two buildings. The fire extinguishers came, the police came into action, fire was opened and a number of people were killed. This happened within two and a half hours. The Chief Minister, Shri Farooq Abdullah, himself came on the spot and saw to it that the kind of agitation that was launched by the Sikh gentlemen there was controlled. Our few was imposed in that area. You must know Shri Arif Mohammed Khan knows—that 11 people were done to death through police firing.

He has said two very objectionable things. He has tried to tell you, to convince you, that a Sadhuji was killed. Can anyone believe it that a Sadhuji could be murdered at the behest of Shri Farooq Abdullah? Is he a murderer?

What has happened to you that you have to listen to this trash in this august body? I feel ashamed that I have to hear in the Lok Sabha such trash from responsible people on the Treasury Benches...

(Interruptions)

How can you establish it? I challenge the Home Minister on this.

As I told you, if it is proved that these slogans were raised in Shri Farooq Abdullah's drawing room or bed room, I will resign from the National Con-

ference as also from Parliament. Similarly, if it is proved that a Swamiji was murdered at the behest of somebody in the National Conference, I will resign.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How many times will you resign ? You can resign only once.

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE (Bellary) : What slogans were raised at the cricket match ? You answer that.

श्री कृष्ण वत्त सुलतानपुरी (शिमला) : साधु को आप लोगों के इशारे पर मारा गया होगा ।

श्री संफुद्दीन सोज : आरिफ मोहम्मद खां कहते हैं और अपोजीशन के मੈम्बर्स से अपील करते हैं-अगर आप श्रीनगर घाटी में जाय तो आप देखेंगे कि डा० फारूख की जमायत ने ने कितने बच्चों को मदरसे जाने से रोका, कितने लोगों के साथ मारपीट की गई, कितनी बहू-बेटियों को सताया गया । मैं आरिफ साहब को कहता हूँ-वह अपनी जमायत के दो-तीन लोगों को लें, फारूख अब्दुल्ला को आप ने डिस्मिस किया है, वह अब चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं है, आप देहातों में जाइये और देखिये, आप इस के बिलकुल बरेकस कहानी देखियेगा ।

आप ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी मिसलीड किया, जब वह बाहर के दौरे से बम्बई एअरपोर्ट पर आई थी, तो उन से बयान दिलाया गया कि कांग्रेसियों के घर जलाये जाते हैं, राशन बन्द किया जाता है । मुझे बहुत दुख हुआ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर से भी **बुलवाया गया और आज भी देख रहा हूँ कि आरिफ मोहम्मद खां साहब आप की तरफ ब्रैठ कर** बोल रहे हैं । इस से आप को न कोई फायदा अब तक हुआ है और न आगे होगा ।

پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز : عارف محمد خاں کہتے ہیں اور اپوزیشن کے ممبرس سے اپیل کرتے ہیں - اگر آپ سری نگر گھاٹی میں جائیں تو آپ دیکھیں گے کہ ڈاکٹر فاروق کی جماعت نے کتنے لوگوں کو مدر سے جانے سے روکا، کتنے لوگوں کے ساتھ مار پیٹ کی گئی، کتنی بچوں بیٹیوں کو سٹایا گیا، میں عارف صاحب کو کہتا ہوں وہ اپنی جماعت کے دو- تین لوگوں کو لیں، فاروق عبداللہ کو آپ نے ڈسمس کیا ہے، وہ اب چیف منسٹر نہیں ہیں، آپ دیہاتوں میں جائیے اور دیکھیے، آپ اس کے بالکل برعکس کہانی دیکھیے گا۔

آپ نے پرائم منسٹر کو بھی ڈس لید کیا۔ جب وہ باہر کے دورے سے بمبئی ایر پورٹ پر آئی تھیں تو ان سے بیان دلایا گیا کہ کانگریسوں کے گھر جلائے جاتے ہیں، راشن بند کیا جاتا ہے، مجھے بہت دکھ ہوا کہ پرائم منسٹر سے بھی غلط بلوایا گیا اور آج بھی دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ عارف محمد خاں صاحب آپ کی طرف بیٹھ کر غلط بول رہے ہیں۔ اس سے آپ کو نہ کوئی فائدہ تب ہوا ہے اور نہ آئے گا۔

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE : What slogans were raised at the West Indies match ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You discussed that day for hours together and we have explained our case as to what happened on the day cricket was played in Srinagar. It was in a corner from where some people had raised slogans and the police whisked them away.

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE : Your Chief Minister was also sitting there.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : At about 4 p.m. it was bad weather. You don't know, but we have explained it already.

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

You have further said that they were arrested but released. That is not the case. There is no question of that. They were punished. They were taken to the jail and were identified properly. Father of one of the boys was known to Dr. Farooq Abdullah personally. And when he went to the Chief Minister asking him to release his son, Dr. Farooq refused to do so. He said all those people who had committed this blunder and raised the slogan which are detrimental to the integrity of the nation will have to suffer. So, he was not released. Therefore, whatever Arif Sahib has said, we have already discussed and the chapter is closed. You cannot discuss it again and again about that cricket match. Any match can take place anywhere and any slogan can be raised. But since this slogan was raised in Jammu and Kashmir, you got it handy to whip it up and say that the entire Kashmir valley is infested with anti-national elements. This is not correct.

Anyway, now I would like to come back to the developments that have taken place in the Jammu and Kashmir State. In this connection I want to remind this House once again that when the first result was announced on radio and television Cong I and started feeling shaky and soon after there was announcement regarding the second seat, the Congress (I) party there started talking of rigging. All India Radio and Television bulletins are available with you. The entire record is available with you. You can see whether I am right or wrong. On 5th of June elections were held. Now you can check up the bulletins for 4th, 5th and 6th and you will come to know the reality.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Vyas, please don't interrupt. When he is saying something, you must allow him to say. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Whenever any Member Speaks, you have to get up and get his permission whether he is yielding. You should not behave like this. You are a very senior Member.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : No sooner did the announcement come, than the Congress (I) felt that the National Conference would be the winning party and they started talking of rigging. And when ten results were announced they improved their tempo regarding the rigging. And when the game was up and Dr Farooq came to power with thumping majority, they raised a leve and cry about rigging. It was proper on their part and the people of Kashmir felt as if another country had invaded them.

The Prime Minister herself had made 300 speeches and she moved to every nook and corner of the State. Of course, it was her right; it was not a general election, but anyhow she chose to visit Jammu and Kashmir State and she delivered 300 speeches. Still Dr. Farooq Abdullah came to power and formed the Government. Records are available with you show that from 6th of June right up to the middle of August the Congress (I) Party there either at the behest of the Ruling Party at the Centre or in unison with it raised the boging of rigging there was a Seminar here in Delhi at which I was invited...

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It is Seminar on rigging ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Yes, the working journalists held a Seminar and Rajendrai Kumari Bajpaiji was representing the Congress (I) and she sprang a surprise on the people by saying that people had voted for Cong. (I).

श्री वी० शार० भगत (सीतामढ़ी) : इलेक्शन कमीशन ने जो जिक्र किया है, वह भी कर दीजिए। इलेक्शन कमीशन ने कहा है कि यह जो इलेक्शन था, फ्री एण्ड फेयर इलेक्शन के स्टैंडर्ड के काबिल नहीं था।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Have you heard of 1972 elections in West Bengal ? Keep your mouth shut.

(Interruptions)

प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज : भगत जी, आप इलेक्शन कमीशन को मानते हैं, तो सारे मामलों में मानना चाहिए। आपने अपने गवर्नर से पहले ही इस चीज का फैसला करवाया। यह तो इलेक्शन कमीशन की मर्जी है। आपने गवर्नर से पहले ही फैसला करवा दिया। आप इलेक्शन की सारी बातों को नहीं मानते हैं। इलेक्शन कमीशन कोई हिदायत देता है, तो हम उसे मानेंगे। (व्ययधान)

پرو فیسر سیف الدین سوز: بھگت جی آپ
ایکشن کو ماننے ہیں تو سارے معاملوں میں ماننا
چاہیے، آپ نے اپنے گورنر سے پہلے ہی اس چیز
کا فیصلہ کر لیا کہ آپ ایکشن کمیشن کی ساری باتوں
کو نہیں مانتے ہیں۔ ایکشن کمیشن کوئی ہدایت کرتا
ہے تو ہم اسے مانیں گے۔ (انسٹر آپشنز)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can reply to him when you speak. He is not yielding.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Panika, where have you been all the time ? Please sit down.

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) : हाई कोर्ट में केस गया और फैसला हो गया।

प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज : मेरे पास हाई कोर्ट का वरडिकट है। आप तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भी नहीं मानते हैं और आरिफ मोहम्मद खां तो कानून को मानते ही नहीं हैं।

پرو فیسر سیف الدین سوز: میرے پاس
ہائی کورٹ کا ورڈیکٹ ہے، آپ تو سپریم کورٹ
کو بھی نہیں مانتے ہیں اور عارف محمد خاں تو قانون
مانتے ہی نہیں ہیں۔

He has charged him in absence. Rather he was playing with him.

(Interruptions)

The Congress (I) Party got agitated and they used every platform to malign Dr. Farooq Abdullah and talked of rigging and nothing but rigging, and just continued this drama up to the middle of August. I am telling these facts, there is a sort of coherence. I want to tell you what happened on 2nd July 1984.

This was the first phase when they said that rigging took place in Jammu and Kashmir and the results of elections should be cancelled, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir should be dismissed. And records are available, you can check up in the newspapers, magazines etc. and the statements made by responsible Congress (I) leaders. Then came the second phase. They found, that the people of India did not accept this theory of rigging and they found, even in the Seminar to which I referred there was a Resolution which said that although certain mal-practices had been committed from both sides, there is no questions of rigging being on a mass scale or being on a scale with could change the composition of the Government. When the Congress (I) Party felt that the people of India have not accepted this theory they came forward and they raised the bogey of violence in Jammu and Kashmir State and record is replete with instances of how Congress (I) workers there set fire to Government buildings, indulged in road blockades and assaulted the personnel responsible for law and order.

We had brought these to your long before that. We gave evidence to you that the drama of violence was very

well planned and through a brochure, which we distributed outside Parliament amongst the journalists and the Members of Parliament, we proved our case before the bar of people that an atmosphere of violence was tried to be created. They tried to create law and order situation. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir dealt with the situation on its own and that romance of agitation in Kashmir ended by the middle of November.

The agitation by Cong. I workers dealt a grievous blow on the tourist industry of Jammu & Kashmir and worst kind of slum was created for that industry. That industry has not recovered up till this date.

That goes to your credit because you created a situation in Jammu & Kashmir State.

After they failed in that phase also.

(Interruptions)

I am telling you things for which I have documentary evidence. After that romance of agitation, then comes the third phase. Roughly it started in the middle of November. They talked about secessionism and terrorism जिसे हिन्दी में कहते हैं कि वहां देशद्रोही पार्टियां हैं।

जैसे ہندی میں کہتے ہیں کہ وہاں دلش دروہی پارٹیاں ہیں۔

All of a sudden they came forward talking about Jamait-ul-Islamia, Jamait-ul-Tulba and Maulvi Farooq. I must tell you that Jamait-ul-Islami is a basically religious body. But they were baptized by the Congress into politics.

(Interruptions)

17.57 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

(Interruptions)

आरिफ साहब ने अखबारों की बात कही स्पीकर साहब में आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। जम्मू-कश्मीर में सेसेसनिस्ट्स की बात कही गई, जमायते इस्लामी, जमायते तुलबा की बात कही गई, मौलवी फारूख की बात की गई। जमायते इस्लामी को वहां कौन लाया था? वह कांग्रेस पार्टी लाई थी। जब मीर कासिम वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे और वहां इलेक्शन आ गये थे तो उस वक्त इलेक्शन में जमायते इस्लामी को पांच सीटें असेम्बली में मिली थीं। वे कांग्रेस की शह पर मैदान में आई थी। जब शेख साहब वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर हो गये और 1977 के इलेक्शन हुए तो जमायते इस्लामी को एक ही सीट मिली। उसके बाद जब डा० फारूख अब्दुल्ला वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर हो गए और इलेक्शन हुए तो उनके हाथ से वह एक सीट भी चली गई।

عارف صاحب نے اخباروں کی بات کہی۔

اسپیکر صاحب میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں، مجھوں کشمیر میں سب سے نیٹ کی بات کہی گئی، جماعت اسلامی، جماعت طلباء کی بات کہی گئی ہے مولوی فاروق کی بات کہی گئی، جماعت اسلامی کو وہاں کون لایا تھا، وہ کانگریس پارٹی لائی تھی، جب میر قاسم وہاں کے چیف منسٹر تھے اور وہاں الیکشن آگئے تھے تو اس وقت الیکشن میں جماعت اسلامی کو پانچ سیٹیں اسمبلی میں ملی تھیں، وہ کانگریس کی شہ پر میدان میں آئی تھی، جب شیخ صاحب وہاں کے چیف منسٹر ہو گئے اور 1977 کے الیکشن ہوئے تو جماعت اسلامی کو ایک ہی سیٹ ملی، اس کے بعد جب ڈاکٹر فاروق عبداللہ وہاں کے چیف منسٹر ہو گئے اور الیکشن ہوئے تو ان کے ہاتھ سے وہ ایک سیٹ بھی چلی گئی۔

I was fighting from Baramula Parliamentary constituency. I must tell you that your party i.e. Congress (I) Party in the State helped by people like Shri Arif Mohammad Khan who had come in that Yalgar to Srinagar supported Jamat-e-Islami against National Conference.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : This is un-parliamentary.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You never heard Shri Arif Mohammad Khan.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I heard most of the people speaking. I heard your Maulvi Speaking. What he was speaking was not less than Yalgar.

प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज : सरदार साहब इतनी देर कर के क्यों आते हैं, थोड़ी देर पहले आ जाते। अब सरदार साहब भी आ गये हैं, स्पीकर साहब भी आ गये हैं।

پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز : سردار صاحب اتنی دیر کر کے کیوں آتے ہیں۔ تھوڑی دیر پہلے آ جاتے۔ اب سردار صاحب بھی آ گئے ہیں۔ اسپیکر صاحب بھی آ گئے ہیں۔

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I was here. My coming can be unfortunate. But how can Speakers coming be unfortunate ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सोज साहब आप कहते हैं तो मैं चला जाता हूँ।

आचार्य भगवान देव : आपके आने से ये परेशान क्यों हो गये ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is six O'Clock. I think you may speak to-morrow.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, I have to made a request.

This morning you had asked us to make a statement. We are getting the facts. As soon as we are prepared with the facts, we will come to the House.

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सुबह वादा किया गया था कि आज बयान दिया जाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसी के बारे में तो बताया है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Where are all those persons who were demanding the statement ?

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 31, 1984/Sravana 9, 1906 (Saka)